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ARCTIC SEA
Spitzbergen
Nova Zembla
Samojeds
Arctic Circle
Archangel
Obi R.
Yenisei R.
Lena R.
Yakutsk
Okotsk
Sea of Okotsk
Baikal
Amur R.
Tobolsk
Astrakan
Aral
Pekin
Chinese Tartary
Sea of Japan
Japan Isles
Kurile Isles
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
TARTARY
Nankin
Yellow R.
Persia
Persian
Indus R.
Delhi
China
Canton
Formosa
Ladrone I.
Surat
Calcutta
Tenton
Luzon
Philippine Isles
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Madras
Siam
China Sea
Mindanao
Pelew I.
Maldivas
Ceylon
Borneo
Celebes
Gilolo
INDIAN OCEAN
Molucca I.
New Guinea
New Britain
Java
I. France
I. Bourbon
the Tryals
Tropic of Capricorn
NEW HOLLAND
NEW SOUTH WALES
Sandwich
St. Paul
Amsterdam
Capricorn
Sandy C.
Desert I.
I. of Desolation
Van Diemen's Land
Antartic Circle
SOUTHERN ICY OCEAN
South Pole

THE

GENERAL GAZETTEER;

OR, COMPENDIOUS

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

CONTAINING

A DESCRIPTION OF THE

EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, PROVINCES, CITIES, TOWNS, PORTS, SEAS, HARBOURS, RIVERS, LAKES, MOUNTAINS, CAPES, &c.

IN THE

KNOWN WORLD.

WITH THE

GOVERNMENT, CUSTOMS, MANNERS, AND RELIGION OF THE INHABITANTS.

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INCLUDING

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ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS.

ORIGINALLY WRITTEN

By R. BROOKES, M. D.

THE TWELFTH EDITION,

WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

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Printed by and for D. Buchanan, sold by him, & by W. Creech, J. Fairbairn, Edinburgh; J. & A. Duncan, Glasgow; A. Brown, Angus & Son, & J. Burnet, Aberdeen.

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North Pole
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Mindanao
Pelew Is.
Borneo
Celebes
Gilolo
INDIAN OCEAN
Java
Molucca Is.
New Guinea
New Britain
New Georgia
Solomon Is.
Endeavour Str.
I. France
I. Bourbon
the Tryals
Tropic of Capricorn
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ADVERTISEMENT *to the* TWELFTH EDITION.

This edition has been carefully revised and corrected; a besides the considerable improvements which have been intr duced in former editions of this Gazetteer, the publishers ha availed themselves of all the latest and most approved public tions, which could be of any utility in the compilation of th work. Park's Travels into Africa have been consulted, an the alterations introduced by that traveller into the geograph of Africa have been particularly attended to; the late Embas to Ava, and Journey to Thibet, have been carefully perusc and several alterations in the Geography of these countri have been introduced, besides the names of several towns an other topographical corrections. No pains have been spare to render this edition as correct as possible, and every public tion has been consulted by the publishers, from which new ge graphical information could be obtained. The very materi changes which have been introduced in the state of the diffe ent kingdoms of Europe within these few years, by the vicis tudes of war, or the still more uncertain operations of intern tumult, have been particularly noticed, and the historical even have been all brought down to 1813, except such as happene while the work was at press; and the distances, longitudes, an latitudes have been given with all possible accuracy.

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AN INTRODUCTION TO ASTRONOMY AND GEOGRAPHY.

ASTRONOMY, is the ſcience of the celeſtial bodies; and GEOGRAPHY, is a deſcription of the Earth. As theſe two ſciences have, in many reſpects, a neceſſary connexion, we ſhall take a curſory view of each.

Of Aſtronomy.

ASTRONOMY is a ſcience, which has been the ſtudy and admiration of the moſt remote ages. The true ſyſtem of the univerſe appears to have been known in the earlieſt times. Pythagoras, in particular, who flouriſhed near 500 years before Chriſt, was undoubtedly acquainted with the preſent doctrine of the planetary motions, which he is ſuppoſed to have learned during his reſidence with ſome more enlightened nations in the Eaſt. Hence this doctrine, for many ages, was called the Pythagorean Syſtem. This ſyſtem ſuppoſes the Earth at reſt in the centre of the univerſe, and that the heavens revolve round it from eaſt to weſt, carrying all the celeſtial bodies along with them, in twenty four hours. Being conſonant to appearances, it was adhered to for many ages, till happily, in the year 1530, the true ſyſtem was revived by Nicolaus Copernicus, a native of Thorn, in Weſtern Pruſſia.

Of the Solar Syſtem.

As by the *univerſe* is to be underſtood the whole frame of nature, to the utmoſt extent of the creation, by the *ſolar ſyſtem* is meant that portion only of the univerſe which comprehends the Sun, planets, ſatellites, and comets. Of this ſyſtem the Sun is the centre; and there are ſeven planets which revolve round him, each in its path or orbit. The names of theſe planets, in the order of their diſtance from the Sun, are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgian. The firſt two, becauſe they move within the orbit of the Earth, are called inferior planets; and the laſt four, on account of their moving without that orbit, are called ſuperior planets.

The Sun.

The SUN, the centre of our ſyſtem, the parent of the ſeaſons, and "great ſegated ſource of light and life," is in the form of a ſpheroid, higher under the equator than about the poles. His diameter is 763,000 miles, his ſolid bulk a million of times larger than the Earth's; and his diſtance from the Earth is 95,173,000 miles. This diſtance is ſo prodigious, that a cannon-ball, which moves at the rate of about eight miles in a minute, would be ſomething more than twenty-two years and a half in going from the Earth to the Sun. A number of maculæ, or dark ſpots, by means of a teleſcope, may be ſeen on different parts of his ſurface. Theſe ſpots are ſuppoſed to be immenſe excavations in the body of the Sun. They have a motion from eaſt to weſt; and as they are obſerved to move quicker when they are near the central regions, it follows that the Sun muſt be a ſpherical body, and revolve on his axis. The time in which he performs this revolution is twenty-five days and ſix hours.

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The Planets.

The planets are all opaque spherical bodies, and have no light of their own, but shine by means of that borrowed light which they receive from the Sun. From the regular appearance and disappearance of several remarkable dark spots, which, by means of a telescope, are constantly to be seen on their bodies, it may be demonstrated, that each has a motion round its axis, and from their seeming sometimes to be stationary, and at other times retrograde, it is equally certain, they must have a progressive motion round the Sun. As the Earth, moreover, is similar to the other six planets, it may reasonably be concluded, by analogy, that they must be designed for the same purposes, although, from their different proportions of heat and cold, it is not credible that beings of our make and temperament could live upon all of them. We now proceed to the consideration of each planet in particular.

1. MERCURY, the nearest planet to the sun, revolves round that luminary in about eighty-seven days and twenty three hours, or little less than three of our months, which is the length of his year. Being seldom seen, however, on account of his proximity to the Sun, and no spots appearing on his disk, the time of his rotation on his axis, or the length of his days and nights, is unknown. His distance from the Sun is 36,841,000 miles: his diameter 3,100; and, in his annual revolution round the Sun, he moves at the rate of 105,000 miles an hour. These calculations, as well as those of the other planets which follow, are founded on astronomical observations made on the transit of Venus over the Sun, in the year 1761. Mercury seems, when viewed in different positions, with a good telescope, to have all the phases or appearances of the Moon, except that he can, at no time, be seen entirely round, or quite full; because his enlightened side is never turned directly toward us, but when he is so near the Sun as to be hid in his beams.

2. VENUS, which is the brightest, and in appearance the largest, of all the planets, is the next beyond Mercury. She is 68,891,000 miles from the Sun; and, by moving at the rate of 76,000 miles an hour, completes her annual revolution in 224 days and seventeen hours, or about seven months and a half. Her diameter is 7,360 miles, and her diurnal rotation on her axis is performed in twenty-four days and eight hours. When this planet appears to the west of the Sun, she rises before him in the morning, and is called the morning star; and when she appears to the east of that luminary, she shines in the evening, and is called the evening star. She is in each situation, alternately, for about 290 days; and during the whole of her revolution, appears through a telescope, to have the various phases of the Moon.

3. The EARTH, the next planet beyond Venus, is 95,173,000 miles distant from the Sun, and by travelling at the rate of 58,000 miles an hour, performs its annual revolution in 365 days, five hours, and 49 minutes, which is the space of our year. This motion, although 120 times swifter than that of a cannon ball, is little more than half the velocity of Mercury in his orbit. The diameter of the Earth is 7,970 miles: and as it turns round its axis every twenty four hours, from west to east, it occasions an apparent motion of all the heavenly bodies from east to west, in the same time. The line which it describes in its annual motion is called the ecliptic, and in this line it proceeds from west to east, according to the order of the signs of the zodiac. This motion is the cause of the different seasons of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, and consequently of the different length of day and night in these seasons. The rotation of the Earth on its axis in twenty-four hours, makes it day on those parts which are turned toward the Sun, and night in the parts which are turned from him. It is now received as an incontrovertible truth, that the Earth is of

spherical figure, nearly resembling that of a globe. This is evident from the voyages of several celebrated circumnavigators, who, by steering continually eastward, arrived, at length, at the place whence they departed; which could not have happened, had the Earth been of any other than a spherical figure. This form is also evident from the circular appearance of the sea itself, and the circumstances which attend large objects when seen at a distance on its surface: for when a ship is sailing from the shore, we first lose sight of the hull, afterward of the rigging, and, at last, discern the top of the mast only. This is evidently occasioned by the convexity of the water between the eye and the object; for, otherwise, the largest and most conspicuous part would be visible the longest. Another proof of the globular form of the Earth is taken from the circular form of its shadow on the face of the Moon, in the time of an eclipse. The inequalities on the surface of the Earth, which are caused by mountains and valleys, do not afford an objection to its being considered as a circular body: for the most lofty mountains bear less proportion to the vast magnitude of the Earth, than the small risings on the coat of an orange do to the orange itself, or a grain of sand to an artificial globe of a foot in diameter. Accordingly, we find, that these trifling protuberances occasion no irregularities in the shadow of the Earth, during the time of a lunar eclipse. It has been demonstrated, however, that the Earth is not a perfect globe. Sir Isaac Newton found, by mathematical calculations of the action of gravity on a revolving sphere, that the Earth must be flatted toward the poles; which hypothesis was fully confirmed by the mensuration of a degree in Lapland and France, from which it appeared, that the polar diameter of the Earth is to the equatorial as 229 is to 230; or, that the regions of the equator are elevated about thirty-five miles more than those of the poles; and that the true figure of the Earth, consequently, was that of an oblate spheroid, or a body nearly resembling an orange.

4. Mars, the next planet beyond the orbit of the Earth, is distant from the Sun 145,014,000 miles. He moves at the rate of 55,000 miles an hour, and completes his revolution round the Sun in little less than two of our years. His diameter is 5,150 miles; and his diurnal rotation on his axis is performed in twenty-four hours and thirty-nine minutes. He sometimes appears gibbous, but never horned, like the Moon; which evidently demonstrates, that his orbit includes that of the Earth, and that he shines not by his native light. This planet is diversified with spots like the Moon; and from his ruddy and obscure appearance, as well as from other circumstances, it is concluded, that his atmosphere is nearly of the same density with that of the Earth.

5. Jupiter, the largest of all the planets, is the next in the system beyond Mars. His distance from the Sun is 494,990,000 miles. He travels at the rate of 29,000 miles an hour, and completes his annual revolution in somewhat less than twelve of our years. His diameter is 94,100 miles; and, by a prodigious rapid motion on his axis, he performs his diurnal rotation in nine hours and fifty-six minutes. The telescopic appearance of this planet affords a wide field for the curious inquirer. It is surrounded by several faint substances, resembling belts or bands, which are parallel to the plane of its orbit. They are not regular or constant in their appearance; for sometimes one only is to be seen, and sometimes five; and, in the latter case, two of them have been known to disappear during the time of observation. This planet is also diversified with a number of large spots, which are on the brightest parts of the surface; but, like the belts, they are subject to various mutations, both in their forms and periods. His moons, or satellites, which are four in number, were discovered by Galileo, in 1610, soon after the invention of the telescope; but as they were not discovered till near twenty years after,

6. SATURN, the next planet beyond Jupiter, is 907,956,000 miles from the Sun; and, by travelling at the rate of 22,000 miles an hour, performs his annual circuit round that luminary in about twenty-nine and a half of our years. His diameter is 77,990 miles; and he is surrounded by belts, like Jupiter, by observations on which Dr. Herschel determined, in January 1794, that his diurnal rotation is performed in ten hours and sixteen minutes. Saturn is observed to be attended by seven satellites. Of these, five were discovered in the last century; and the other two were first observed by Dr. Herschel, in 1788. A magnificent luminous ring encompasses this planet, at such a distance, that several of the stars may frequently be seen between the inward surface of the ring and the body of the planet; its distance from which is equal to its breadth, which is about 21,000 miles. This ring was discovered by Huygens, about the year 1655.

7. The GEORGIAN, the most remote planet in our system, had escaped the observation of every astronomer (at least as a planet) till the 13th of March 1781, when it was seen by Dr. Herschel, who gave it the name of *Georgium Sidus*, as a mark of respect to his present majesty, and to convey an idea to posterity of the time and place of the discovery. Its distance from the Sun is 1,816,455,000 miles, which is nineteen times greater than that of the Earth. Its diameter is 35,220 miles; and it revolves round the Sun at the rate of 7,000 miles an hour, in about 82 years. It shines with a faint steady light, somewhat paler and fainter than Jupiter; but its apparent diameter being only about four seconds, it can seldom be seen plainly by the naked eye, but may be easily discovered in a clear night, when above the horizon, by a good telescope. Six satellites, attending upon it have since been discovered.

The Secondary Planets.

Besides the primary planets, there are eighteen others, called secondary planets, satellites, or moons, which regard their primaries as the centres of their motions, and revolve round them in the same manner as those primaries do round the Sun; namely, the Moon, which attends our Earth; the four satellites of Jupiter; the seven that belong to Saturn; and the six that attend the Georgian. From the continual change of their phases or appearances, it is evident that these also are opaque bodies, and shine only by the reflection of the light which they receive from the Sun.

The MOON, which is the constant attendant of our globe, is the most conspicuous of these satellites. She accompanies the Earth in its annual progress through the heavens, and revolves round it continually by a different motion in the space of a month. The diameter of the Moon is 2,180 miles; her distance from the Earth 240,000 miles; and, in bulk, she is sixty times less than the Earth. The rotation of the Moon on her axis is performed exactly in the same time that she moves once round the Earth, as is evident from her always presenting the same face to us during the whole of her monthly revolution. On viewing the moon through a telescope, the hypothesis of planetary worlds receives additional confirmation. Vast cavities and asperities are observed upon various parts of her surface, exactly resembling vallies and mountains; and every other appearance seems to indicate, that she is a body of the same nature with the Earth. Dr. Herschel, the superiority of whose telescopes is well known, has stated, in the Philosophical Transactions for 178[illegible] his observations on three different volcanoes in the Moon. Several astronomers have given exact maps of the Moon, with the figure of every spot, as it appears through the best telescopes, distinguishing each of them by a proper name. One of the most remarkable circumstances attending the Moon, is the continual change of figure to which she is subject. While that half of her

which is toward the Sun is illumined, the other half is dark and invisible. Hence, she disappears when she comes between the Earth and the Sun, because the dark side is then towards us. When she is gone somewhat forward, we see a little of her enlightened side, which still increases to our view as she advances, until she comes to be opposite the Sun, when her entire enlightened side is toward the Earth, and she appears with a full-illumined orb, which we call the full Moon; her dark side being then turned away from the Earth. From the full she decreases gradually as she proceeds through the other half of her course; showing us less and less of her bright side, every day till her next change or conjunction with the Sun, and then she disappears as before.

The Comets.

Comets are solid opaque bodies, of different magnitudes, like the planets. Their number is unknown; but they have been found to move round the Sun, and to cross the orbits of the planets in all manner of directions. They are principally distinguished from the planets by long fiery tails, which constantly issue from the side that is furthest from the Sun. The orbits, in which these vast bodies move, are exceedingly long ovals, or very eccentric ellipses, of such amazing circumferences, that in some parts of their circuit through the heavens, they approach so near the Sun, as to be almost vitrified by his heat; and then go off again into the regions of infinite space, to such immense distances, as to be totally deprived of the light and heat which the rest of the planets receive from that luminary. The paths which they describe, and the laws to which they are subject, have been discovered by Newton. Their revolutions are governed throughout by the same law, of describing equal areas in equal times, which is known to regulate the motions of all the other bodies in the system.

Of the Fixed Stars.

What a magnificent idea of the Creator and his works is presented in this element of the solar system! In the centre is placed the Sun, a stupendous body of fire, around whose orb, the planets, satellites, and comets, perform their revolutions with an exactness and regularity which must fill the mind with the most sublime conceptions of their divine origin. Who can contemplate the magnitudes and distances of those vast bodies, and not be struck with the wonders of Omnipotence? But to form some idea, however imperfect, of the extent of the universe, and the more glorious works of creation we must extend our views to those numerous and splendid orbs, which are dispersed far beyond the bounds of our solar system.

The fixed stars are distinguished from the planets by being more luminous, and by continually exhibiting that appearance which we call the twinkling of the stars. But a more remarkable property of the fixed stars (and from which they obtain their name) is their never changing their situation with regard to each other, as the planets do; for although the rotation of the Earth, on its axis, occasions an apparent diurnal motion of the whole frame of the heavens, in a contrary direction, yet any two fixed stars being observed, at distant intervals of time, will always be found to preserve the same relative position during the whole of this revolution.

The stars which are the nearest to us seem the largest, and are therefore called stars of the first magnitude, and so on as far as the sixth, which includes all the stars that are visible without a telescope; and, since the invention of that instrument, their number is considered as immense. But the immensity of their number is not alone worthy of admiration: their immense distance from

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us, and from each other, muſt equally exalt our ideas of the wonders of Or
nipotence, and the inconceivable extent of the creation. The nearest ſtar t
us, or that ſuppoſed to be ſuch from being the largeſt in appearance, is Sirm
or the dogſtar; its diſtance from the Sun is computed to be above 32 m
lions of millions of miles, which is further than a cannon-ball would fly
ſeven millions of years.

The ſtars being at ſuch immenſe diſtances from the Sun, cannot receive fr
him ſo ſtrong a light as they ſeem to poſſeſs, nor even a degree of brightn
ſufficient to make them viſible to us. They therefore, ſhine by their own nat
luſtre, and, in this reſpect, are totally different from the planets.

The vulgar and uninformed imagine, that all the ſtars were made only t
give a faint glimmering light to the inhabitants of this globe, although ma
of theſe ſtars are ſo far from benefiting us, that they cannot be ſeen without
teleſcope; and there are innumerable others which the eye, even by the aid
that inſtrument can never reach. It cannot be imagined therefore, that t
omnipotent Creator, who acts with infinite wiſdom, and never acts in va
ſhould have created ſo many glorious ſuns, fitted for ſo many important pu
poſes, and placed at ſuch diſtances from each other without ſuitable obje
ſufficiently near them to be benefited by their influence. On the contrary, i
reaſonable to conclude, that they were created for the ſame purpoſes with o
Sun; to beſtow light, heat, and vegetation, on a certain number of planets
volving round them. And, from analogy we may infer, that all theſe innum
able ſyſtems are with equal wiſdom contrived for the accommodation of ratio
inhabitants; perhaps of ſtill higher orders of intelligent beings, all capable,
the different ſcales of exiſtence, of a perpetual progreſſion in knowledge a
virtue, in perfection and felicity.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARTIFICIAL SPHERE.

ON the convex part of the terreſtrial globe, which is an artificial ſpher
body, is truly repreſented the whole world, as it conſiſts of land and wa
The circumference of the globe is divided into 360 degrees, every degree c
taining 60 geographic miles; conſequently the globe is 21,600 ſuch m
pound: but as 60 geographic miles are about 69 miles Engliſh meaſure,
circuit of the globe is therefore 24,840 Engliſh miles. The circles repreſe
ed on the globe are, 1. The Equator, and the circles parallel to it. 2. T
Meridian, and the reſt of the meridional lines. 3. The Horizon. 4. T
Ecliptic, 5. The two Tropics; and 6. The two Polar Circles.

The EQUATOR, or EQUINOCTIAL, is a great circle, ninety degrees diſt
from the poles of the world, and ſo named, becauſe it divides the world into t
equal parts: that in which the arctic pole is found, is called the northern ha
and that in which the antarctic pole is placed, is the ſouthern half. It is di
ed into 360 degrees, or 180 degrees eaſt, and the ſame weſt, from the
meridian, which on Engliſh globes paſſes through London; and its princ
uſe is to ſhow the longitude of any place, eaſt or weſt, from ſuch firſt meri
When the Sun is in this circle, there is an equality of days and nights all o
the world: hence theſe points are called the equinoxes.

The MERIDIAN is a great circle ſuppoſed to paſs through the poles
the world and thoſe of the horizon, cutting the ſphere into two equal pa
the one oriental, and the other occidental. It alſo paſſes through the ze
and the nadir in every place, and cuts the horizon at right angles. It is ca
the Meridian, becauſe it marks half the ſpace of time during which the S
and ſtars appear above the horizon. As there is an infinite number
zeniths and horizons, the number of Meridians is alſo infinite; for t

Meridian is changed, as well as the zenith and horizon every ſtep we take toward the eaſt or weſt; but if we paſs in a right line northward or ſouthward, we ſtill continue under the ſame Meridian, though we conſtantly change the zenith and horizon. However, geographers only reckon 360 Meridians, which are ſuppoſed to paſs through every degree of the equinoctial. It has been cuſtomary for geographers to eſtabliſh a Firſt Meridian; though this is altogether arbitrary: Ptolemy placed it at the iſland of Ferro, which is the moſt weſtern of the Canaries; but the common method, at preſent, is for every geographer to make the Meridian of the capital of his country the Firſt Meridian; and, accordingly, the longitudes in this Dictionary are reckoned eaſt or weſt from the Meridian of London. The uſe of the braſs Meridian of a globe is to ſhow when it is noon or midnight at the place to which it is applied; and alſo to find the latitude of places, north or ſouth, from the equator.

The Ecliptic is a great circle that cuts the equator obliquely, and repreſents that path in the heavens, which the Sun ſeems to deſcribe by the Earth's annual courſe round it. It is divided into 12 parts, called ſigns, and each of thoſe into 30 more, called degrees, correſponding to the 12 months, and the days of the month.

The Horizon is a great circle, which divides the world into two equal parts or hemiſpheres, of which one is ſuperior and viſible, and the other inferior and inviſible. When the Sun is above this circle it is then day, and when it is ſunk 18 degrees beneath it, night then commences. This circle is wood, and the braſs meridian is incloſed therein with all the reſt of the frame: it is alſo immoveable, and on it are marked the degrees of the 12 ſigns of the ecliptic, and the days of the 12 months of the year.

The Tropics are two ſmall circles parallel to the equinoctial, deſcribed from the firſt points of the firſt degrees of the ſigns termed Cancer and Capricorn; that is, where they touch the ecliptic. They are diſtant from the equinoctial very near 23 degrees and a half. The Sun deſcribes theſe tropics about the 20th of June, and the 21ſt day of December. When he touches the Tropic of Cancer, he makes the longeſt day for the inhabitants between the equator and the north pole; and, when he comes to the beginning of Capricorn, he makes the longeſt day for the people between the equator and the ſouth pole. On the contrary, the ſhorteſt day to the former will be when the Sun touches the Tropic of Capricorn, and to the latter when he comes to the Tropic of Cancer. For this reaſon, thoſe circles are called the winter and the ſummer Tropics, or the ſouthern and northern; and they are as it were the two barriers, beyond which the Sun never paſſes.

The Polar Circles are diſtinguiſhed by the names of the arctic and antarctic, or the north and the ſouth, and are circles parallel to the equinoctial. They are termed Polar, becauſe they are near the poles of the world, being only 23 degrees and a half from each pole.

The *Map of the World*, at the beginning of this book repreſents the globe, taken out of its horizon, cut through, turned up, and ſqueezed flat. The circles bounding the projection, repreſent the braſs meridian; the curve lines running acroſs at every 10 degrees, ſhow the latitude, north or ſouth, from the equator. The top and bottom are the north and ſouth poles; and the curve lines uniting them, are the other meridians on the globe, which are drawn at every 10 degrees on the equator, and ſhow the longitude, eaſt or weſt, from the meridian of London. The equator or equinoctial is the ſtraight line running acroſs the meridians exactly in the middle. The tropics and polar circles are delineated at their proper diſtances on each ſide toward the north and ſouth.

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Of the Zones.

The ZONES are five broad spaces encompassing the globe, and are distinguished chiefly by the temperature of the air. The torrid Zone contains the space between the two tropics, and is so called from its excessive heat the Sun being vertical twice every year to all that inhabit it. This circle about 47 degrees broad. The two temperate Zones are so called from the lying between the two extreme degrees of heat and cold, viz. between the torrid Zone and the frigid Zones, the one being called the Northern temperate Zone, and the other the Southern temperate Zone. These are both degrees broad. Of the two frigid Zones, the one encompasses the arctic north pole, and extends to the distance of 23 degrees and a half from it; and the other, the antarctic or south pole, to the same distance.

Of the Climates.

A CLIMATE is a space of the Earth comprehended between two parallels at the end of which the length of the longest days are increased half an hour in the summer season. The better to understand this we must observe, that under the equator the longest day is no more than twelve hours, and that in proportion as we advance toward the polar circle, the days of each climate increase half an hour, till we arrive at the polar circles; for then the longest days consist of 24 hours. Thus there are 24 Climates in all, on each side the equator. It is easy to know in what Climate a city is, by observing the longest day; as for instance, at London, where the days are 16 hours long we need only subtract 12 from the number, and there will remain four; then multiply this by two, and you will have eight, which is the Climate of London. The same may be done on any other Climate.

Of the Points of the Compass.

The Earth may be considered, with regard to the four cardinal Points which are the north, south, east, and west; and all the points included between them may have respect to a particular place. By this means we know the situation of the different countries of the world, with regard to each other; for some are oriental or toward the east, with regard to those that are occidental, or lie westerly of them. Thus Ireland is to the west of England, Poland is to the east of Germany, and Africa is to the south of Europe. We may easily distinguish the points that lie between those that are cardinal; thus, though Spain is to the south of France, yet it likewise lies to the westward thereof: but as they do not lie exactly south or west of each other, Spain may be said to lie southwest of France; and for the same reason, on the contrary. France will be northeast with regard to Spain. The like may be said of any two other countries.

Of the terms used in Geography.

The word *Geography* comes from the Greek, and signifies a description of the Earth. By the Earth is meant the terraqueous globe composed of land and water, and it is commonly called the terrestrial globe. *Chorography* is the description of a country, province, or county; as, for instance, Dorsetshire. *Topography* is the description of a particular place, as a town and the like. *Hydrography* is a description of the water, such as oceans, seas, and lakes.

As the Earth may be represented either in the whole, or in part, it forms the difference between geographical charts or maps, which, however, may be reduced to two kinds; namely, general and particular. Among the former is the map of the world, or planisphere, which shows the two surfaces

the whole terreſtrial globe, cut in two by the meridian paſſing through equinoxes; as alſo the maps which deſcribe ſome principal part of the ; ſuch as Europe, Aſia, or Africa; and even kingdoms; as Sweden, , or Great Britain. However, thoſe maps may be called particular, ich repreſent any particular country; but they are more properly ſuch as an account only of a part, as Naples in Italy, Normandy in France, Staffordſhire in England.

After all, nothing can give a better or more general idea of the Earth a globe, becauſe it is of the ſame ſhape and figure; but as it is im- ble to make one large enough to ſhew every part of the land and ſea ctly, there is a neceſſity of having recourſe to general and particular .

Geography, as well as other arts and ſciences, has terms proper to itſelf; e of which have relation to the land, and others to the water.

A *Continent* is a large part of land that comprehends ſeveral countries not arated by any ſea: thus Europe is a continent.

An *Iſland*, or *Iſle*, is a portion of land entirely ſurrounded by water.

A *Peninſula*, or *Cherſoneſus*, is a quantity of land which is joined to a con- ent only by a neck of the ſame, it being every where elſe encompaſſed h water; as the peninſula of the Crimea.

An *Iſthmus*, or neck of land, is that part by which a peninſula is joined to land; as the iſthmus of Suez.

A *Promontory* is a high part of land, which projects into the ſea, and is com- ly called a Cape, when it appears like a mountain; but when the ad- ced part has little elevation, it is termed a Point. Thus the Cape of d Hope is a mountainous promontory.

An *Ocean* is a large collection of waters ſurrounding a conſiderable part of continent; ſuch as the Atlantic and Northern Oceans.

A *Sea* is a ſmaller collection of waters, when underſtood in a ſtrict ſenſe, the Iriſh Sea; but, in general, every part of the ocean may be called the and it is ſtill more general, when the terraqueous globe is ſaid to conſiſt nd and ſea.

A *Channel* is a narrow ſea, confined between an iſland and a continent, or en two iſlands; as the Engliſh Channel, and St. George's Channel.

A *Gulf* is a part of the ſea ſurrounded by land, except in one part, where mmunicates with the ocean; as the gulf of Bengal, the Gulf of Florida; yet theſe are more properly ſeas than the Mediterranean, the Baltic, the Black Seas, which properly ſpeaking, are gulfs, as well as the Gulf Venice.

A *Bay* is ſaid to differ from a gulf only in being leſs, and more narrow the entrance than within; but this is far from being true; for a bay has ger entrance in proportion than a gulf, and it may be alſo larger than gulfs; as for inſtance, the Bay of Biſcay; though it muſt be acknow- ed that bays *in* general are much ſmaller.

A *Creek* is a ſmall inlet, and is always much leſs than a bay:

A *Road* is a place upon any coaſt where there is a good anchorage, and e veſſels, in ſome ſenſe, are ſheltered from the wind.

A *Strait* is a narrow paſſage which joins two ſeas, two gulfs, or a ſea and f; ſuch as the Sound, near the Baltic; and the Straits of Gibraltar, een the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.

A *Lake* is a collection of ſtanding water ſurrounded by land, having no ible communication with the ſea. Thus the Caſpian Sea is truly and perly a lake. Smaller lakes are thoſe of Lagoda, Geneva, and ſeveral ers.

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Description of a Map.

The top of moſt modern Maps is conſidered as the north, the bottom the ſouth, the right hand as the eaſt, and the left hand as the weſt. In Maps, where this rule is not always ſtrictly followed, a flower de luce generally placed on ſome part of it, pointing toward the north, by which other points are eaſily known.

On the top of the Map, between the marginal lines, are placed the ſeven figures, which ſhow the number of degrees of eaſtern or weſtern longitude of every place that is directly under thoſe figures. At the bottom of moſt Maps are placed the ſame figures as thoſe at the top; but in Maps of the beſt ſort, inſtead thereof are placed the number of hours or minutes every place in it lies diſtant, eaſt or weſt, from its chief town or firſt meridian. For inſtance, every place which is ſituate one degree eaſt of another, will appear to have the Sun *four* minutes of time *before* it; and any one place, ſituate one degree weſt of another, will appear to have the Sun *four* minutes of time *after* it. Again, a place ſituate fifteen degrees eaſt of us, as Naples, will appear to have the Sun *one* complete hour *before* us at London; and any place ſituate fifteen degrees weſt of us, as the iſland of Madeira, will appear to have the Sun *one* hour *after* us at London.

On the right and left hand of every Map, between the marginal lines, are placed figures that ſhew the number of degrees, either north or ſouth latitude which every place parallel with them is diſtant from the equator. Thus London is ſituate 51 degrees 30 minutes of north latitude; that is, it is ſo many degrees and minutes north from the equator. Over moſt Maps are drawn lines from the top to the bottom, and from the right hand to the left; thoſe which run from the top to the bottom, are lines of longitude, and thoſe which croſs them, lines of latitude; but theſe are ſometimes omitted, when a Map is too full to admit of them.

Kingdoms or *Provinces* are divided from each other by a row of ſmall points, and they are often ſtained with different colours. *Cities* or *great towns* are made like little houſes, with a ſmall circle in the middle of them; but ſmaller *towns* or *villages* are marked only with little circles. *Mountains* are imitated in the form of little riſing hillocks; and *foreſts* are repreſented by a collection of little trees. The names of *villages* are written in a running hand, thoſe of *cities* in a Roman character, and thoſe of *provinces* in large capitals. The *ſea* is generally left as an empty ſpace on the Map, except where there are rocks, ſands, or ſhelves, currents of water or wind. *Rocks* are ſometimes made in Maps like little pointed things ſticking up ſharp in the ſea. *Sands* or *ſhelves* are denoted by a great heap of little points placed in the ſhape of theſe ſands, as they have been found to lie in the ocean, by ſounding the depths. *Currents of water* are deſcribed by ſeveral long parallel crooked ſtrokes, imitating a current. The *courſe of winds* is repreſented by the heads of arrows pointing to the coaſt toward which the wind blows. *Small rivers* are deſcribed by a ſingle crooked waving line, and *large rivers* by ſuch double and treble lines made ſtrong and black. *Bridges* are diſtinguiſhed by a double line acroſs the rivers.

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THE

GENERAL GAZETTEER;

OR COMPENDIOUS

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

AAR

AA, a river of Dutch Brabant, which waters Helmont, and falls into the ...mel, a little above Bois-le-duc.

AA, a river of the United Provinces, ...h waters Zwoll, and enters the Vecht, ...fite Haffelt.

AA, a ſmall river of Germany in Weſt... which riſes near Munſter, waters ... city, and falls into the Embs.

AA, a river that riſes in the department ... Somme in France, becomes navigable ... St. Omer, paſſes on to Gravelines, ... it falls into the German Ocean.

AA, a river of Courland, that riſes in ...ogitia, and falls into the gulf of Riga.

AA, a river of Swiſſerland, which ... in the valley of Engelberg, croſſes ...derwalden, from S. to N. and falls into ... Waldſtetter See. Near the abbey of ...gelberg, it has a noble cataract.

AAR, a large river of Swiſſerland, ...ich iſſues from a lake, near Mount ...lberg, in the S of the canton of Bern, ... running NW through the whole ...nt of the lakes of Brientz and Thun ... Bern, takes a circuitous courſe to So..., whence it flows E to Arburg, and ... to Brug, below which it is joined ... the Reuſs and Limmar, and then enters ... Rhine below Zurzach. Gold duſt is ...nd in its bed, conveyed to it by the ri... Emme. Aar is alſo the name of a ...ll iſland in the Baltic.

AARBERG. See ARBERG; and for ... words beginning with AA, look ...der a ſingle A.

AARASSUS, a town of Piſidia in the Hither Aſia, thought to be the Anaſſus of Ptolemy.

AASAR, a town of Paleſtine in the tribe of Judah, ſituate between Azotus and Aſkalon.

ABACOENA, a town of Media, and another of Cana in the Hither Aſia.

ABACOENUM, a town of Sicily, whoſe ruins are ſuppoſed to be thoſe lying near Trippi.

ABACH a market-town of Germany in Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, ſeven miles SW of Ratiſbon. It has a citadel, and is remarkable for Roman antiquities, and ſome fine ſprings of mineral water. Lon. 11 59 E, lat. 48 53 N.

ABAKANSKOI, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolſk, ſeated on the Janeſka. It is provided with artillery, and has a garriſon. Lon. 94 5 E lat. 53 5 N.

ABALAK, a town in Siberia, two miles from Tobolſk; famous for an image of the Virgin, conſtantly viſited by a great number of pilgrims; the clergy carry it every year in proceſſion to Tobolſk. Lon. 68 20 E, lat. 58 11 N.

ABANO, a village five miles SW of Padua, in Italy, famous for warm baths. In one, called Bagno di Fango, the patients are covered with the warm mud, in hopes of a cure.

ABARA, a town in the Greater Armenia, under the dominion of the Turks.

ABARANER, a town of Armenia, where the archbiſhop of Nakſivan often reſides: he is an Armenian, and yet there are 300

ABA

Roman Catholics said to be in this place. It is 20 miles N of Nakſivan. Lon. 63 59 E, lat. 39 0 N.

ABASCIA, or ABCAS, a country in Aſia, tributary to the Turks, ſituated on the coaſt of the Black ſea. The people are poor, thieviſh and treacherous. Their commodities are furs, buck and tyger ſkins, linen yarn, box-wood, and beeswax; but their greateſt traffick is in ſelling their own children, and even one another to the Turks.

ABASKAJA, a town of Siberia, on the river Iſchim. The church is ſurrounded by a rampart and paliſades, and garriſoned by dragoons. Lon. 69 5 E, lat. 50 10 N.

ABASSUS, a town of the Greater Phrygia in Aſia.

ABEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, ſeated in a pleaſant valley, where the Somme divides into ſeveral branches, and ſeparates the town into two parts. A manufacture of woollen cloth was ſet up here in 1665; they alſo make ſailcloth, coarſe linen, and black and green ſoap. It is 52 miles S of Calais, and 80 N by W of Paris. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 50 7 N.

ABBEY BOYLE. See BOYLE.

ABBEY HOLM. See HOLM.

ABBEY MILTON. See MILTON.

ABBOTS, or APEWOOD CASTLE, in Staffordſhire, ſituate on a lofty round promontory, and a ſteep ridge of hills (conjectured to have been one continued fortification, and a work of the ancient Britons) ſeven miles from Wolverhampton.

ABBOTS-BROMLEY, called alſo PAGETS-BROMLEY, a town of Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſix miles E of Stafford, and 129 NW of London. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 52 51 N.

ABBOTSBURY, a town in Dorſetſhire, where there is a famous ſwannery. It has a market on Thurſday, and is ſeven miles SW of Dorcheſter, and 127 W by S of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 50 38 N.

ABBOTS-LANGLEY, a village in Herts, four miles SW of St. Alban's, famous for being the birthplace of Nicholas Breakſpeare, who, under the name of Adrian IV, was the only Engliſhman that ever became pope.

ABENRADE, a town of Denmark in Sleſwick, in a territory of its own name. It is a flouriſhing place, and ſeated on a ſpacious bay of the Baltic, ſurrounded on three ſides by high mountains. Lon. 9 24 E, lat. 55 6 N.

ABENSPURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, on the river Abens, near the Danube, 15 miles SW of Ratiſbon. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 48 46 N.

ABERAVON, a town of Glamorganſhire, ſeated at the mouth of the Avon 19 miles NW of Cowbridge, and 195 W of London. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 51 35 N.

ABERBROTHWICK, or ARBROATH, a royal borough of Angusſhire. It is a flouriſhing place, well built and ſtill encreaſing. The town has been in an improving ſtate for the laſt 40 years, and the number of inhabitants has greatly augmented; which is owing to the introduction of manufactures. The inhabitants principally conſiſt of weavers of oſnaburghs and ſailcloth; others are employed in white and coloured threads. The glory of this place was the abbey, whoſe ſtupendous and magnificent ruins give ſome idea of its former magnificence. It was founded in 1178, by William the Lion, and dedicated to the celebrated Thomas a Becket. It is 15 miles NE of St. Andrews, and 40 NNE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 39 W, lat. 56 36 N.

ABERDEEN, OLD, a city in Aberdeenſhire, about a mile to the north of the new, at the mouth of the river Don, over which is a fine Gothic bridge of a ſingle arch, greatly admired, which reſts at both ſides on two rocks. The old town was the ſeat of the biſhop, and had a large cathedral, commonly called *St. Machar*. Two very antique ſpires, and one aiſle which is uſed as a church, are now the only remains of it. But the capital building is the Kings-college, on the ſouth ſide of the town, which is a large and ſtately fabric. It is built round a ſquare with cloiſters on the S ſide. The Chapel is very ruinous within; but there ſtill remains ſome woodwork of exquiſite workmanſhip.

ABERDEEN, NEW, a handſome city in Aberdeenſhire, for largeneſs, trade, and beauty it greatly exceeds any town in the north of Scotland. It is built on a riſing ground, and lies on a ſmall bay formed by the Dee, over which about two miles from the town is an elegant bridge of ſeven arches. The buildings which are of granite from the neighbouring quarries, are generally four ſtories high, and have for the moſt part gardens behind them, which gives it a beautiful appearance. On the high ſtreet is a large church, which formerly belonged to the Franciſcans. In the middle of Caſtle-ſtreet is an octagon building with neat baſs relievos of the kings of Scotland from James I. to James VI. The town-houſe makes a good figure, and has a handſome ſpire in the centre. The grammar ſchool is a low but neat building. Gordon's hoſpital is handſome; in front is a good ſtatue of the founder; it maintains 40 boys, who are apprenticed at pro-

ers ages. The infirmary is a large plain building, and ſends out between 8 and 900 cured patients annually. But the chief public building in the new town is the Mariſchal college, founded by earl Mariſchal in 1593. In both Colleges the languages, mathematics, natural philoſophy, divinity, &c. are taught by very able profeſſors. The harbour, which was formerly very dangerous, is defended by a pier, erected ſome years ago; this pier is 1200 feet in length, and gradually increaſes in height and thickneſs, as it approaches the ſea, where the head or rounding is 60 feet diameter at the baſe, and the perpendicular elevation is 38 feet. It was built under the direction of Mr. Smeaton, and coſt upwards of 17,000l. Beſide the coaſting trade, veſſels are ſent hence to Norway, Holland, Portugal, Sweden, Spain, and Italy, and to the northern ſtates of Europe. The principal manufacture is ſtockings. The thread manufacture is likewiſe carried to great perfection. A manufactory of ſail-cloth and oſnaburghs has lately been eſtabliſhed. They have likewiſe excellent ſalmon fiſheries. The number of inhabitants in Old and New Aberdeen, and the ſuburbs, is eſtimated at 27,000. Aberdeen is 84 miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 57 6 N.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the NW of Bamffſhire and the river Deveron; on the N and NE by the German Ocean; on the S by the counties of Kincardine, Angus, and Perth; and on the W by Inverneſſſhire. Its length, from NE to SW, is 80 miles; its breadth not quite 30. The NE part, extending toward the river Ythan, is called Buchan. There is much excellent paſture in the high parts; and the level tract, called Strathbogie, contains many well cultivated fields.

ABERDOUR, a village in Fifeſhire, on the N coaſt of the Frith of Forth, about 12 miles from Edinburgh.

ABERFORD, or ABERFORTH, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, for horſes, &c. It is 16 miles SW of York, and 184 NNW of London. Lon. 1 21 W, lat. 53 50 N.

ABERFRAW, a village in the iſle of Angleſey, formerly a place of great account, the princes of N Wales having then a palace here. It is ſix miles NW of Newburgh.

ABERGAVENNY, a populous well-built town in Monmouthſhire, containing about 600 houſes, with two pariſh churches, and an old caſtle. It has a market on Tueſday and Friday, and is 56 miles W of Monmouth, and 143 W by N of London. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 51 50 N.

ABERNETHY, a town of Scotland, in Strathern on the river Tay, formerly the ſeat of the Pictiſh kings, and afterward the ſee of an archbiſhop.

ABERYSTWITH, a ſmall town in Cardiganſhire, on the Riddal, near its confluence with the Iſtwith, where it falls into Cardigan Bay. The market, on Monday, is conſiderable. It is 30 miles NE of Cardigan, and 203 WNW of London. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 52 25 N.

ABEX, a country of Africa, on the Red Sea, which bounds it on the E; Abyſſinia and Nubia lie on the W; Egypt on the N; and the coaſt of Ajan to the S. The principal towns are Eracco and Suuquam which is the capital. It is very ſandy and barren, being deſtitute of water. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

ABIAD, a town on the coaſt of Abex, on a high mountain, and remarkable for its trade in ebony and aromatic plants.

ABIAGRASSO, a ſmall town of Italy, ſeated on a canal, in the duchy of Milan. Lon. 9 24 E, lat. 45 20 N.

ABINGDON, a town in Berks, on the Thames, with a market on Monday and Friday. The aſſizes, ſeſſions, and other county meetings, are often held here. It has a handſome townhall for the aſſizes, &c. and two churches. The town conſiſts of ſeveral well built ſtreets, which centre in a ſpacious corn-market; and great quantities of malt are made here, and ſent in barges to London. It ſends two members to parliament, and is ſix miles and a half S of Oxford, and 56 W of London. Lon. 1 12 W lat. 51 42 N.

ABIUL, a town of Beira in Portugal, containing upwards of 1300 inhabitants. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 40 20 N.

ABKHAS, one of the ſeven nations in the countries comprehended between the Black Sea and the Caſpian. Their principal and moſt ancient eſtabliſhments are on the ſouthern ſlope of the mountains comprehended between the river Cuban and the Black Sea. They are tributary to the Turks, and are divided into two governments, the weſtern and the eaſtern; each ſubject to a baſhaw, commonly choſen out of the principal native families; one of whom reſides at Sotchukkale, and the other at Soghumkale. The Abkhas ſpeak an original language, eſſentially different from all the known languages, though appearing to have a very remote affinity to that of the Circaſſians. They have, at preſent very little religion, although they ſtill preſerve ſome traces of Chriſtianity.

Their capital is Anacopir, formerly Nicopsis.

ABLAY, a country in Great Tartary, subject to the Russians: but their chief is a Calmuck prince. Lon. from 72 to 83° E, lat. 51 to 54° N.

ABLOE, a town in Little Tartary, between the river Dnieper, and the Black Sea. Lon. 33 15 E, lat. 46 20 N.

ABNAKIS, a savage people of North America, between New England and Canada. They hate labour, and could never be brought to cultivate the ground.

ABO, a seaport, the capital of Swedish Finland, on the point where the gulphs of Bothnia and Finland unite. It contains several brick houses; but the generality are of wood painted red. Here is a university, founded in 1640, by queen Christiana; and here likewise is a royal botanic garden, established by the late unfortunate Gustavus. The inhabitants export linen, corn, flax, iron, and planks. Abo is an episcopal see, 140 miles NE of Stockholm. Lon. 22 18 E, lat. 60 7 N.

ABO-FLOT, or ABO-HUS, an ancient fort in Finland, on a peninsula, near the mouth of the river Aura. It has often suffered from the enemy, and by fire.

ABON, ABONA, or ABONIS, a town and river of Albion; the town is supposed to be Abingdon, and the river the Avon.

ABOUKIR, a small town of Egypt situated in the desart between Alexandria and Rosetta, rendered for ever famous by the memorable victory gained in *Aboukir-bay*, by the gallant admiral Lord Nelson, 1799.

ABOUTIGE, ABUTISH, or ABOHIBE, a town in Upper Egypt, near the Nile, where there grows plenty of poppies, of which the best opium is made. It is now a mean place. Lat. 26 50 N.

ABRAHAMSDORF, a small town in Hungary, but well inhabited. Lon 19 50 E, lat. 46 20 N.

ABRANTES, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the river Tajo. It contains 35,000 inhabitants, has four convents, an alms-house, and an hospital. Lon. 7 18 W, lat. 39 13 N.

ABREIRO, a town of Tra-los-montes, in Portugal. Lon. 7 10 W, lat 41 20 N.

ABROLHOS dangerous shoals, about 50 miles from the coast of Brasil, near the island of St. Barbe.

ABRUG-BANYA, a populous town in Transylvania, situated on the river Ompay, 35 miles above Alba Julia, near which are mines of gold and silver. Lon. 23 24 E, lat. 46 50 N.

ABRUZZO, a province of Naples, bounded on the E by the gulph of Venice, on N and W by Anconia, Umbria and Campagna di Roma; and on the S by Terra di Lavora and Molise. It is divided into two parts by the river Pescara, when one is called Ulterior, and has Aquilla its capital; and the other Citerior, which Solmono is the capital. Beside Appennine Mountains, there are two others called Monte Cavallo and Monte Mayal. This country is fertile in corn, rice, fruit and saffron; but the woods abound with bears and wolves.

ABSTEINEN, a bailiwic beyond the river Memel, in the circle of Tapieu, belonging to the kingdom of Prussia. It is a mountainous, but pleasant country, and abounds in corn and cattle.

ABYDOS, a town and castle of Natolia on the strait of Gallipoli. Lon. 37 36 E, lat. 40 16 N.

ABYO, or ABUYO, one of the Philippine islands, where the Spaniards have a fort. Lon. 122 15 E, lat. 10 0 N.

ABYSSINIA, a kingdom of Africa bounded on the N by Nubia; on the E by the Red Sea and Dancala; on the W by Gorham and part of Gingira; and on the S by Gingia and Alaba; lying between 8 and 20° N lat. and 26 and 40° E lon. It is about 900 miles long and 800 broad. The rainy season continues from April to September, which is succeeded, without any interval, by a cloudless sky, and a vertical sun. Cold nights as immediately follow these scorching days. The earth, notwithstanding these days, is perpetually so cold, as to feel disagreeable to the soles of the feet; partly owing to the six months rain, when no sun appears, and partly to the perpetual equality of nights and days. There is no country in the world that produces a greater variety of quadrupeds both wild and tame; but there are no tigers. The hyenas, however, are very numerous, and dreadful in their ravages. Beside many species of eagles, vultures, &c. there is a species of glede, called haddaya, which is very frequent in Egypt, and comes punctually into Abyssinia, at the return of the sun, after the tropical rains, and storks cover the plains in May, when the rains become constant: there are real owls; but these are of an immense size and beauty. The most remarkable insect is the Tsaltsal or fly, which is so fatal to cattle that in some particular countries, great emigrations are obliged to take place in the beginning of the rainy season, to prevent all their stock of cattle from being destroyed. Even the camel must yield to this insect, for when once attacked, his body

and legs, break out into large boſſes, ſwell, break, and putrify, to the deſtruction of the animal. According to Mr. Bruce, the celebrated river Nile has its ſource in this country, near the village of Geeſh, in lon. 36 55 E, and lat. 10 59 N. Gondar is the metropolis. There is a remarkable coincidence between the cuſtoms in the court of ancient Perſia and thoſe of Abyſſinia. The religion of the country is a mixture of Judaiſm and of the Chriſtianity of the Greek church; and the language is Ethiopic, which bears a great affinity to the Arabic.

ACADIA. See NOVA SCOTIA.

ACAMBOU, a kingdom on the coaſt of Guinea, in Africa, whoſe king is abſolute, and all his ſubjects ſlaves; which, however, does not prevent them from being haughty and inſolent.

ACANNY, an inland country of Guinea, affording the beſt gold, in great plenty. There is a town or village of the ſame name. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 8 30 N.

ACAPULCO, a conſiderable town of Mexico, ſeated on a bay of the S Sea. It has a fine harbour, from whence a ſhip annually ſails to Manila; and another returns annually thence to this port, laden with all the treaſures of the E Indies. One of theſe, laden with ſilver, was taken by commodore Anſon, in 1743. Lon. 102 30 W, lat. 17 22 S.

ACARNANIA, the firſt country of free Greece, bounded on the W by the Sinus Ambraicus, and ſeparated from Ætolia by the river Achelous on the eaſt.

ACARIA, a town of S America, in Paraguay, built by the Jeſuits in 1624, lon. 51 5 W, lat 26 0 S.

ACBARABAD. See AGRA.

ACERENZA, a town of Naples, in the province of Baſilicata. It was formerly the ſeat of an archbiſhop. Lon. 16 5 E, lat 40 40 N.

ACERNO, a town of Italy in the citerior principality of Naples, with a biſhop's ſee, 12 miles NE of Salerno. Lon. 15 6 E, lat. 40 45 N.

ACERRA, a town of Naples, on the river Agno, ſeven miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 40 55 N.

ACH, a town of Suabia, in the landgraviate of Nellenburg, on the river Ach, 3 miles NE of Schaffhauſen.

ACHAA, a town of the iſland of Rhodes, ſaid to be built by the Heliades.

ACHAIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, now called *Livadia*, of which Athens was the capital.

ACHAM, a country in Aſia, bounded on the N by Boutan, on the E by China, on the S by Burmah, and on the W by Hindooſtan.

ACHEEN, a kingdom in the NW part of the iſland of Sumatra, now very different from earlier times, when it was powerful enough to expel the Portugueſe from the iſland, and its ſovereigns received embaſſies from ſome of the greateſt potentates of Europe. Achem is comparatively healthy, being more free from woods and ſwamps than moſt other parts of the iſland. The ſoil is light and fertile and produces fine fruits, rice, cotton, gold duſt, and ſulphur. The Achineſe differ from the other Sumatrans and are, in general, taller, ſtouter, and much darker-complexioned. They are more active and induſtrious than their neighbours, and have more ſagacity and penetration. They are Mahometans.

ACHEEN, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in Sumatra, ſeated on a river which flows into the ſea, near the NW point of the iſland, about two miles from the mouth; it lies in a wide valley, formed like an amphitheatre by two lofty ranges of hills. The river, by emptying itſelf in ſeveral channels, is very ſhallow at the bar. It is an open town, in the centre of which is the king's palace, a rude piece of architecture, deſigned to reſiſt the force of an enemy, and ſurrounded for that purpoſe by a wide and deep moat, and ſtrong walls. The houſes are built of bamboos and rough timbers, and are raiſed ſome feet from the ground, on account of the place being overflowed in the rainy ſeaſon. A large manufacture of a thick ſpecies of cotton cloth, and of ſtuff for the ſhort drawers worn by the Malays and Achineſe, is eſtabliſhed here. Payments are commonly made in gold duſt, which is carried about in bladders. The Achineſe are expert and bold navigators. The laws of the Achineſe are very ſevere but the poor ſuffer chiefly by their ſeverity. Petty theft is puniſhed by ſuſpending the offender from a tree, with a gun, or heavy weight, tied to his feet; or by cutting off a finger, hand, or leg, according to the nature of the theft. Many of theſe mutilated people are to be ſeen daily in the ſtreets. Highway-robbers and houſebreakers are drowned; and their bodies are expoſed, a few days, on a ſtake; but if a prieſt be robbed, the offender is burnt alive. An adulterer is not ſkreened by his friends, but is delivered up to the relations of the huſband, who take him to a large plain, and forming themſelves into a circle, place him in the middle; a large weapon is then delivered to him by one of his family, and if he can force his way through, he is not

liable to further profecution; but he is generally cut to pieces in an inſtant; and his relations bury him as they would a dead buffalo, refuſing to admit the corpſe into their houſe, or to perform any funeral rites. Yet, after all, the Acheneſe are ſuppoſed to be the moſt diſhoneſt and flagitious people in the Eaſt. Acheen is 1000 miles SE of Madras. Lon. 95 34 E, lat. 9 22 N.

ACHMIM, a large town of upper Egypt, on the eaſtern bank of the Nile. Though this town be fallen from its ancient ſplendor, it is ſtill one of the moſt beautiful of Upper Egypt. An Arab prince commands there, and the police is well attended to. The ſtreets are wide and clean and commerce and agriculture flouriſh. It has a manufactory of cotton, ſtuffs and pottery which are conveyed over all Egypt. It is the ſame that Herodotus calls *Chemmis*, and Strabo *Panopolis*. It has loſt its ancient edifices and much of its extent. Nothing remains of the temple deſcribed by Abulfeda, but ſome ſtones ſo large that the Turks have not been able to move them.

ACHONRY, a ſmall town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, on the Shannon.

ACHMETSCHET, a town of Crim Tartary, in the Ruſſian province of Taurida and government of Catharineſlaf. Lon. 33 20 E, lat. 45 0 N.

ACHYR, a ſtrong town and caſtle of the Ukraine, on the river Uorſklo, 127 miles W. of Kiow. Lon. 36 10 E, lat. 49 32 N.

ACIERNO. See ACERNO.

ACKEN, a ſmall town in the duchy of Magdeburg. It has a citadel, and ſtands on the Elbe, five miles below Deſſaw.

ACOMA, a town of New Mexico, ſeated on a high mountain, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is the capital of the province. Lon. 104 15 W, lat. 35 0 N.

ACQS, a town of France, at the foot of the Pyrenees, in the department of Arriege. So called from the hot waters in theſe parts. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 43 0 N.

ACQUA, a town in Tuſcany, noted for warm baths. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 43 45 N.

ACQUA-CHE-FAVELLA, a celebrated fountain of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore. It is near the mouth of the river Crata, and its ruins are called *Sibari Rovinata*.

ACQUAPENDENTE, a large town of Orvieto, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Paglia, 50 miles N by W of Rome. Lon. 12 17 E, lat. 42 43 N.

ACQUARIA, a ſmall town in Prigana, a diſtrict of Modena, noted for medicinal waters. It is 12 miles S of Modena. Lon. 11 19 E, lat. 44 12 N.

ACQUAVIVA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 41 10

ACQUI, a town of Montferrat, wi commodious baths, and a biſhop's ſee. is ſeated on the Bormia, 25 miles NW Genoa. Lon. 8. 35 E, lat. 44 40 N.

ACRA, a town on the coaſt of Guin where the Engliſh, Dutch, and Danes ha forts, and each fort its particular villa Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 5 0 N.

ACRE, a ſeaport of Paleſtine, former called Ptolemais. It is a biſhop's ſee. was famous in the time of the cruſade and underwent ſeveral ſieges; it has b come lately very famous for the obſtina reſiſtance it has made, under the condu of the gallant Sir Sidney Smith and a han ful of Engliſh officers, againſt the reiterat but fruitleſs attacks of the French ar under Buonaparte. It is 28 miles S of Ty and 37 N of Jeruſalem. Lon. 35 25 lat. 32 32 N.

ACRON, a territory on the Gold co of Guinea. The Dutch have a fort h called Fort Patience: and under it is village, inhabited only by fiſhermen. T other inhabitants are huſbandmen, and their corn to other countries. There plenty of game, which is very commo ous for the Dutch factory. This is ca Little Acron, Great Acron being furt inland, and a kind of republic.

ACROTERI, a town in the iſland Santorini. Lon. 26 1 E, lat. 36 25 N.

ACTON, EAST, a village ſix m W of London, noted for its medici waters.

ACTON-BURNEL, a village in Shr ſhire, eight miles from Shrewſbury. parliament was held here in the reign Edward I, when the lords ſat in the ca and the commons in a barn, which is ſtanding. A great part of the caſtle mains, the walls exceedingly ſtrong, a adorned with fine battlements and row windows curiouſly carved; it muſt h been a magnificent ſtructure.

ADAM'S-PIKE, a high mountain in iſland of Ceylon; on the top of wh they believe the firſt man was created.

ADANA, an ancient and handſome t of Natolia, in a charming climate, wi biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Cho 25 miles NE of Tarſus. Lon. 36 12 lat. 37 26 N.

ADDA, a river of Swiſſerland, w riſes in the country of the Griſons, falls into the Po, near Cremona.

ADEL, a kingdom of Africa, on t coaſt of the ſtrait of Babelmandel. It dom rains here, and yet the country fruitful, being well watered by rivers. abounds with wheat, millet, frankince

and pepper; and the tails of their sheep weigh 25lb. each. Zeita, its capital, is a rich town and has a good trade. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

ADEN, once a rich and considerable seaport of Arabia Felix, 60 miles E of Mocha. Lon. 46 30 E, lat. 13 10 N.

ADENBURG, or ADDENBURG, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, subject to the elector palatine, 12 miles NE of Cologne. Lon. 7 16 E, lat. 51 2 N.

ADIGE, a river of Italy, which has its source to the S of the lake Glace, among the Alps, and runs S by Trent, and E by Verona, into the gulf of Venice.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, lie in about 2° S lat. 146° 44′ long. in the S Pacific Ocean. They were discovered in 1767.

ADOR, a town of Hungary, in the province of Stuhel-Weissemburg, seated in a fruitful country near the Danube. Lon. 19 E, lat. 47 33 N.

ADONI, a town of Golconda, in the province of Hindostan, on one of the branches of the Tungebadda. It is 175 miles SW of Hydrabad, and 310 NW of Madras. Lon. 77 0 E, lat. 15 37 N.

ADOUR, a river of France, which rises in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, and running by Tarbes and Dax, falls into the bay of Biscay below Bayonne.

ADRA, a seaport of Granada, in Spain, 40 miles SE of Granada. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 36 42 N.

ADRIA, a town in the territory of Venice, which gives name to the Adriatic Sea. It is a bishop's see, 25 miles SSW of Venice. Lon. 12 5 E, lat 45 8 N.

ADRIANO, a mountain of Spain in Biscay. There is a road over it to Aalba and old Castile, which is very difficult: at its beginning there is a dark path of 150 paces, cut through a rock; after which is a mountain that must be passed over. The number of inhabitants may be about 12000. The air is wholesome, and the country very pleasant. It is one of the highest of the Pyrenees; and is only inhabited by a few shepherds, who live in villages.

ADRIANOPLE, a celebrated town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with an archbishop's see; situate in a fine plain, on the river Marazi, 115 miles NW of Constantinople. The grand signior often visits this place. It is eight miles in circumference, but the streets are narrow and crooked. Lon. 26 27 E, lat. 41 45 N.

ADRIATIC SEA. See VENICE, GULF of.

ADVENTURE ISLAND, a small island in the S Pacific Ocean, so called from the ship Adventure, in which capt. Furneaux sailed. The people are mild and cheerful, with little of that wild appearance which savages in general have. They are, however, almost totally devoid of activity or genius, and are nearly on a level with the wretched natives of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 147 29 W, lat. 43. 21 S.

ADULA, a mountain of Spain, in Navarre, in which are the fountains of the Rhine.

ADZENOTA, a small town of Spain, in Valentia, seated on mount Pegna Golofo. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 39 10 N.

ÆGADES, or ÆGATES, three small islands on the W side of Sicily, between Marsella and Trapani; their names are Levenzo, Favignana, and Maretama.

ÆGEAN SEA, now the Archipelago, a part of the Mediterranean, separating Europe from Asia and Africa.

ÆGIMURUS, an island on the bay of Carthage, about 30 miles distant from that city now the *Galetta*.

ÆGIUM, a town of Achaia Proper, famous for the council of the Achæans which usually met there.

ÆOLIA, a country of Hither Asia, settled by colonies of Æolian Greeks. It comprehends all Troas, and the coast of the Hellespont to the Propontes.

AERSHOT, a town in Brabant, on the river Demur, ten miles E of Mechlin. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 51 1 N.

AFRICA, one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean; on the W by the Atlantic; on the E by the isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean; and on the S by the Southern Ocean. It is a peninsula of prodigious extent, being joined to Asia by the isthmus of Suez, which is 60 miles over. In its greatest length, from the most northern part to the Cape of Good Hope, it is 4600 miles; and in the broadest part from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, it is 3500. The greatest part of it is within the torrid Zone, which renders the heat almost insupportable in many places. However, the coasts in general are very fruitful, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary. There are more wild beasts in Africa, than in any other part of the world: there are also some animals peculiar to this country; as the hippopotamus, or river horse; the rhinoceros, with two horns on its nose; and the beautiful striped zebra. Beside these, they have crocodiles, ostriches, camels, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are several deserts, particularly one of a large extent, called Zae

hara, which is almoſt without water; but theſe are not quite without inhabitants. There are many large rivers; but the chief are the Nile, Niger, Senegal and Gambia, the two laſt having been falſely ſuppoſed branches of the Niger. The moſt conſiderable mountains are the Atlas, the Mountains of the Moon, and the Sierra Leone, or the Mountains of the Lions. The inhabitants conſiſt of Pagans, Mahometans, and Chriſtians. The firſt, which poſſeſs the greateſt part of the country, from the Tropic of Cancer to the Cape of Good Hope, are the moſt numerous, and are generally black. The Mahometans, who are tawny, poſſeſs Egypt and the coaſt of Barbary. The people of Abyſſinia are denominated Chriſtians, but retain many pagan and Jewiſh rites. In the N of Africa are ſome Jews, who manage all the little trade of that part of the country. The principal diviſions of Africa are Barbary, Egypt, Biledulgerid, Zahara, Negroland, Guinea, Bornou, Caſhna, Fezzan, Senna, Nubia, Abyſſinia, Abex, Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela, Mataman, Zanguebar, Monomotapa, Monomugi, Sofola, Caffraria, and the country of the Hottentots. In 1788, an aſſociation was formed for the purpoſe of exploring the interior regions of Africa; and Mr. Ledyard and Mr. Lucas were ſelected as their miſſionaries. Mr. Ledyard died on his journey. Mr. Lucas was prevented from purſuing the plan ſketched out for him, and was obliged to content himſelf with ſuch imperfect information as his guides could give him. In 1795, the African aſſociation diſpatched Mr. Park to explore this immenſe continent. His journey has brought to our knowledge more important facts reſpecting the geography of Africa than the accounts of any former traveller. He has pointed out to us the ſources of the great rivers, the Senegal, Gambia, and Niger; the courſe of this laſt he has determined to be from W. to E, and thus ſet this much diſputed point for ever at reſt.

AFRICA, a ſeaport town of Tunis, 70 miles SSE of Tunis. It was taken by Charles V, who demoliſhed the fortifications. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 35 36 N.

AFRIQUE, St. a ſmall town of France, in the department of Averion, ſix miles E of Vabres.

AGADES, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, with a town of the ſame name, tributary to the king of Tombodtou. It produces excellent ſenna and manna. Lon. 23 20 E, lat. 19 10 N.

AGAMENTICUS, a mountain of N America, in the diſtrict of Main. It is a noted landmark for ſailors, about miles from the ſea, in lat. 43 16.

AGATHA, St. a town of Naples, i Ulterior Principality, with a biſhop's 20 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 lat. 41 5 N.

AGATTON, a town near the mou the Formoſa, on the coaſt of Guine miles S of Benin. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 7

AGDE, a town of France, in the d ment of Herault and late province of guedoc, ſeated on the river Hera mile and a half from its mouth in the of Lyons, where there is a ſmall defend the entrance. It is 17 mile of Narbonne. Lon. 3 33 E, lat 45

AGEN, a city of France, in the late vince of Guienne, the epiſcopal ſee o department of Aveiron. It is ſeate the Garonne, in a pleaſant country. Pr on account of their antiſcorbutic prop form here a conſiderable object of merce; of which the Dutch take quantities for long voyages. Great p the hemp in the neighbourhood is m factured into table linen, which is ſe Cadiz, and thence exported to the Sp iſlands. Here are likewiſe manufactur camblets, ſerges, and ſailcloth. Age 108 miles SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 E, lat. 42 12 N.

AGENABAT, a town of Tranſylvan 10 miles NE of Hermanſtadt. Lon. 50 E, lat. 46 32 N.

AGER, a ſmall town of Catalon Spain. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 41 50 N.

AGGA, or AGGONA, a town and co try on the coaſt of Guinea, in which Engliſh have a fort. Lon. 0 0, la 0 N.

AGGERHUYS, a town of Norway, capital of a province of the ſame n which is full of mountains. It is 30 m NW of Frederickſhall. Lon. 10 2 lat. 59 30 N. See CHRISTIANA.

AGHRIM, a village in the county Galway, memorable for the victory, g ed by king William, over James II.

AGHRIN, a town in the count Wicklow, 13 miles SW of Wicklow. L 6 21 W, lat. 52 45 N.

AGIMERE, or AZMERE, the capita a territory of the ſame name in Hindo Proper, built at the foot of a very h mountain; on the top of which is a for of great ſtrength. It is 230 miles W Agra; Lon. 75 20 E, lat. 26 35 N.

AGINCOURT, a village of France, the department of the ſtraits of Calais late county of Artois, ſeven miles N Heſdin, famous for the victory obtain Henry V, over the French, in 141

Str. of Gibraltar
SPAIN
Algiers
Tunis
Sicily
Madeira I.
Canaries
ALGIERS
BILEDULGERID
Tripoli
MOROCCO
Tafilet
Tuat
Mt. Atlas
TARGA
SAHARA OR THE DESERT OF ZAARA
LEMPTA
NORTH
ATLANTIC
SANHAGA
Guber
Cano
Berisut
Jalofa
Mandingos
Fulis
NEGROLAND
TOMBUTT
Malet
Ha
Gago
OR
Senegal R.
Gambia R.
Zaara
Tumba
Awra
LOWER ETHIOPIA
Desert of S.
Sierra Leone
Magoa
Senga
Jabu
Benin
UPPER GUINEA
C. Palmas
S. Andonida
Bramarvya
Equinoctial Line
C. Formosa
I. Fernando Po
Prince I.
Barba R.
I. St. Matthew
I. St. Thomas
Annabona I.
LOANGO
Ascension I.
SOUTH
Angola
Massenbo
Palmerinha
C. Lede
Old Benguela
Angra St. Maria
St. Philip de Benguela
Tortuga R.
St. Helena I.
BENGU
C. Negro
Rock of Antonio de Viana
Cimbo
C. Sierra
Tropic of Capricorn
C. Roxo
Bruinhuis
C. St. Thomas
Angra Peguena
Juntas I.
Cabo Voltis
Mouth of Zaire
Mouth de Pedra
Paternoster I.
R. St. Lucia
Saldanha B.
Table Bay
C. of Good Hope
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10
Long. West from London

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AGMAT, a town of Morocco, on a river of the same name, and on the declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas, where the land is fertile. It is 16 miles S of Morocco. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 30 56 N.

AGMONDESHAM. See AMERSHAM.

AGNADELLOA, a village of the Milanese famous for a victory gained by Lewis XII, over the Venetians, in 1509, and by the duke of Vendome over prince Eugene, in 1705. It is seated on the river Serio, between Adda and Serio, five miles E of Caſſiana, and 10 N. of Lodi. Lon. 9 E, lat. 45 25 N.

AGNANO, a circular lake, in the kingdom of Naples, seven miles from Puzzoli. It is about half a mile in diameter, surrounded by mountains; and on its margin stands the famous Grotta del Cane. See the article GROTTA DEL.

AGOSTA, a seaport town of Sicily, with an excellent harbour. The greatest part of it was destroyed by an earthquake in 1693. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 37 35 N.

AGRA, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hindoſtan Proper, on the west side of the river Jumna, which is here navigable. It was once the most splendid of all the Indian cities, and now exhibits the most magnificent ruins. About the year 1566, the emperor Acbar made it his capital, and gave his name to it; since which time it is often named Acbarabad. It was then a small fortified town; but it soon sprung up to an extensive well built city, regularly fortified according to the Italian method, and with a fine citadel built of freestone. Agra is 100 miles S E of Delhi. Lon. 78 30 E, lat. 27 N.

AGREDA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, eight miles SW of Taracona. Lon. 2 W, lat. 41 53 N.

AGRIA, a small, but strong town of Upper Hungary, with a bishop's see and a citadel. It was taken by the Turks in 1596, and retaken in 1687. It is seated on the river Agria, 47 miles NE of Buda. Lon. 20 E, lat. 48 10 N.

AGRIGNAN, one of the Ladrone islands which is 40 miles in compaſs. Lon. 146 E, lat. 19 40 N.

AGUA DE PAO, a town in the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores in the Atlantic. Lon. 25 40 W, lat. 38 0 N.

AGUAS BELLAS, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a district of two leagues. Lon. 8 5 W, lat. 39 40 N.

AGUILA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, seated on the river of that name.

AGUILAR, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Navarre, 24 miles W of Eſtella, Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 42 35 N. It is also the name of another town in old Caſtile.

AGURANDE, a small town of France in the department of Indre and late province of Berry. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 47 20 N.

AHUYS, a town of Sweden, strong by situation, in the province of Gothland, with a good harbour, 15 miles SE of Chriſtianſtadt. Lon. 14 15 E, lat. 56 15 N.

AI, a town of Judea to the north of Jericho taken by Joshua.

AJACCIO, or AJAZZO, a fine seaport of Corsica, on the W side of the island, built on a point of land that juts into the gulf. Lon. 8 50 E, lat 35 50 N.

AJAZZO, a seaport of Natolia, in the province of Caramania, anciently Sileſia, seated on the Mediterranean, 30 miles N of Antioch, and 40 W of Aleppo, where stood the city of Iſſus, and where Alexander fought his second battle with Darius. Lon. 33 10 E, lat. 37 0 N.

AICH, a town of Bavaria, on the Par, taken by the Swedes in 1634, and afterwards burnt. Lon. 11 20 E, lat 48 30 N.

AICHSTAT, a town of Franconia, capital of a biſhopric of the same name. It is remarkable for a curious piece of workmanship, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament, which is in the church: it is of maſſy gold, and is enriched with 350 diamonds, 1400 pearls, 250 rubies, and other precious stones. This place is moderately large, and lies in a valley, on the river Altmul, 30 miles S of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 48 57 N. The biſhopric is 45 miles in length, and 17 in breadth.

AIELLO, a small town of Naples in Abruzzo Ulterior, belonging to the hereditary prince of Modena. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 41 40 N.

AIGLE, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Rhone, six miles from its entrance into the lake of Geneva. All the houſes, even the meaneſt, are built of white marble, found in the neighbourhood.

AIGLE, a small town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy, 47 miles SW of Rouen. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 48 45 N.

AIGNAN, St. a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher and late province of Blaſois. It is in the shape of an amphitheatre, at the foot of which runs the river Cher, at the distance of 60 miles from Bourges.

AIGUE MORTE, a town of France, in

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the departments of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Languedoc. It is very ſtrong, on account of its ſituation among the moraſſes, though at ſome diſtance from the ſea. It had a harbour, which is now choked up. Lon. 4 3 E, lat. 43 34 N.

AIGUE-PERSE, a town of France in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, 18 miles N of Clermont, and 261 S of Paris. It has a fountain, once regarded as a prodigy, its cold water having the appearance of boiling. The water of this ſpring is ſaid to be fatal to the animals that drink it. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 46 6 N.

AILAH, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the E ſide of the Red Sea, near the road which the pilgrims take from Egypt to Mecca. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 29 10 N.

AILESBURY, the largeſt and moſt populous town in Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Saturday. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets tho' the houſes are not very contiguous; theſe lie about the market place, in the middle of which is a convenient hall, in which this town ſhares the aſſizes with Buckingham. It is alſo the centre of the buſineſs of the vale of Aileſbury, which occupies the centre of the county, and is one of the moſt fertile tracts in England. The inhabitants of this town, and its neighbourhood, ſupply the London market with early ducklings. They carry this trade to ſuch an extent, that it is ſaid, 3000l. have been received at Aileſbury from London in ſix weeks, for that article. This town ſends two members to parliament; and is 16 miles SE of Buckingham, and 41 NW of London. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 51 50 N.

AILSA, a great inſulated rock, to the S of the iſle of Arran, in Scotland. Its baſe is two miles in circumference. It conſiſts of a ſtupendous aſſemblage of precipitous cliffs, riſing in a wild ſeries, forming a pyramidal mountain, 900 feet high, acceſſible only on the NE. The lower parts are inhabited by goats and rabbits, and the lofty ſummits are the refuge of innumerable ſeafowls. The depth of water at the baſe is from 7 to 48 fathoms. The ruins of a chapel, and of a caſtle, are ſtill ſeen; and within 30 yards of the latter is a ſpring of freſh water.

AIME, or AXIMA, a ſmall town in Savoy, on the river Iſere.

AIN, a department of France, lately the province of Breſſe.

AINSA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, ſeated in a plain, on the river Ara.

AIRE, a town of France, in the department of Landes and late province of Gaſcony, ſeated on the river Adour, on a declivity of a mountain, 65 miles S of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 16 E, lat. 43 42 N.

AIRE, a ſtrong town in the department of the ſtraits of Calais, and late province of Artois. It is ſeated on the river Lis, 9 miles S of Dunkirk, and communicates with St. Omer, by a canal from the river Aa. Lon. 2 29 E, lat. 30 42 N.

AISNE, a department of France, including the late provinces of Soiſſonnois and Vermandois.

AIX, an ancient city of France. It was the capital of the late province of Provence when it had a parliament. It is ſeated in a plain, where there are hot baths near the river Arc. It is 75 miles E of Montpelier. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 43 32 N.

AIX, an ancient town of Savoy, on the lake of Bourget. Here are mineral waters much frequented. It is eight miles N of Chamberry. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 45 40 N.

AIX, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of France between the iſle of Oleron and the continent. It is memorable for an inglorious expedition of the Engliſh in 1757, againſt Rochefort, when they returned without doing any thing, except demoliſhing the fort of this iſland. It is 12 miles NW of Rochefort. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 46 5 N.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, a free and imperial city of Weſtphalia. The emperor Charlemagne choſe this place for his reſidence on account of its beauty. He is interred in the church of Notre Dame, where they keep his ſword and belt, and the Four Evangeliſts, written in letters of gold, which are made uſe of at the coronation of the emperors. Its famous mineral waters draw a great number of perſons every year. In 1668 and 1748, it was diſtinguiſhed by two celebrated treaties of peace. The French took it in 1792; it was retaken by the Auſtrians in 1793, and again taken by the French in 1794. It is ſeated in a bottom, ſurrounded by mountains, 12 miles NE of Liege. Lon. 6 3 E, lat. 50 48 N.

AKISSAT, the ancient Thyatyra, a town of Natolia, built in a fine plain 18 miles broad, which produces plenty of corn and cotton. It is inhabited by about 5000 Mahometans, and is ſeated on the river Hermits, 50 miles SE of Pergamo. Lon. 28 E, lat. 38 48 N.

ALABA, or ALAVA, one of the three ſmalleſt diſtricts of Biſcay in Spain. It is pretty fertile in rye, barley, and flax. There are in it very good mines of iron. Vitoria is the capital.

ALADULIA, a province of Turcomania

...between Amaſia and the Mediterra... toward Mount Taurus. The coun... rough, rugged, and mountainous; ...here are good paſtures, and plenty of ...es and camels.

ALAGOA, a town in the iſle of St. ...ael, one of the Azores.

ALAIS, a town of France, in the de...ment of Gard and late province of ...guedoc, ſituated on the river Gardon, ...a beautiful meadow, at the foot of ...e Cevennes. It contains 10,000 inha...ants, was lately an epiſcopal ſee, and ...a citadel. It is 37 miles N of Mont...ier. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 44 8 N.

ALAND, a cluſter of iſlands at the en...ce of the gulf of Bothnia, in the Bal...ea. The principal iſland, which gives ...me to the reſt, is 40 miles long, and ...m 12 to 16 broad. It is included in the ...rument of Swediſh Finland, and is 75 ...s NE of Stockholm. Lon. 20 0 E, ...60 0 N.

ALATAMEA, a noble river of N America, ...d alſo ST. GEORGE'S RIVER. It ...s the Allegany mountains, and run...s SE through Georgia, empties itſelf, ...ſeveral mouths, into the Atlantic about ...miles SW of the river Savannah.

ALATRI, a town of Italy, in Campagna ...di Roma, on a hill, with a biſhop's ſee; ...miles NW of Veroli 40 miles SE of ...me. Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 41 30 N.

ALATYR, a town of Ruſſia, in Aſia, on ...the river Suru, 40 miles E of Kaſan.

ALAUTA, a conſiderable river of Tur...ey in Europe, which riſes in the moun...ins that ſeparate Moldavia and Tranſyl...nia, runs through Walachia, and falls ...to the Danube, almoſt oppoſite to Nic...opolis.

ALBA, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, ...with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the river ...Tanaro, 20 miles SE of Turin. Lon. 8 ...E, lat. 44 46 N.

ALBA-JULIA, a city of Tranſylvania, ...with a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity; ...built on the declivity of a hill, near the ...river Ompias, 25 miles W of Hermanſtadt. ...Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 46 26 N.

ALBANIA, a province of Turkey in Eu...rope, on the gulf of Venice; bounded by ...Macedonia on the S, by Theſſalia and Mace...donia on the E, and on the N by Boſnia ...and Dalmatia. It produces excellent wine; ...the inhabitants are good horſemen, and ...great thieves. They are Chriſtians of the ...Greek church, and deſcended from the ...ancient Scythians. Durazzo is the capital.

ALBANO, a town of Italy, on a lake of the ſame name, in Campagna di Roma, with a biſhop's ſee, famous for its excellent wine. It ſtands 15 miles SE of Rome, and for its pleaſantneſs is the ſummer retirement of a great many Roman princes. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 41 43 N.

ALBANO, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata, remarkable for the fertility of the ſoil, and the nobility of the inhabitants.

ALBANOPOLIS, a town of Turkey in Europe, formerly the capital of Albania, ſeated on the river Drino, 43 miles E of Aleſſio. Lon. 20 12 E, lat. 41 48 N.

ALBAN'S ST. an ancient borough of Herts, on the river Coln, ſo called from St. Alban, who was the firſt martyr in England, and was buried on a hill in the neighbourhood. In memory of St. Albans, Offa, king of the Mercians erected an abbey here, calling it St. Albans. Edward VI incorporated the town, which is governed by a mayor, high ſteward, recorder, 12 aldermen, &c. Here are three churches, beſide the ancient one that belonged to the monaſtery, which the inhabitants purchaſed of Edward VI for 400l. and is now a pariſh church. The ſhrine of St. Alban ſtood in the eaſt part; and in the pavement are to be ſeen ſix holes, in which the ſupporters of it were fixed. The church of the abbey is remaining to this day. In 1703 a tomb was diſcovered in this church ſaid to be that of Humphrey duke of Glouceſter; when the leaden coffin was opened, the body was pretty entire, being preſerved in a ſort of pickle. Not a veſtige beſide this church, remains of the abbey, except the gateway. In the church of St. Michael is the monument of the illuſtrious Francis Bacon, viſcount St. Alban's. In the centre of the town ſtood one of the magnificent croſſes, erected by Edward I, in honour of his queen Eleanor; and a building erected in its ſtead, in 1703, ſtill retains the name of the Croſs. Near the town, is a kind of fortification, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the camp of Oſtorius, the Roman proprætor; but others imagine it to have been the ſite of the Saxon royal palace at Kingſbury. St. Alban's is famous for the victory obtained by Richard duke of York, in 1455, over Henry VI; and for a victory which queen Margaret gained in 1461, over the earl of Warwick. This town roſe from the ruins of the ancient city of Verulam, nothing of which remains except the old walls. The market is on Wedneſday and Saturday. St. Alban's ſends two members to parliament, and is 21 miles N by W of London. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 51 45 N.

ALBANY, a fortreſs belonging to the

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British, on the SW of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 81 20 W, lat. 52 20 N.

ALBANY, a city of N America, the capital of one of the ten counties of the province of New York, on the W side of Hudson's river, 160 miles N of New York. It contains 600 houses, and 4000 inhabitants, collected from almost all parts of the northern world. Adventurers are led here, by the advantages for trade, which this place affords; it being situate on one of the finest rivers in the world, and the storehouse of the trade to and from Canada and the Lakes. Lon. 75 20 W, lat. 42 36 N.

ALBARAZIN, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see, seated on the Guadalavir, 100 miles E of Madrid. It is an ancient and strong place, its wool is the best in Arragon. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 40 30 N.

ALBAZIN, a town of Great Tartary, with a strong fortress to defend it against the Chinese and Mogul Tartars. It is on the road from Moscow to Pekin. Lon. 103 30 E, lat. 54 0 N.

ALBEMARLE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. From this town the English family of Keppel take the title of earl. Its serges are in high esteem. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, 35 miles NNE of Rouen, and 70 NNW of Paris. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 49 50 N.

ALBENGUA, an ancient strong seaport of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded with olive trees, but the air is unwholesome. It is seated on the Mediterranean 37 miles SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 3 E, 44 4 N.

ALBISOLA, a small town belonging to the republic of Genoa. Here is a porcelain manufacture, and several country houses of the Genoese nobility. It was bombarded, in 1745, by the English. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 44 15 N.

ALBRET, a town of France, in the department of Landes and late province of Gascony, 37 miles S of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 44 10 N.

ALBURG, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a bishop's see, seated on a canal 10 miles from the sea, and 30 N of Wiburgh. It has a considerable trade in herrings and corn, and a manufacture of guns, pistols, saddles and gloves; a great number of eels are likewise taken here. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 56 50 N.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, defended by an almost impregnable castle. It carries on a great trade in wool and cloth, and is 22 miles SW of Alcantara. Lon 7 3 W, lat 50 N.

ALBY, an ancient town of France, la the capital of the territory of the Albi in Languedoc, and an archiepiscopal It is situated in the department of T and contains 10,000 inhabitants. In p of architecture and decorations, the pr pal church is one of the most curious France. The inhabitants were called bigenses; and were the first that dispu the authority of the pope; they were c demned by a council here in 1176. It 4 gates through which you may view the beauties of a delightful plain, wh produces all kinds of grain, excellent wi flax, hemp, saffron, anised, coriander, a woad. The fine pastures afford wool good quality, which is manufactured i knit stockings for the soldiers, ratteens all colours, shalloons, coarse woollens The wax candles of Alby are equal whiteness to those of Mans. This town 42 miles NE of Toulouse, and 335 S Paris. Lon. 2 14 E, lat. 44 15 N.

ALCALA-DE-GUADAIRA, a town Andalusia, in Spain, seated on the ri Guadaira, five miles SE of Seville. Lon 16 W, lat. 37 28 N.

ALCALA-DE-HENAREZ, a large ha some town of Spain, in New Castile, w a famous university, a fine library, an castle. It is seated on the river Hen 15 miles ENE of Madrid. Lon. 3 6 lat. 40 26 N.

ALCALA-DE-REAL, a town of Sp in Andalusia with a famous monaste seated near the river Salado, six miles S Seville. Lon. 5 22 W, lat. 37 38 N.

ALCAMA, a handsome town of United Provinces, in N Holland. In environs, they make the best butter cheese in Holland, and have the fin tulips. It is 17 miles N by W of Amst dam. Lon. 4 44 E, lat 52 40 N.

ALCAMO, a town of Sicily, in the V ley of Mazaro, at the foot of Mount Ik fati. Lon. 13 52 E, lat 38 2 N.

ALCANTARA, a small but strong to of Spain, in Estramadura, and the ch place of the knights of that name. It a magnificent bridge over the Tajo, b by Trajan. It was taken by the earl Galway in 1706, but retaken the s year. It is 42 miles N by W of Se It gives name to one of the three order knighthood. Lon. 6 7 W, lat. 39 20

ALCANTARA, a town of Spain, in A dalusia. Lon. 5 10 W, lat. 37 40 N.

ALCASSAR, a city of Barbary in kingdom of Fez. It was formerly a of great note, but is now fallen into de

...of 15 mariners there are only two ... make use of. Lon. 12 35 W. lat. ... N.

ALCARAZ, a town of Spain, in La ..., defended by a ſtrong caſtle and ... remarkable ancient aqueduct; it is ... near the ſource of the Guadal..., 135 miles SSE of Madrid. Lon. ... W, lat. 38 28 N.

ALCAZAR, a town of Spain, in New ..., on the river Guadamana. It has ... on a high hill, and lies in a very ... country, 100 miles NW of Car... Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 38 15 N.

ALCAZAR LEGUER, a town in the king... of Fez, ſeated on the ſtraits of Gib... It was taken by Alphonſo, king ... Portugal, in 1468; but ſoon after ab... Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 35 0 N.

ALCAZAR-DE-SAL, a town of Portu..., in Eſtramadura, with a caſtle reckoned ... They make fine white ſalt ..., whence the town takes its name. It ... ſeated on the river Cadoan, 15 miles ... the ſea, and 35 SE of Liſbon. Lon. ... W, lat. 38 18 N.

ALCMAER, a city in the United Pro..., about 4 miles from the ſea, 15 ... Haerlem, and 18 from Amſterdam. ... it was taken by the Britiſh in their ... expedition to Holland, who ... forced ſoon after to abandon it.

ALCONCHEL, a caſtle of Spain, on the ... of Eſtramadura, ſeated on the ... Alzaraque, that falls into the Gua..., 10 miles S by W of Badajoz. Lon. ... W, lat. 38 12 N.

ALCOUTIM, a ſmall town of Portugal, ... Algarva, ſeated on the river Guadiana, ... miles from its entrance into the gulf ... Cadiz, and 22 NNE of Tavira. Lon. 7 ... W, lat. 37 20 N.

ALCUDIA, a town in Majorca, conſiſt... of about 1000 houſes, between two ... harbours. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 39 50 N.

ALDBOROUGH, a borough and ſeaport ... Suffolk, pleaſantly ſeated in a dale, be... a high hill and the ſea, with a ... on Wedneſday and Saturday. A ... runs on the SW; and the harbour ... tolerably good, but ſmall. The town ... formerly much longer; but the ſea ... taken away whole ſtreets. It ſends ... members to parliament. It is 40 miles ... of Bury, and 94 NE of London. Lon. ... E, lat. 52 16 N.

ALDBOROUGH, a borough in the W ... of Yorkſhire, on the Ouſe, which ... two members to parliament. It is ... miles NW of York, and 205 N by ... of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 54 ... N.

ALDEA, a town of Portugal, in Eſtra... madura, 10 miles SE of Liſbon. Lon. 8 55 W, lat 38 36 N.

ALDERBURY, a village in Wiltſhire, on a healthy hill, two miles from Saliſbury, and near the Avon. It carries on a manufacture of fuſtians, and, received conſiderable damage by a fire in 1777, when 200 houſes were deſtroyed.

ALDERHOLM, a pleaſant iſland of Sweden, formed by the three arms of a river, running through Gentle, a town of Norland, in Sweden. A conſiderable trade is carried on here in planks and deals.

ALDERNEY, an iſland in the Engliſh Channel; it is eight miles in compaſs ſeparated from the coaſt of Normandy by a ſtrait called the Race of Alderney, which is a very dangerous paſſage, on account of the rocks under water. It is a healthful iſland, and fruitful in corn and paſture; but has only one church, in a town of the ſame name. Lon. 2 7 W, lat. 49 45 N.

ALDERETTE, a ſmall town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Caia, which falls into the Guadiana, a little below Badajoz. It is ſeven miles SE of Portalegre. Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 39 2 N.

ALENTEJO, a fertile province of Portugal, between the Tajo and the Guadiana. The inhabitants are very induſtrious.

ALENCON, a large handſome town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy. Near it are ſtone quarries, fit for building, wherein is found a ſort of cryſtal like Briſtol ſtones. It is ſeated in an open country, abounding in all ſorts of corn and fruits, on the river Sart, 20 miles N of Mans, and 97 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 48 18 N.

ALEPPO, the capital of Syria, inhabited by Turks, and four ſorts of Chriſtians, who have each a biſhop and a church, and the free exerciſe of their religion. The city and ſuburbs contain 235,000 perſons. Next to Conſtantinople and Cairo, it is the moſt conſiderable city in the Turkiſh empire. It is ſituated in the vaſt plain, which extends from the Orontes to the Euphrates, and which towards the ſouth terminates in the deſert. It is built on eight hills, on the higheſt of which the caſtle is erected, and is ſuppoſed to be the caſtle of Berœa. The houſes are large and commodious, having terraces on their tops, and generally ſky-lights in form of a dome, to let the light into the rooms, which from their loftineſs, the gilding on the window-ſhutters, cup-boards &c. have at firſt entrance a very agreeable effect. The ſtreets are carefully paved; have

gutters and a foot pavement on each ſide; and the middle of the ſtreet is laid with brick, the ſmall end upwards, for the convenience of horſes. There is alſo a cleanlineſs obſerved here, unknown to the other cities of Turkey, there being aſs drivers who go about the city and take up the rubbiſh and duſt, which each inhabitant is obliged to ſweep together. The moſques are numerous and ſome of them magnificent. Before each of them is an area, with a fountain in the middle, deſigned for ablutions before prayers. The bazars or market-places are long covered narrow ſtreets, on each ſide of which are a great number of ſmall ſhops, juſt ſufficient to hold the tradeſmen and his goods, the buyer being obliged to ſtand without. The ſituation of Aleppo, beſides the advantage of a rich and fruitful ſoil, poſſeſſes alſo that of a ſtream of freſh water, which never becomes dry. Near Aleppo, its banks are covered with a fertile earth, and laid out in gardens, or rather orchards, which in a hot country, and eſpecially in Turkey, cannot but be delightful. The city is itſelf one of the moſt agreeable in Syria. On whatever ſide it is approached, its numerous minarets and domes preſent an agreeable proſpect to the eye, fatigued with the continued ſameneſs of the brown and parched plains. Aleppo is the emporium of Armenia and the Diarbekar; ſends caravans to Bagdad and into Perſia; and communicates with the Perſian gulph and India, by Baſſora, with Egypt and Mecca by Damaſcus, and with Europe by Alexandretta and Latakia. Their chief commodities are raw or ſpun cottons, clumſy linens fabricated in the villages, ſilk ſtuffs manufactured in the city, copper, coarſe cloths, goats-hair, the gall nuts of the Kourdeſtan, the merchandiſe of India, ſuch as ſhawls and muſlins. Eighteen miles SE of Aleppo, is a large plain, called the Valley of Salt, bounded by low rocky hills, which form a kind of natural baſin, that retains the rain deſcending from the rocks, together with the water riſing from a few ſprings, and cauſe the whole to be overflowed in winter. The extent of the ſurface prevents this water from being of any great depth; ſo that it is ſoon evaporated by the ſun, when it leaves a cake of ſalt, in ſome places half an inch thick; and, in April, people are employed to gather this ſalt, which is ſufficient to ſupply all this part of the country. Aleppo is ſeated on a ſmall brook, 70 miles E of Alexandretta, and 170 N by E of Damaſcus. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 35 45 N. . . . .

ALESIA, called ALESIA by Livy and others; a town of the Mandubii, a people of Celtic Gaul.

ALESSANO, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee, 15 miles SW of Otranto. Lon. 18 2 E, lat. 40 10 N.

ALESSIA, a town of Albania, with a biſhop's ſee, near the mouth of the Drino. Lon. 20 6 E, lat. 42 8 N.

ALESSIO, a town of Turkiſh Dalmatia, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on a mountain, 25 miles from Spalatro.

ALET, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc. It was lately an epiſcopal ſee, and is remarkable for its baths, and for the grains of gold and ſilver found in the ſtream which runs from the Pyrenees, at the foot of which it ſtands. It is ſeated on the river Aude, 15 miles S of Carcaſſone. Lon. 2,25 E, lat. 42 59 N.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS. See ARCHIPELAGO, NORTHERN.

ALEXANDRETTA, or SCANDEROON, a town of Syria, in Aſia, at the extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, and the ſeaport of Aleppo, from which it is diſtant 28 or 30 leagues. It is now properly ſpeaking nothing elſe but a village with out walls, in which the tombs are more numerous than the houſes, and which entirely owes its exiſtence to the road which it commands. This is the only road in all Syria, where veſſels anchor on a ſoft bottom, without their cables being liable to chafe: but in other reſpects it has many inconveniencies. It is infeſted, during winter, by a peculiar wind, which ruſhes from the ſnowy ſummits, frequently forces ſhips to drag their anchors ſeveral leagues. But the worſt circumſtance is the exceſſive unwholeſomeneſs of the air. It may be affirmed that this every year carries one third of the crews of the veſſels which remain here during the ſummer, and frequently loſe all their men in two months. To this baneful epidemic, Alexandretta from its ſituation ſeems to be irremediably condemned; for the plain on which the town is built is ſo low and flat, that the rain finding no declivity can never reach the ſea. On this account, while the heats are exceſſive, the principal inhabitants retire to the neighbouring villages, among the mountains, where there is excellent water and delicious fruits. It is 70 miles W of Aleppo. Lon. 36 23 E, lat. 36 35 N.

ALEXANDRIA, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Italy, belonging to the duchy of Milan, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong caſtle. It was taken by Buonaparte when he over-ran Italy, retaken by Suwarrow

fore taken by the French, June 1800. ...ated on the Tanaro, 40 miles S by ...lan. Lon. 8 43 E, lat. 44 55 N.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of Virginia, ...e south bank of the river Potomac. ...ituation is elevated and pleasant, but ...water so bad, that the inhabitants ...obliged to send nearly a mile for what ...drinkable. The original settlers laid ...the streets on the plan of Philadelphia, ...contains upwards of 300 houses, many ...which are handsome. Nine miles below ...town, on the Virginia bank of Pota... ...where it is nearly two miles wide, ...at Vernon, the celebrated seat of ge... Washington. Alexandria is 100 ...N of Richmond. Lon. 77 0 W, ...30 N.

ALEXANDRIA, or SCANDERIA, an ...ent and once rich and famous town of ..., now much decayed, though there ...some remains of its ancient splen... This city was built by Alexander ...reat, about 333 years before Christ, ...as a league and a half long, by one... in breadth, which made the circum... of its walls about four leagues. ...Mareotis bathed its walls on the ..., and the Mediterranean on the north. ...intersected lengthwise by straight pa... streets. This direction left a free ...ge to the northerly wind, which ...conveys coolness and salubrity into ... A street of 2000 feet wide be... the gate of the sea, and terminated ...gate of Canopus. This street, the ...most in the universe, was intersected ...other of the same breadth, which ...a square at their junction of half ...in circumference. At present, the ...Alexandria is reckoned to have about ...or 15,000 inhabitants; a strange ...of different nations, as well as ...various parts of the Turkish empire. ...present condition of Alexandria is ...despicable, being now so far ruined, ...rubbish in many places overtops ...houses. The famous tower of Pharos ...long since been demolished, and a cas... called *Farillon*, built in its place. Some ...of the old walls of the city are yet ...ing, and present us with a masterpiece ...ient masonry. But what most en... the attention of travellers is the Pil... of Pompey, as it is commonly called, ...ed at a quarter of a league from the ...ern gate. It is composed of red gra... The capital is Corinthian, with palm ...ves and not indented. It is nine feet ... The shaft and the upper member of ...base are of one piece of 90 feet long, ...six diameter. The base is a square of about 15 feet on each side. This block of marble, 60 feet in circumference, rests on two layers of stone bound together with lead. Nothing can equal the majesty of this monument; seen from a distance, it overtops the town, and serves as a signal for vessels. Approaching it nearer, it produces an astonishment mixed with awe. One can never be tired with admiring the beauty of the capital, the length of the shaft, nor the extraordinary simplicity of the pedestal. It was formerly a place of great trade, all the treasures of the E Indies being deposited there: but since the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, this trade is in a great measure lost. This place is subject to the grand signior, who, however, has but a limited authority. It is seated on the most westerly branch of the river Nile, 125 miles NW of Cairo. It was taken by the French under Buonaparte in their predatory expedition to Egypt, but they have been forced to abandon it. Lon. 31 11 E, lat. 30 21 N.

ALFACS, the name of certain islands near the mouth of the Ebro, in the principality of Catalonia, in Spain.

ALFEIZERAO, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the seaside. Lon. 9 10 W, lat. 39 30 N.

ALFELD, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, 15 miles SSW of Hildesheim. Lon. 10 4 E, lat. 51 38 N.

ALFIDENA, an ancient town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 41 48 N.

ALFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on a small brook, six miles from the sea, and 20 N of Boston. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 53 16 N.

ALFRETON, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Monday; pleasantly seated on a small hill, 13 miles N of Derby, and 141 NNW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 53 8 N.

ALGAGIOLA, a small fortified seaport in Corsica. It was almost destroyed by the malecontents in 1731, but has since been restored. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 42 30 N.

ALGARVA, a province of Portugal, 67 miles in length, and 20 in breadth: bounded on the W and S by the sea, on the E by the Guadiana, and on the N by Alentejo. It is fertile in figs, almonds, dates, olives, and excellent wine; the capital is Pharo.

ALGEZIRA, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the straits of Gibraltar; but at present in a mean condition, the harbour being decayed. It is 10 miles NW of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 22 W, lat. 36 14 N.

ALGIER, or ALGERI, a town of Sardi-

nia, on the NW coast, with a bishop's see. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 40 40 N.

ALGIERS, one of the states of Barbary, bounded on the E by Tunis, on the N by the Mediterranean, on the S by Mount Atlas, and on the W by Morocco. It extends 600 miles from E to W. The air is very temperate, and the land toward the N fertile in corn. The valleys are full of fruit; but a great part is dry, mountainous, and barren. The melons have an exquisite taste, some of which are ripe in summer, and others in winter. The stems of the vines are so large, that a man can hardly grasp them with his arms; and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. It is divided into three provinces, namely, Tlemsam on the W, Titerie on the S, and Constantia to the E of the city of Algiers. The Turks, who have the government in their hands, are not above 7000 in number; and yet the Moors, or natives of Africa, have no share in it. It is only a kind of republic under the protection of the grand signior, and it is governed by a sovereign called the dey, but he can do nothing of consequence without the council of the Janissaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a distinct people, governed by their own laws and magistrates, though the Turks interpose as often as they please. The dey of Algiers is an absolute monarch, but elected by the Turkish soldiers, and frequently deposed, and put to death by them. The revenues of the government arise from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being sent into each province every year to collect it; and the prizes they take at sea sometimes equal the taxes they lay upon the natives. The dey has several thousand Moors in his service, both horse and foot; and the deys or viceroys of the provinces, have each an army under his command. Their religion is Mahometanism, and their language a dialect of the Arabic. They have likewise a jargon, composed of Italian, French, and Spanish, called Lingua Franca, that is understood by the common people and merchants. The complexion of the natives is tawny, and they are strong and well made.

ALGIERS, a large and strong town of Africa, in Barbary, the capital of the kingdom of Algiers. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, and is in the form of an amphitheatre next the harbour; insomuch, that the houses appearing one above another, make a very fine appearance from the sea. The tops of the houses are all flat, for which reason they walk upon them in the evening to take the besides, they are covered with earth, serve for a sort of gardens. The st are narow, and serve to keep off the treme heat of the sun. The mole of harbour is 500 paces in length, exten from the continent to a small island, w there is a castle and a large battery of g The number of inhabitants is said to 100,000 Mahometans, 15,000 Jews, 4000 Christian slaves. The chief subsistence is derived from their piracies, they make prizes of all Christian s that are not at peace with them. The country about Algiers is adorned w gardens and fine villas, watered by fo tains and rivulets; and thither the inh tants resort in the hot seasons. Algi tho' it has, for ages, braved the re ment of the most powerful states in Ch endom, it is said, could make but a f defence against a regular siege. The e peror Charles v, in 1541, lost a fine f and army, in an expedition against it. English burnt their vessels in the harb in 1635 and 1670. It was bombar by the French in 1688. In 1775, Spaniards made a descent near the with a formidable army, but were def ed with great slaughter. In 1784, t sent a powerful fleet to attack the f that defend the harbour; but they w repelled by the Algerines, although t made eight successive attacks with gr spirit and bravery. In 1767, the Alger took the lead of the other states of B bary, in refusing to pay any longer th usual tribute to the Porte. Algiers situate opposite Minorca, 380 miles W Tunis. Lon. 2 18 E, lat. 349 N.

ALHAMA, a town of Spain, in G nada. A little below it are hot ba accounted the best in Spain. It is sea in a valley, surrounded by craggy mou tains, 25 miles SW of Granada. Lon. 24 W, lat. 36 56 N.

ALHAMBRA, the ancient fortress a residence of the Moorish monarchs Granada. In many countries may be se excellent modern as well as ancient a chitecture, both entire and in ruins; b nothing to be met with any where else convey an idea of this edifice, except decorations of an opera or the tales of genii. The first place you come to is court called the *communa*, or *com baths*; an oblong square with a deep ba of clear water in the middle; two flight marble steps leading down to the botto on each side a parterre of flowers, and row of orange trees. The cielings are or painted, the lower part of the wa

…t, disposed in fantastic knots and fes… …work so novel, so exquisitely finish… …must afford a stranger the most …ble sensations, while he treads this … ground. Opposite the door of the …ra, is another leading into the …ment of the lions, an oblong court 100 … length and 50 in breadth, environed … colonnade. The gate that leads into …il of the two sisters, exceeds all the … proportion of ornaments, and in … of prospect, which it affords through …e of apartments, where a multitude … terminate in a large window open … country. In a gleam of sunshine, …iety of tints and lights thrown up… …s enfilade are uncommonly rich. It … near the confluence of the Oro… …the Xenil, 125 miles SW of Murcia, …; S of Madrid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. … N.

ALICANT, a seaport of Spain, in Va… … remarkable for its excellent wine, … the fertility of its soil, which pro… … excellent fruits, and plenty of rose… … of an extraordinary size. The … on a high rock, was reckoned im… …; but it was taken by the Eng… 1706. It was likewise taken by the … and Spaniards, after a siege of al… …two years; and then part of the rock …blown up. It is seated on the Medi… …an, on a bay of the same name, … miles S of Valencia. Lon. 0 0 lat. 38 … N.

ALICATA, a town of Sicily, remark… …for corn and good wine. It is seated … peninsula, 22 miles SE of Gergenti. … 13 48 E, lat. 37 11 N.

ALLAHABAD, a city of Oude, in Hin… …stan Proper, seated at the confluence … the two great rivers, the Ganges and …mna. It was founded by the emperor …r, who intended it as a place of arms: … its fortifications will hardly resist the …ering of a field piece. It is 470 miles … of Calcutta. Lon. 82 0 E, lat. 24 … N.

ALLEGANY or APPALACHIAN MOUN…S, a long range of mountains in N …rica, between the Atlantic, the Mis… …, and the lakes; extending nearly …el with the seacoast, 900 miles in …th, and from 60 to 200 in breadth. … different ridges which compose this …nse range have different names in the …rent states. Advancing from the At…, the first ridge of Pennsylvania, …ain, and N Caroline, is the Blue …ge, or South Mountain, from 130 to … miles from the sea, and about 4000 … high from its base. Between this and the North Mountain, spreads a large fertile vale. Next lies the *Allegany*, which is the principal ridge, and has been descriptively called the *back-bone* of the United States. Beyond this is the long ridge called the Laurel Mountains, in a spur of which, in lat. 36° is a spring of water, 50 feet deep, very cold, and as blue as indigo. From these several ridges proceed innumerable nameless branches or spurs. The Kittatiny, or Blue Mountains, run through the northern parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. These mountains are not confusedly scattered and broken, rising here and there into high peaks overtopping each other, but stretch along in uniform ridges, scarcely half a mile high. They spread as they proceed S, and some of them terminate in high perpendicular bluffs. Others gradually subside into a level country, giving rise to the rivers which run southerly into the gulf of Mexico. In the back parts of Pennsylvania, scarcely one acre in ten of this range is capable of culture: but this is not the case in all parts; for numerous tracts of fine arable and pasture land intervene between the ridges, having generally a rich black soil. Indeed, some of the mountains will admit of cultivation almost to their tops.

ALLEGANY, a river of N. America, which rises in the Allegany Mountains in lat. 42°. At Fort Pitt it joins the Monongahela, being then called Ohio.

ALLCHURCH, a village of Worcestershire. It has an alms-house founded in 1580, and the Roman Ickneld street passes through it. The bishop of Worcester had formerly a palace here; and the church, several parts of which are of Saxon architecture, contains many antique monuments. It is five miles E by N of Bromsgrove.

ALLEGRANZA, one of the Canary islands, lying to the N of Gracioſa, and to the E of St. Clare. There are several castles that defend the harbour.

ALLENDORF, a small town in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, remarkable for its salt-works, and three stone bridges. It is seated on the Weser, 15 miles E of Cassel. Lon. 9 59 E, lat. 51 19 N.

ALLER, a river which rises in the duchy of Magdeburg, waters Zell, and falls into the Weser below Verden.

ALLERIA, a decayed town in Corsica, a bishop's see, and the place where king Theodore first landed in 1736. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 42 5 N.

ALLIER, a department of France, lately the province of Bourbonnois.

ALLOA, a commercial town, on the frith of Forth, about 20 miles higher up the river than Leith, and 5 miles E of Stirling. It conſiſts of one ſpacious ſtreet, well paved, and ſhaded with rows of lime trees. Here is a cuſtomhouſe for the convenience of ſhipping in this part of the north, and it is the reſort of all the coal veſſels in the neighbourhood. It has a glaſs-houſe and ſome other manufactures. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 56 10 N.

ALMACARRON, a ſeaport of Spain, in the province of Murcia, at the mouth of the Guadalantine, near the Mediterranean, 20 miles SW of Carthagena. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 37 28 N.

ALMANZA, a town of New Caſtile, remarkable for the defeat of the allies, by the French and Spaniards, in 1707, when moſt of the Engliſh were killed or taken, having been abandoned by the Portugueſe horſe at the firſt charge. It is 50 miles SW of Valencia. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 38 54 N.

ALMEDA, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, ſeated on the Tajo, oppoſite Liſbon. Lon. 9 4 W, lat. 38 33 N.

ALMEDIA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-montes, on the confines of Leon, 17 miles NW of Cividad Rodrigo. 6 15 W, lat. 40 45 N.

ALMEIDA, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the river Coa. Lon. 8 15 W, lat. 40 38 N.

ALMENDVALAIO, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, near the borders of Portugal. Lon. 5 6 W, lat. 38 36 N.

ALMERIA, a ſeaport of Spain, in the province of Granada, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the river Almeria, 62 miles SE of Granada. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 36 51 N.

ALMISSA, a ſmall but ſtrong town, at the mouth of the Cetina, in Dalmatia, famous for its piracies. It is 10 miles E of Spalatro. Lon. 17 45 E, lat. 44 4 N.

ALMONDBURY, a village in the W riding of Yorkſhire, two miles SSE of Huddersfield.

ALMONDSBURY, a village in Glouceſterſhire, eight miles N of Briſtol.

ALMUNECAR, a ſeaport town in the kingdom of Granada, ſeated on the Mediterranean, with a good harbour, defended by a ſtrong caſtle, 30 miles SSE of Alhama. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 36 30 N.

ALNWICK, the county-town of Northumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the river Aln, and is a populous well-built town, with a town-houſe. It has three gates, which remain almoſt entire, and ſhow that it was formerly ſurrounded by a wall. It was defended by an old ſtately Gothic caſtle, the ſeat of the duke of Northumberland, which has been lately repaired and beautified. It is 8 miles N of Newcaſtle, 26 S of Berwick, and 305 N by W of London. Lon. 1 W, lat. 55 25 N.

ALOST, a town of Flanders, on the river Dender, in the mid-way between Bruſſels and Ghent. Lon. 4. 12 E, lat. 50 58 N.

ALPNACH, a town of Swiſſerland, in Underwalden, ſeated on lake Alpnach, an arm of the lake of the Four Cantons, with which it unites near Stantzſtadt.

ALPS, the higheſt mountains in Europe, ſeparating Italy from France and Germany. They begin on the ſide of France toward the Mediterranean, between the territory of Genoa and county of Nice; and terminate at the gulf of Carmero, which is part of the gulf of Venice. They conſiſt of lofty chains of mountains ranging one upon another, with only narrow valleys between. They are compoſed of ſtupendous rocky maſſes, two, four and even ſix being piled upon each other, and from 4000 to 12000 feet high. There are few paſſes over them, and thoſe of difficult acceſs. Swiſſerland takes up a good part of theſe mountains, or rather the vallies between them. The famous Hannibal attempted to croſs the Alps on the ſide of Piedmont, in the winter ſeaſon when he invaded Italy, and loſt moſt of his elephants among them.

ALPS, UPPER, a department of France, comprehending part of the late province of Dauphiny.

ALPS, LOWER, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Provence.

ALPUXARES, high mountains of Granada, in Spain, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean, inhabited by the Moriſcoes, who carefully cultivate the ground, which produces excellent wines and fruits.

ALRESFORD, a town in Hampſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It has about 200 houſes, two principal ſtreets, which are large and broad, and a ſmall manufacture of linſeys. It is 18 miles ENE of Southampton, and 57 WSW of London. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 51 6 N.

ALSACE, a late province of France, bounded on the E by the Rhine, on the S by Swiſſerland and Franche Comte, on the W by Lorrain, and on the N by the palatinate of the Rhine, now in the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine. It is a very fertile country, producing plenty of all ſorts of corn, wine, paſture, wood, flax, tobacco, pulſe, and fruit. There

and filver, copper, and lead, as well as hot waters. It is diverſified with pleaſant hills, and mountains covered with wood, in which are pine trees 120 feet high. The language is the German, it being a part of the empire.

ALTSEN, an iſland of Denmark, in the Little Belt, or entrance into the Baltic, between Sidwick and Funen. It has nothing remarkable but two caſtles, and is ſituate W of Copenhagen.

ALTSFELD, an ancient town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe Caſſel, ſituate NW of Marpurg. It is an univerſity town, and its inhabitants were the firſt of this country who embraced the reformation. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 50 55 N.

ALTUNDA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudland, near which a gold mine was diſcovered in 1738.

ALSTON-MOOR, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday, ſeated on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Nent, with a ſtone bridge over it; and near the town is plenty of lead ore. It is ſituate 11 by S of Carliſle, and 303 NW of London. Lon. 2 14 W, lat. 54 50 N.

ALTVIGNOT, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citerior, 15 miles NW of Baſignano. Lon. 16 22 E, lat. 39 50 N.

ALTUDURA, a town of Naples, in the county of Bari, at the foot of the Appennines. Lon. 16 58 E, lat. 41 6 N.

ALTUL, a ſeaport of Valencia, in Spain, reduced in 1705, in favour of the archduke Charles; but loſt after the famous battle of Almanza. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean, 42 miles SE of Valencia, and 265 E by E of Madrid. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 38 34 N.

ALTUNA, a flouriſhing ſea port of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, commodiouſly ſituated on the Elbe, in the vicinity of Hamburg. The Danes built it in that place, that it might rival Hamburg in commerce. It was burnt by the Swedes in 1713, but has been ſince beautifully rebuilt. Lon. 9 52 E, lat. 53 37 N.

ALTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on the Pleiſſe, 20 miles SW of Leipſic. Lon. 12 28 E, lat. 50 59 N.

ALTENBURG, a town of Tranſylvania, ſituate 8 of Weiſſemburg. Lon. 23 15 E, lat. 46 0 N.

ALTENBURG, or OWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, on the Danube, 15 miles below Hainburg, and 40 SE of Vienna. Lon. 17 31 E, lat. 48 0 N.

ALTENBURG, or OLDENBURG, an ancient town of Germany, in Holſtein,

ALTESSON, a town of Piedmont, between the rivers Dore and Stura, near Lauvenerie. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 44 36 N.

ALTEZEY, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 15 miles SW of Mentz. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 49 40 N.

ALTKIRCH, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, on the river Ille, 45 miles SSW of Straſburg. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 47 40 N.

ALTMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, ſeven miles NW of Dungannon. Lon. 6 45 W, lat. 54 43 N.

ALTON, a town in Hampſhire, ſeated on the river Wey with a market on Saturday. It has one church, a famous freeſchool, a large manufacture of plain and figured baragons, ribbed druggets, and ſerges de Nifmes; and round the town are plantations of hops. It is 18 miles ENE of Southampton, and 48 WSW of London. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 51 22 N.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremburg, with a famous univerſity, a library, and a phyſic garden. It is 10 miles SE of Nuremburg. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 49 20 N.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 20 miles NE of Conſtance, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 47 50 N.

ALTORF, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Uri, ſeated near the mouth of the river Ruſs, on the lake of Lucern, 20 miles SE of Lucern. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 46 55 N.

ALTRINGHAM, a town in Cheſhire, with a market on Tueſday, 10 miles E of Warrington, and 180 NW of London. Lon. 2 32 W, lat. 53 23 N.

ALVA-DE-TORMES, a conſiderable town of Spain, in Leon, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated on the Tormes, 12 miles SE of Salamanca. Lon. 5 4 W, lat. 41. 0 N.

ALVESTON, a village in Glouceſterſhire. On the top of a hill, near the Severn, is a large round camp, called Oldbury, where ſeveral antiquities have been dug up. It is eight miles N by E of Briſtol.

ALZIRA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the river Xucar, 17 miles S of Valencia. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 39 6 N.

AMADAN, or HAMADAN, a town of Perſia, 200 miles NE of Bagdad. Lon. 47 4 E, lat. 35 15 N.

AMADIA, a trading town of Aſia, in Curdiſtan, belonging to the Turks; ſeated on a high mountain, 40 miles SE of Gezira. Lon. 41 5 E, lat. 36 5 N.

AMAK, an iſland in the Baltic, near Co-

penhagen, from which it is separated by a canal. It is four miles long and two broad, and is chiefly peopled by the descendants of a colony from E Friesland, to whom the island was consigned by Christian II, at the request of his queen, for the purpose of supplying her with vegetables, cheese, and butter. From the intermarriages of these colonists with the Danes, the present inhabitants are chiefly descended; but as they wear their own dress, and enjoy peculiar privileges, they appear a distinct race. It has two churches, in which the ministers preach occasionally in Dutch and Danish. The men wear broad-brimmed hats, black jackets, full-glazed breeches of the same colour, loose at the knee, and tied round the waist. The women are chiefly dressed in black jackets and red petticoats, with a piece of blue glazed cloth bound on their heads. The island is laid out in gardens and pastures; and still, according to the original design, supplies Copenhagen with milk, butter, and vegetables.

AMAL, a town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, with a good harbour on lake Wenner, 175 miles SW of Upsal. It carries on a great trade in timber, deals, and tar. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 59 0 N.

AMALFI, an ancient town in the Citerior Principality of Naples, and an archbishop's see. Flavio Gioia, who is said to have invented the mariner's compass, about the beginning of the 14th century, was a native of this town. It it seated in a charming country, on the western coast of the gulf of Salerno, 13 miles SW of Salerno. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 40 28 N.

AMAND, St. a town of France, in the department of Cher and late territory of Bourbonnois, seated on the river Cher, 20 miles S of Bourges. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 46 45 N.

AMAND, St. a town of France, in the department of the North and in the late French Flanders, seated on the Scarpe, seven miles N of Valenciennes. It had lately a celebrated abbey, which is now plundered. When the Prussians and Austrians invaded France in 1792, it was taken by them, but evacuated on their retreat. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 50 27 N.

AMANTEA, a seaport town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the bay of Eufemia, 20 miles SW of Cosenza. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 39 12 N.

AMAPALLA, a seaport of N America, in Guatimala, seated on a gulf of the same name, 220 miles SE of Guatimala. Lon. 86 40 W, lat. 12 30 N.

AMASIA, an ancient town of Natolia, the birthplace of Strabo, the geograp It is the residence of a bashaw, and g its name to the province it stands in w there are the best wines and fruits of tolia. It was destroyed by an earthqu July 3, 1794. It is seated near the r Casalmack, 36 miles N of Tocat. I 36 0 E, lat. 40 31 N.

AMAZON, or ORELLANA, a great ri of S America, which has its source in Pe not far from the Pacific Ocean, and r ning E falls into the Atlantic Ocean by channels, which in the rainy season ov flow their banks, and fertilize the count Its course is between 4 and 5000 mi including all its windings. Its mouth 150 miles broad; and it receives, in progress, near 200 other rivers, many which have a course of 5 or 600 leagu some of them not inferior to the Dan or the Nile; and 1500 miles from mouth, it is 30 or 40 fathoms deep.

AMAZONIA, a country in S Ameri bounded on the N by Terra Firma a Guiana, on the E by the Atlantic Oc and Brasil, on the S by La Plata, and the W by Peru. It is 1200 miles lo and 960 broad. It was discovered, 1580, by Francisco Orellana, who sai down the river Amazon to the Atlan Observing companies of women in ar on its banks, he called the country A azonia, and gave the name of Amazon the river. But this was probably a fict for M. Condamine could perceive no f women. It is generally a flat reg abounding in woods, lakes, rivers, bogs a morasses. The soil is very rich and fert the trees and plants are verdant all year. The rivers and lakes are inf by alligators and water-serpents. T banks are inhabited by different tribes Indians, governed by petty sovereigns, marks of whose dignity are a crown parrots feathers, a chain of lions teeth claws hung round his neck, and a wo sword which he carries in his hand. T Spaniards have made many vain attem to settle this country. On that part the coast between Cape North and t mouth of the Amazon, the Portuguese, deed, have some settlements.

AMBERG, a handsome town of G many, capital of the Upper Palatinate Bavaria. It has a strong castle, and seated on the river Ills, 40 miles E Nuremburg. Lon. 15 7 E, lat. 49 20

AMBERT, a town of France, in the partment of the Puy de Dome and province of Auvergne, seated in a bea ful valley, on the river Ore. It wa markable, before the French revolution,

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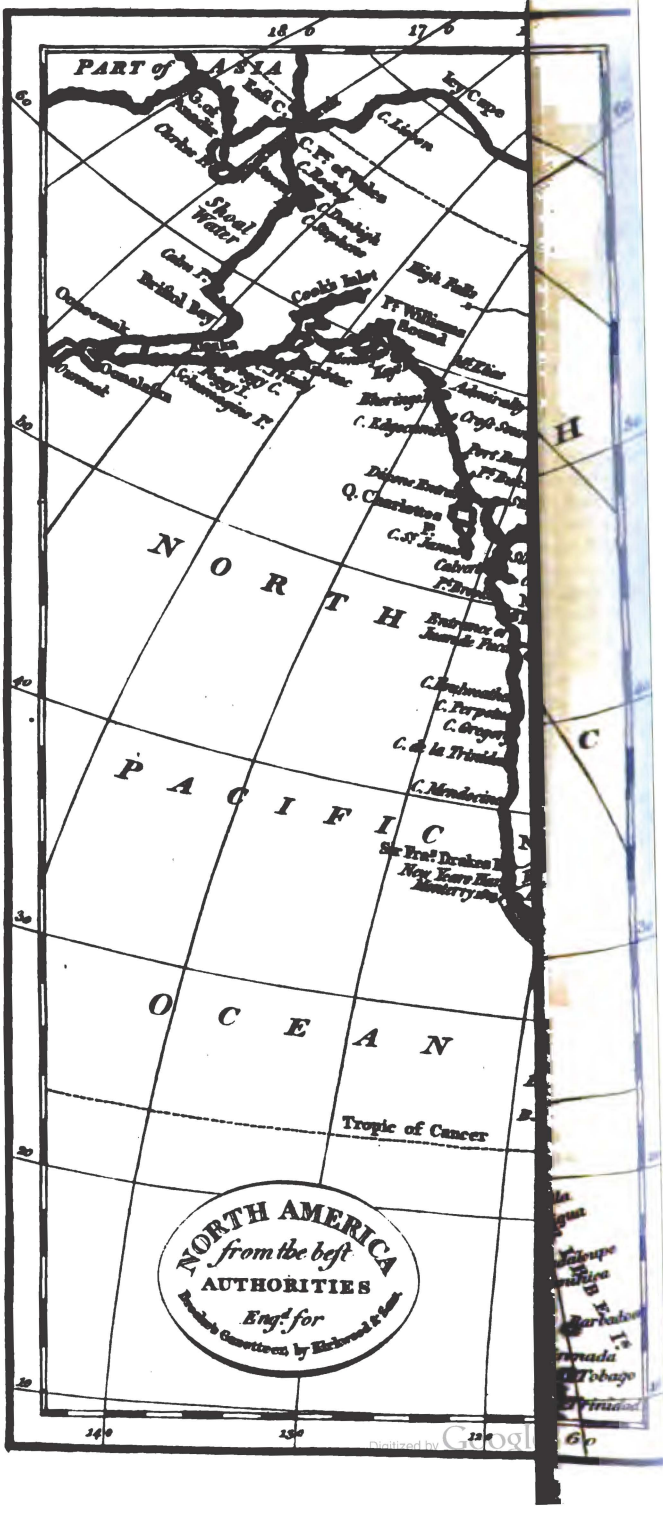
PART of ASIA
Bay Cape
C. Lisburn
Shoal Water
Cape Forbes
Bristol Bay
Cooks Inlet
High Bluff
Admiralty
C. Edgecumbe
Q. Charlotte's
C. St. James
NORTH
PACIFIC
OCEAN
Tropic of Cancer
NORTH AMERICA
from the best
AUTHORITIES
Engd for
H
C
180
160
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120
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40
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10

...e great number of paper manufacturers ...vinity, and for its trade in coarſe ...cambrics, &c. It is 21 miles E of ... and 300 S by E Paris. Lon. 3 ... lat. 45 25 N.

AMBLESIDE, a town of Weſtmorland, ...h a market on Wedneſday, ſeated on ...mere, 15 miles NW of Kendal, ...21 NNW of London. Lon. 3 6 W, ... 54 28 N.

AMBLETEUSE, ſeaport of France, in ...department of the Straits of Calais and ...province of Picardy, eight miles N ...Boulogne, defended by a battery of ... Lon 1 41 E, lat 50 49 N.

AMBOISE, a town of France, in the ...partment of Indre and Loire and late ...ince of Touraine, ſeated at the con... of the Loire and Maſſee. The ...ſide of the caſtle, being without ſteps, ...y be aſcended to the very top. Here ...s XI. inſtituted the order of St. Mi... and here, in 1506, was formed the ... conſpiracy againſt the Guiſes, ...own by the name of Amboiſe. It is 12 ...miles E of Tours, and 118 S by W of ... Lon. 0 54 E, lat. 47. 25 N.

AMBOYNA, an iſland of Aſia, in the ...dian Ocean, with a garriſon town of the ...e name. It is the chief of the Molucc... and remarkable for the quantity of ...s and nutmegs it produces. The ...gliſh and Dutch had factories here at the ...ning of the 17th century; but the ...ch expelled the Engliſh, and tortured ...m with the moſt ſavage cruelty. The ...ves wear large whiſkers, and their ...s only a ſlight piece of ſtuff wrapped ...d their middle. The men buy their ...en of their parents, and if they prove ...ren, the marriage is void. They are ...nerally Mahometans; but there are ...me Roman catholics among them. Lon. ...0 E, lat. 3 40 S.

AMESBURY, a town in Wiltſhire, ...th a market on Friday, and three fairs ...miles N of Saliſbury, and 78 W of ...don. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 51 11 N.

AMSTRUM, one of the New Hebrides, ...the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 12 E, ...16 10 N.

AMEDABAD, a large and populous city ...Indoſtan, and the capital of the pro... of Guzerat. It is one of the beſt ...ified places in India, but was taken by ...eral Goddard, in 1780, from the Poonah ...rattas, to whom it was reſtored in ... It ſtands in a beautiful plain on ...e banks of a navigable river that falls ...to the gulf of Cambay, 321 miles N of ...mbay. Lon. 72 37 E, lat. 22 58 N.

AMEERAGUR, a city of Hindooſtan in the Deccan; once the capital of the ſoubah of the ſame name, which is now better known by that of Dowlatabad. This city was the reſidence of the emperor Aurungzebe, during his conqueſt of the Deccan and the Carnatic. It is 181 miles, by Poonah, from Bombay. Lon. 75 0 E, lat. 19 10 N.

AMELIA an epiſcopal city of Italy, in the ſtate of the church, in the duchy of Spoletto, 20 miles SW of Spoletto, and 45 N of Rome. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 42 33 N.

AMERICA, one of the four parts of the world, and by much the largeſt. It is bounded on all ſides by the ocean, as appears from the lateſt diſcoveries; it being formerly ſuppoſed to join to the north-eaſt part of Aſia. It took its name from Americus Veſpucius, a Florentine, who is ſaid to have diſcovered that part of the country ſeated under the line. But America was firſt diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, a Genoeſe, in 1401. It is called the New World with great propriety; for not only the men, but the birds and beaſts differ, in ſome reſpects, from thoſe known before. It has likewiſe a great number of trees and plants, that grew no where elſe, before they were tranſplanted to other places. All the men, except the Eſkimaux, near Greenland, ſeem to have the ſame original; for they agree in every particular, from the ſtraits of Magellan, in the S, to Hudſon's Bay, in the N. Their ſkins, unleſs daubed with greaſe or oil, are of a red copper colour, and they have no beards, or hair on any other part of their bodies, except the head, where it is black, ſtraight, and coarſe. Many are the conjectures about the peopling of this vaſt continent, and almoſt as various as their authors. America is ſo long, that it takes in not only all the Torrid, but alſo the Temperate and part of the Frigid Zones. It is hard to ſay how many different langnages there are in America a vaſt number being ſpoken by the different people in different parts; and as to their religion, there is no giving any tolerable account of it in general, though ſome of the moſt civilized among them ſeem to have worſhipped the ſun. The principal motive of the Spaniards in ſending ſo many colonies here, was the thirſt of gold; and indeed they and the Portugueſe are poſſeſſed of all thoſe parts where it is found in greateſt plenty. This immenſe continent is divided into N and S America, which are joined by the iſthmus of Darien. It has the loftieſt mountains in the world, ſuch as thoſe that form the immenſe chain called the Andes; and

the largeſt rivers, ſuch as the Amazon, Plata, Oronoka, Miſſiſſipi, Illinois, Miſaures, Ohio, St. Lawrence, Hudſon, Delaware, Suſquehannah, Potomac, &c. Beſide the Indians, who inhabit the interior parts, and the United States of America, who poſſeſs moſt of the territory that formerly belonged to Great Britain, the different European powers have rich and flouriſhing colonies here. The United States poſſeſs, New England, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, and all the country to the N of the Ohio, extending from Pennſylvania on the E, the lakes on the N, and the Miſſiſſipi on the W. The countries poſſeſſed by Great Britain are, Labrador or New Britain, Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunſwick. In N America, Spain poſſeſſes Eaſt and Weſt Florida, Louiſiana, New Mexico, California, and Old Mexico or New Spain: in S America, they have Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, and Paragua. In S America, the Portugueſe have Braſil: the French, Cayenne; and the Dutch, Surinam, both in Guiana.

AMERSFORT, a town of the Netherlands, in Utrecht, ſeated in a fertile country on the river Embs, 12 miles E of Utrecht. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 52 14 N.

AMERSHAM, or AGMONDESHAM, a borough of Bucks, conſiſting of about 200 houſes, with a market on Tueſday. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 26 miles SE of Buckingham, and 29 NW of London. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 51 40 N.

AMID, a town of Natolia, 40 miles E of Amaſia. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 40 30 N.

AMIEN, a principal city of Meſopotamia, called *Ammæa* by Ptolemy, it is ſituated on a high mountain, on the borders of Aſſyria, on the Tigris, where it receives the Nymphius.

AMIENS, an ancient city of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy. The cathedral was one of the largeſt and moſt magnificent in France, previous to the French revolution. Three branches of the river Somme enter this city. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1597, but retaken by Henry IV, who built a citadel here. It has manufactures in linen and woollen cloth, eſtabliſhed by Colbert, which employ in the city and adjacent country, 30,000 people. It is 20 miles SE of Abbeville, and 75 N of Paris. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 49 54 N.

AMMERCOT, a fort in Hindooſtan Proper, in a very extenſive ſandy deſert, between the Indus, the territories of Agimere and Moultan, and the Puddar. This is celebrated as the retreat of the emp Humaioon, during his troubles; and was born his ſon, the illuſtrious Acbar. it 190 miles N by E of Tatta.

AMOL, a town of Aſia, in Uſbec T tary, ſeated on the river Gihon, 60 m W of Bokhara. Lon. 64 30 E, lat. 20 N.

AMORGUS, an iſland of the Archipel fertile in wine, oil, and corn. The parts belong to a monaſtery; and the gr eſt inconvenience of this iſland is the w of fuel. It is 30 miles in circumferen and 67 N of Candia. Lon. 26 15 E, 36 20 N.

AMOUR, a river of Aſia whoſe ſourc in Siberia; it runs E through Chineſe T tary, and falls into the bay of Corea.

AMOY, an iſland on the SW coaſt China. The Engliſh had a factory h but abandoned it on account of the imp tions of the inhabitants.

AMPHIPOLIS, a town of Turkey in E rope, anciently the capital of Macedonia, the river Strymon, 70 miles NE of Sal chi. Lon. 24 16 E, lat. 41 38 N.

AMPLEPUIS, a town of France in t department of Rhone and Loire. It celebrated for its wines, and is 16 mile of Roanne.

AMPTHILL, a town in Bedfordſh with a market on Thurſday, ſeated p fantly between two hills, but in a bar foil. It is ſix miles S of Bedford, and NW of London. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 6 N.

AMPURIAS, a ſeaport of Spain, in Ca lonia, ſeated at the mouth of the river via, 60 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 6 E, lat. 42 5 N.

AMRAS, a very ſtrong caſtle in German ſeated in the Tirol, two miles SE of I pruck. It is remarkable for a rich librar adorned with the portraits of many learn men. Lon. 11 29 E, lat. 47 9 N.

AMSTERDAM, a large, rich, and pop lous city in Holland, capital of the Unit Provinces. The walls are high, and w fortified; and the bridge which joins t rampart is built over the river Amſtel, a is one of the fineſt pieces of architectu in theſe parts. Few cities have their pu lic buildings ſo fine, numerous, and w kept. Here are many handſome church and hoſpitals for perſons of all religio and countries. The exchange is one of t principal ornaments of the city, and t harbour is one of the largeſt and fineſt Europe, where a vaſt number of merchan ſhips may always be ſeen; though ther is a bar at its entrance, which is, how

..., a great ſecurity againſt foreign ene... The foundation of this town is laid ...iles, driven into a moraſs, and un... ſtadthouſe alone are 13,000. The ... are ſpacious and well paved, and ...t them have canals, with rows of trees ...h ſide. It is computed to be about ... big as London. It ſurrendered to the ... of Pruſſia in 1787, when that prince ...d Holland, in favour of the ſtadthold... was evacuated on the reſtoration of ...tter to his rights. Since it ſurrender... the French in 1795, its trade has ... diminiſhed, and its merchants have ...mpoveriſhed by the repeated exactions ...r rapacious conquerors. It is ſeat... the confluence of the rivers Amſtel ... Wye, 65 miles N of Antwerp, 175 ... N of London, 240 N by E of Paris, ... 160 NW of Vienna. Lon. 4 50 E, ... 23 N.

...MWELL, a village near Ware, in ...rdſhire, famous for giving riſe to the ... River, which ſupplies London with ...r.

...NADIR, a conſiderable river of Siberia ..., that falls into the Eaſtern Ocean.

...AGNI, a ſmall town of Italy, in ...gna di Roma; a biſhop's ſee, 32 ... E of Rome. Lon. 13 25 E, lat. ...6 N.

...NCOPIR, the capital of the nation of ...ches, on the river Makai, which, falls ... into the Black Sea.

...NATTOM, an iſland, one of the New ...des, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. ... E, lat. 20 10 S.

...NCRANO, a town of Italy, in the ...ſtate of Ancona, five miles N of Aſ... and 82 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 29 ... 42 48 N.

...NCASTER, a ſmall town in Lincoln... 15 miles S of Lincoln. It was an... a Roman village, on a Roman high... and lies under a hill abounding with ...ities.

...NCENIS, a town of France, ſeated on ... Loire, in the department of Lower ... and late province of Bretagne, 20 ... E of Nantes. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 47 ...N.

...NCLAM, a town of Germany, in Po... on the river Pene, 20 miles S of ...wald. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 53 52 N.

...NOBER, a territory on the gold coaſt ...nea, having a river of the ſame name ... through it, the banks of which are ... with lofty trees. On the weſtern ... a populous village.

...NCONA, a province in the eccleſiaſtical ...

ANCONA, an ancient town and citadel of Italy, on the gulf of Venice, in the marquiſate of Ancona. It was originally built upon a hill, and the cathedral ſtands upon the higheſt part, but the houſes have been gradually extended down the ſide of the eminence toward the ſea. The commerce of Ancona has rapidly increaſed of late years; for which it is indebted to pope Clement XII, who made it a free port, and built a mole, to render the harbour ſafe: it is erected on the ruins of the ancient mole, raiſed by the emperor Trajan, and is above 2000 feet in length, 100 in breadth, and about 60 in depth from the ſurface of the ſea. The triumphal arch of Trajan, remains almoſt entire, with its inſcription. The ſtreets are narrow and uneven, the cathedral is a low and dark ſtructure; and though the front is covered with marble, the architecture has neither beauty nor regularity. Here likewiſe Clement erected a lazaretto, which advances a little way into the ſea, in the form of a pentagon, and is a noble as well as uſeful edifice. Ancona was taken by the French in 1796. It is 116 miles N by E of Rome. Lon. 13 35 E, lat. 43 38 N.

ANDALUSIA, a province of Spain, 250 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It is bounded on the S by Granada, on the W by Algarva and the Atlantic, on the N by Eſtramadura, and on the E by Murcia. The Guadalquiver runs through its whole length; and it is the beſt, moſt fertile, and trading part in Spain. The capital is Seville.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS, on the E ſide of the entrance into the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants are the moſt ſavage in the whole world. They go quite naked, the women wearing a fringe round their middle. The men are crafty and revengeful; and frequently expreſs their averſion to ſtrangers in a loud and threatening tone of voice. Sometimes they appear docile and quiet with the moſt hoſtile intent.

ANDAYE, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late territory of Baſques, famous for its brandy. It is ſituate at the mouth of the river Bidaſſoa, oppoſite Fontarabia in Spain, 18 miles SW of Bayonne. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 43 25 W.

ANDELY, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, parted by a paved cauſeway into two little towns called Great and Little Andely, a mile from each other. Great Andely is in a valley,

on the little river Gambons. It is 20 miles SE of Rouen, and 60 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 49 20 N.

ANDERNACH, an ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, ſeated on the Rhine, 10 miles NW of Coblentz. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 50 29 N.

ANDERO, St. a ſeaport of Spain in the bay of Biſcay, where the Spaniards build and lay up ſome of their men of war. It is 60 miles W of Bilboa. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 43 25 N.

ANDES, or CORDILLERAS, a chain of mountains in S America, which running from the moſt northern part of Peru, to the Straits of Magellan, are the longeſt and moſt remarkable in the world. They divide the whole ſouthern part of America, and run a length of 4300 miles. They are much ſuperior in height to any other mountains; for the plain of Quito, which may be conſidered as the baſe of the Andes, is elevated further above the ſea than the top of the Pyrenees; and they riſe, in different places, more than one third above the Peak of Teneriffe, once thought to be the higheſt land in the ancient hemiſphere. The Andes may literally be ſaid to hide their heads in the clouds: the ſtorms often roll, and the thunder burſts below their ſummits, which, though expoſed to the rays of the ſun in the torrid zone, are covered with everlaſting ſnow. From experiments made with a barometer on the mountain of Cotopaxi, it appeared that its ſummit was elevated 6252 yards above the ſurface of the ſea, ſomething more than three geographical miles. In theſe mountains, there are ſaid to be 16 volcanos.

ANDOVER, a borough in Hampſhire, with a market on Saturday. It ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is 10 miles N by W of Wincheſter, and 65 W by S of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 51 14 N.

ANDRARUM, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, three miles S of Chriſtianſtadt: where there is the greateſt alum work in the kingdom.

ANDREW, St. a fort of the United Provinces, at the E end of the iſle of Bommel Waert.

ANDREW, St. a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the river Levant, 95 miles S by W of Vienna. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 46 52 N.

ANDREW'S, ST. a city in Fifeſhire, with a univerſity. It was formerly the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is ſeated at the bottom of a bay, on the level top of a ſmall hill, extending E and W, having an open proſpect of the German O: The town of St. Andrew's was erected a royal borough by David I. in the 1140 and their privileges afterwards firmed. The charter of Malcolm preſerved in the tolbooth; and ar written on a bit of parchment, but th tents equally valid with what would a time require whole ſkins. Here alſo kept the ſilver keys of the city; w for form's ſake, are delivered to the if he ſhould viſit the place, or to a victo enemy, in token of ſubmiſſion. In place, likewiſe, is to be ſeen the mon ax which, in 1646, took off the hea Sir Robert Spotſwood and other guiſhed loyaliſts. St. Andrew's is greatly reduced in the number of its in tants; at preſent ſcarcely exceeding It is impoſſible to aſcertain the ſum w was the ſeat of the primate: all that known is, that during the period ſplendor, there were between 60 an bakers; but now 9 or 10 are ſufficie the place. It is a mile in circuit, and tains three principal ſtreets. On ent the weſt port, a well-built ſtreet, ſtra and of a vaſt length and breadth, ap but ſo graſs-grown, and preſenting dreary ſolitude, that it forms the p idea of having been laid waſte by th tilence. The univerſity, which was ed by biſhop Wardlaw, in 1411, c of three colleges. The cathedral, the c of St. Regulus, the church of St. S tor, and the priory, have been noble G ſtructures. The caſtle was the ſce the cruelty and puniſhment of ca Beton: the window is ſtill ſhown, which he beheld the martyrdom of G Wiſhart, who was burnt on the beneath; and in this caſtle he himſe aſſaſſinated in 1546. The houſes, th built of ſtone, are gone to decay, being no manufactures to ſupport th merous inhabitants; nor is the harbo a good condition. It is 30 miles N Edinburgh. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 56 1

ANDRIA, a town of Naples, in with a biſhop's ſee, four miles S of Bar. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 25 N.

ANDROS, an iſland and town in Archipelago. The inhabitants are Greek church, and have a biſhop an veral monaſteries. The principal of this iſland conſiſt in ſilks, and the are very pleaſant and fertile; being p with oranges, citrons, mulberries, granates, and figs. It lies to the Candia. Lon. 25 30 E, lat. 37 50 N

ANDUJAR, a town of Spain, in daluſia, ſeated on the Guadalquiver.

...d by a caſtle. It is 35 miles E of ... Lon. 64 7 W, lat. 37 53 N.

ANGADA, one of the Engliſh Virgin ... Lon. 64 7 W, lat. 18 40 N.

ANGELO, ST. a ſmall but ſtrong town ... Naples, in Capitanata, five miles N of ...redonia, and two from the ſea. Lon. ... E, lat. 41 40 N.

ANGELOS, a populous and trading town ... Mexico, with a biſhop's ſee. The air is ...ent, and the land abounds in corn. It ... miles SE of Mexico. Lon. 99 22 ... lat. 19 30 N.

ANGERS, an ancient town of France, in ... department of Maine and Loire, and ...late province of Anjou. It is ſeated ...the confluence of the Sarte and Loire, ...is divided by the Maine into two parts; ...weſtern extending into the plain, and ...eaſtern which riſes on the acclivity of ... Its environs preſent a pleaſing view ...merous country houſes, upward of a ...ed windmills, well-cultivated kitchen- ..., and eminences that produce good ... wine. The cathedral is an elegant ...ture: the exquiſite neatneſs of the ...oot of the choir, the width of the ..., and the principal gate, ſurrounded ...three ſteeples (of which the centre one ...no ſupport but the baſes of the other ... are particularly admired. In this ...dral is the tomb of Rene, king of Si- ... and ſeveral biſhops, in white marble; ...here is ſhown an urn, which is pre- ...ed to have been uſed at the wedding ...Cana. Before the late diſſolution of ...vents, monks of every order were to be ... at Angers; and out of four abbeys ... belonged to the Benedictines, three ... particularly beautiful. Here is an ...my of belles lettres, eſtabliſhed in ... The inhabitants are computed at ...000; and here is a conſiderable manu- ...ture of handkerchiefs and ſailcloth. The ...ce of the ſlate quarries, at the extre- ... of the ſuburb of Breſſigny, forms ...ſo an important article of commerce: ...late is ſo common, that the moſt pal- ...vel in the ſuburbs is covered with it; ...ch account Angers has been called ...Black City. The caſtle, flanked by 18 ...round towers, is remarkable only for ...vantageous ſituation on a rock, and the ...n of its ditches. It is 50 miles E of ...es, and 175 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 35 ...t. 47 30 N.

ANGHIERA, a town of Italy, in the ...y of Milan, and capital of a county ...the ſame name. It is ſeated on the ...ſide of the lake Maggiore, 30 miles ...W of Milan. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 45 ... N.

ANGLESEY, an iſland and the moſt weſtern county of N Wales. It is 24 miles in length, 14 in breadth, and ſends two members to parliament. It is in the dioceſe of Bangor, is divided into ſix hundreds, containing two market towns, and 74 pariſhes. It is ſeparated from Carnarvonſhire by a long and narrow ſtrait called the Menai. That part of the iſland which borders this ſtrait is finely wooded, recalling to the mind its ancient ſtate when it was the celebrated ſeat of the Druids, whoſe terrific religious rites were performed in the gloom of the thickeſt woods, where no ſoul ever entered but the prieſt, who at noon, and at midnight, with paleneſs on his brow, and tremor in his ſtep, went thither to celebrate the horrible myſteries in honour of that terrific deity, whoſe aſpect he yet dreaded more than death to behold. Rude mounds, and heaps of ſtones, ſaid to be druidical remains, are ſtill to be ſeen. But a little way within, the whole appears a naked tract, without trees or hedges, watered by numerous rills, fertile in graſs and corn, and abounding in cattle. Vaſt quantities of copper are procured from a famous mine on Parys mountain. In the NW part of the iſland is a quarry of green marble, intermixed with that curious ſubſtance called aſbeſtos.

ANGOL, a town of S America, in Chili, 125 miles N of Baldivia. Lon. 72 59 W, lat. 37 36 S.

ANGOLA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Congo Proper, on the E by Malemba, on the S by Benguela, and on the W by the ocean. This country produces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons, and ſeveral other fruits. The inhabitants are very lazy, and generally idolaters, taking as many wives as they think fit. The country is divided among ſeveral petty princes, and the Portugueſe have ſeveral ſettlements on the coaſt; but the Engliſh and Dutch traffic with the natives, and purchaſe a great number of ſlaves.

ANGOULESME, a town of France, in the department of Charente and late province of Angoumois. It ſtands on a mountain ſurrounded by rocks. The river Charente runs at the foot of it; there were formerly fine paper manufactures in its environs. It is 20 miles W of Limoges, and 250 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 14 E, lat. 45 39 N.

ANGOUMOIS, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Poitou, on the E by Limoſin and Marche, on the S by Perigord, and on the W by Saintonge. It is

now comprehended in the department of Charente.

ANGORA, a city of Natolia, in the territory of Amasia, formerly Ancyra, computed to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It is a Greek archbishop's see, and remarkable for some remains of antiquity. The castle has a triple inclosure, and the walls are of white marble and stone, resembling porphyry. Here they breed the finest goats in the world; and the hair is of a fine white, almost like silk, which they work into the finest stuffs, particularly camlets. It is 212 miles SE of Constantinople. Lon. 32 5 E, lat. 39 30 N.

ANGRA, the capital of Tercera, one of the Azores. It is a bishop's see, and the residence of the governor of the Azores. Lon. 27 7 W, lat. 38 39 N.

ANGROGNA, a town of Piedmont, seven miles W of Pignerol. Lon. 7 15 E, lat. 45 0 N.

ANGUILLA, or SNAKE ISLAND, a long and narrow island, so called from its winding somewhat in the manner of a snake. It is woody, but perfectly level; and is the most northerly of the English Leeward Islands, in the W Indies, 60 miles NW of St Christopher's. Lon. 62 35 W, lat. 18 15 N.

ANGUILLARA, a small town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 15 miles NW of Rome.

ANGUSSHIRE, a county of Scotland (sometimes called FORFAR, from the name of the county town) bounded on the N by Aberdeenshire on the NE by Kincardineshire, on the E by the German Ocean, on the S by the frith of Tay, and on the W by Perthshire. Its length and breadth are nearly equal, about 35 miles. It has many lakes and hills, but is fruitful in corn and pastures. The principal rivers, are the North and South Esk, over both of which there is a bridge.

ANHALT, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 42 miles in length, and eight in breadth; bounded on the S by Mansfield, on the W by Halberstadt, on the E by Saxony, and on the N by Magdeburg. It abounds in corn, and is watered by the Salde and the Mulda.

ANHALT, an island of Denmark, lying in the Categate, eight miles from the coast of Jutland, and 10 from Zealand. It is dangerous to seamen, for which reason there is a lighthouse.

ANIAN, a barren sandy desert on the E coast of Africa, near the Red Sea, lying between 40° and 50° E, lon. and between the equator and 10° N latitude.

ANJENGO, a small town and fact on the coast of Malabar, belonging to E India company. Their merchan consists chiefly in pepper and cair Lon. 77 1 E, lat. 9 0 N.

ANJOU, a late province of Fran bounded on the N by Maine, on the by Bretagne, on the S by Poitou, and the E by Touraine. It is now comprehended, with the late provinces of Ma and Touraine, under the department Maine and Loire, Indre and Loire, Ma and Sarte.

ANKAM, a rivulet in Lincolnshire, fa ous for its fine eels. It empties itself to the Humber, and has been made vigable for sloops as far as Glandf bridge.

ANNA, a town of Arabia Petrea, the western bank of the Euphrates, the pleasantest place in all these parts, being plenty of olives, oranges, citr lemons, pomegranates, and dates. fields are sown with cotton; and the grows extremely high. It is 130 m W of Bagdad, and 120 SSW of Mou Lon. 41 0 E, lat. 33 35 N.

ANNAMOOKA, one of the Friend Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, discov by Tasman in 1643, and visited by tain Cook in 1774 and 1777. The isl is well cultivated in many places, con ing of plantations of yams and planta Many of them are extensive, and often closed with neat fences of reed. bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees are in sperſed with little order, but chiefly n the habitations of the natives, who ar friendly people, and much addicted to fis ing. It is situate about 187 E lon. and S lat.

ANNAN, the capital of Annandale, division of Dumfriesshire, seated on river Annan, about 60 miles S fr Edinburgh. Lon. 15 4 W, lat. 55 0 N.

ANNAN, a river of Scotland, w rising in the Moffat Hills, and flowi in a southerly direction, through Anna dale, empties itself into Solway Frith.

ANNANDALE, a district of Dumfr shire in Scotland, so called from the ri Annan. The mountains in the northe part of this district, sometimes nam Moffat Hills, are the highest in the S Scotland. From these descend the Twe the Clyde, and the Annan.

ANNANO, a strong fort in the duchy Milan, seated on the Tenaro, 12 miles of Casal. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 44 56 N.

ANNAPOLIS, the capital of Maryla in N America, situate at the mouth of t Severn river, 30 miles S of Baltimo

houſes, about 260 in number, are
ally large and elegant. The deſign
ſe who planned the city was to have
whole in the form of a circle, with
ſtreets, like radii, beginning at the
e, where the ſtadthouſe ſtands, and
e diverging into every direction.
principal part of the buildings are
ged agreeable to this plan. The
houſe is the nobleſt building of the
d in America. Its harbour is capable
containing 1000 veſſels in perfect ſe-
y. Lon. 77 20 W, lat. 39 0 N.

ANNAPOLIS, a fortified town of Nova
ia, in N America. It ſtands on the
e of the bay of Fundy, and has one
e fineſt harbours in the world. Lon.
5 W, lat. 44 52 N.

ANNECY, a town of Savoy, in the
y of Genevois, ſeated on the river
, and on a lake of its own name,
10 miles long, and four broad. It
miles S of Geneva, and 22 NE of
nberry. Lon. 65 E, lat. 45 53 N.

ANNOBONA, an iſland of Africa, on
coaſt of Guinea, ſo called, becauſe it
found out on New-year's-day. It is
ſtocked with cattle and fruit, and the
more healthful than in other iſlands
the ſame coaſt. It abounds with palm-
, cocoas, oranges, lemons, bananas,
ſeveral other fruits; with hogs, goats,
, and chickens, which are all extreme-
cheap. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 1 50 S.

ANNONAY, a town of France, in the
artment of Ardeche and late province
Dauphiny, formerly a fine manufactory
paper. It is ſeated on the confluence
the rivers Cances and Deumes, 12 miles
of Vienne. Lon. 4 55 E lat. 45 15 N.

ANO-CAPRI, the largeſt town in the
nd of Capri, belonging to the kingdom
Naples.

ANSPACH, a town and caſtle of Ger-
ny, in Franconia, and capital of the
rgravate of the ſame name. The king
Pruſſia found means to prevail upon the
ſent prince to reſign his dominions in
favour in conſideration of a ſtated re-
e; he has ſince married an Engliſh
and ſettled in England. The palace
Anſpach, which is near the caſtle, has
remarkable cabinet of curioſities. It is
ated on a river of the ſame name, 25 miles
W of Nuremburg. Lon. 10 47 E, lat.
10 N.

ANSTRUTHER, a borough on the SE
ſt of Fifeſhire, 25 miles NE of Edin-
gh. Lon. 2 34 W, lat 56 15 N.

ANTIQUIERA, a town of Spain, in
Granada, divided into the Upper and the
wer. The Upper is ſeated on a hill,
and has a caſtle; the Lower ſtands in a fertile plain, and is watered with a great number of brooks. There is a large quantity of ſalt in the mountain; and five miles from the town, a ſpring famous for the cure of the gravel. It is 26 miles N of Malaga. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 37 1 N.

ANTEQUIERA, a town of N America, in New Spain, in the province of Guaxaqua, 75 miles SE of Guaxaqua.

ANTIBES, a ſeaport of France, in the late province of Provence, now in the department of Var with a ſtrong caſtle. Its territory produces excellent fruit; and it is ſeated on the Mediterranean, nine miles W of Nice. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 43 35 N.

ANTICOSTE, a barren iſland of N America, lying in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 64 16 W, lat. from 49 to 52 N.

ANTIGUA, one of the Engliſh Leeward Iſlands in the W Indies, about 20 miles in length and breadth. This iſland having no rivers and but few ſprings, or ſuch as are brackiſh, the inhabitants are obliged to preſerve the rain water in ciſterns. The air here is not ſo wholeſome as in the neighbouring iſlands, and it is more ſubject to hurricanes. It has excellent harbours. The chief produce is ſugar, of which it annually makes 16,000 hogſheads. The capital is St. John's. It is 60 miles E of St. Chriſtopher's. Lon. 62 5 W, lat. 71 5 N.

ANTILLES, the name which the French give to the Caribbee Iſlands, diſcovered by Columbus, in 1492. See INDIES, WEST.

ANTIO, a promontory of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, near which is a harbour lately made. It takes its name from the ancient city of Antium, the ruins of which extend over a long tract of land.

ANTIOCA, or ANTIOCH, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near Sardinia, taken from his Sardinian majeſty, by the French in February 1793, but evacuated ſoon after.

ANTIOCH, now ANTHAKIA, an ancient and celebrated town of Syria, of which it was formerly the capital; but it is now a ruinous town, whoſe houſes, built with mud and ſtraw, and narrow miry ſtreets, exhibit every appearance of miſery; the magnificent ruins which remain are ſad memorials of its former grandeur. It is ſeated on the river Orontes, now called Aſſi, 15 miles E of the Mediterranean and 40 SW of Aleppo. Lon. 36 45 E lat. 35 17 N.

ANTIOCHETTA, a town of Turkey in Aſia, in Caramania, with a biſhop's ſee, oppoſite the iſland of Cyprus. Lon. 32 15 E, lat 36 42 N.

ANTIPAROS, the ancient Olearos, an island of the Archipelago, two miles W of Paros. It is only a rock, 16 miles in circuit; yet in some parts it is well cultivated, and produces as much barley as serves a small village. It has a grotto, which is one of the greatest curiosities in nature; it appears to be about 80 yards high and 100 broad; and the roof forms a pretty good arch, which entertains the eye with a vast variety of figures, of white transparent crystalline substance. It was first discovered by an Italian traveller, who gives a very entertaining account of it. "Our candles being all lighted up, (says he) and the whole place completely illuminated, never could the eye be presented with a more glittering or more magnificent scene. The roof all hung with solid icicles, transparent as glass, yet solid as marble. The eye could scarce reach the noble and lofty cieling; the sides were regularly formed with spars; and the whole presented the idea of a magnificent theatre, illuminated with an immense profusion of lights. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.

ANTIVARI, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a Greek archbishop's see, 10 miles N of Dolcigno. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 42 19 N.

ANTOINE, St. a town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny, seated among the mountains, 13 miles E of Lyons. It had a celebrated abbey. It is five miles NE of St. Marcellan.

ANTONIO, St. one of the Cape de Verd Islands, 15 miles from St. Vincent. It is full of high mountains, whence proceed streams of excellent water, which render the land very fruitful. The principal town is seated among the mountains. Lon. 25 0 W, lat. 17 0 N.

ANTRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded on the E by St. George's Channel, on the W by Londonderry, on the N by the Ocean, and on the SE by Down. It is 46 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and is pretty fruitful. It contains 56 parishes; and before the Irish Union, sent 10 members to the Irish parliament.

ANTRIM, the capital of the county of Antrim, at the N end of the lake Lough-Neagh. It is a poor place, 13 miles W of Carrickfergus. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 54 43 N.

ANTWERP, a city of Brabant, capital of the marquisate of the same name, with a bishop's see. It lies in a low, marshy ground on the Scheldt, 24 miles N of Brussels. It is the third city in Brabant, large and well built, containing 22 squa and above 200 streets, all strait and br Most of the houses are of free stone, have an air of antiquity, being high, courts before, and gardens behind. cathedral is a fine structure, and conta an assemblage of paintings by the gre masters of the Flemish school, particul Rubens and Quintin Matsys. But of t it has probably been plundered by French, who in their progress into Hol took this city. The stadthouse and exchange are magnificent structures: latter is the first building of that kind Europe, and on its model the exchange London and Amsterdam are built. pillars are all of blue marble, and car but all in a different manner. Antw towards the end of the 15th century w one of the most celebrated towns in world. The Scheld, on which it stands, ing 20 feet at low water, and rising 20 more at flood, ships of the greatest bu came up to the keys; but when the U ted Provinces formed themselves into a state, they got the entire command of navigation of the Scheld, which ruined trade of Antwerp, and transferred it to A sterdam. Among the cloisters, the r remarkable are, the noble and rich al of St. Michael, on the banks of the Sch the apartments of which are truly ro As to the fortifications of the city, it is vironed with a fine wall, planted with of trees on each side, with walks betwe broad enough for two coaches to go abre being also defended by a very strong, la regular citadel, in form of a pentag erected by the duke of Alva, in 15 which commands the town and the adjac country. Antwerp was taken by the pr of Parma in 1585, after a long and morable siege. It has been since taken the French in 1700, by the allies in 1 and by the French in 1746. It has twice taken by the French, since the b ginning of the present war, (1800.) 22 miles N of Brussels, 22 NE of Ghe and 65 S of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 28 lat. 51 13 N.

ANZERMA, a town and province Popayan, in S America, where there mines of gold. The town is seated on river Coca. Lon. 75 25 W, lat. 4 58

AORNUS. See BIJORE.

AOUSTA, a town of Piedmont, cap of a duchy of the same name, and a shop's see. It is remarkable for seve monuments of the Romans. It is se at the foot of the Alps, on the river Do 30 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 7 30 lat. 45 48 N.

Aosta, a dutchy of Piedmont. It is ... 30 miles in length, fertile in paſ... and all ſorts of fruits.

Apamea, or Afamea, a town of Syria, ... river Aſſi, 35 miles S of Antioch. ... 36 56 E, lat. 34 32 N.

Apanomia, a town of the iſland of ...rini, in the ſea of Candia. It has a ...ous harbour, in the ſhape of a creſcent, ...n is ſo deep, that there is no anchorage. ...n. 25 59 E, lat. 36 18 N.

Apee, one of the New Hebrides, near ...olo, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. ... 32 E, lat. 16 46 S.

Apenrade, a town of Denmark, in ...wick, with a citadel, ſeated at the ...om of a gulf of the Baltic Sea, 27 ... N of Sleſwick. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. ... 6 N.

Aphion Karahiſsart, a town of ...ia, called Aphiom. It produces a ...t deal of opium. Lon. 31 48 E, lat. ... 35 N.

Appalachian. See Allegany.

Appalachikola, a river of N Ame... formed by the junction of the Cha...chee and Flint, which riſe in the ...gany Mountains; and running S unite ...ail into the gulf of Mexico.

Appennines, a chain of mountains ...h divide Italy throughout its whole ...th, as far as the ſouthern extremity of ...kingdom of Naples. Hence proceed ...e rivers which fertiliſe Italy.

Appenzel, a town of Switzerland, ca...f the canton of the ſame name, which ...ded into twelve communities; ſix ...d the interior are Roman catholics; ...ſix exterior, are proteſtants. It is 40 ... E of Zuric. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 47 ... N.

Appleby, the county-town of Weſt...reland, with a good corn market on ...nday. It has gone greatly to decay, ...g only one broad ſtreet of mean houſes. ...e church ſtands at the lower end of the ...wn, and at the upper part is the caſtle ...town houſe. It is ſeated on the river ...n by which it is almoſt ſurrounded, ...ends two members to parliament; ...it is 10 miles SE of Peprith, and 266 ...W of London. Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 54 ... N.

Arc, an ancient town of France, in the ...rtment of the mouths of the Rhone ...late province of Provence. There are ...e fine Roman antiquities, and it is ſeat...n the Calaron, 20 miles N of Aix, and ... SE of Orange. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 43 ... N.

Apulia, the E ſide of the kingdom ...f Naples, on the gulf of Venice. It is divided into three provinces, whoſe modern names are Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto.

Apurima, or Aporamia, a very rapid river of S America, in Peru.

Aqua-Negra, a ſmall town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Chieſa, 12 miles W of Mantua. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 45 12 N.

Aquila, a town of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Ulterior, with a biſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. An earthquake happened here in 1700, by which 24000 perſons were killed. It is ſeated on the Poſcara, 52 miles NE of Rome. Lon. 13 39 E. lat. 42 20 N.

Aquileia, formerly a trading town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli. It is ſeated near the gulf of Venice, 57 miles NE of Venice. Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 46 0 N.

Aquino, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora. It is a biſhop's ſee, but was ruined by the emperor Conrade, and now conſiſts of about 35 houſes. It was the birthplace of the Roman ſatiriſt, Juvenal, and is 30 miles NW of Capua. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Arabia, a country of Aſia, bounded on the W by the Red Sea and the iſthmus of Suez; on the NE by the Euphrates, which divides it from Diarbekar, the ancient Meſopotamia; on the E by the gulfs of Perſia and Ormus; and on the S by the Indian Ocean. It is divided into three parts, Arabia Petrea, Deſerta, and Felix. Arabia Petrea is the ſmalleſt of the three, and, toward the N, is full of mountains, with few inhabitants, on account of its barrenneſs. It had its name from the town Petrea, its ancient capital, now deſtroyed. It differs little from Arabia Deſerta, ſo called from the nature of the ſoil, which is generally a barren ſand; but there are great flocks of ſheep, and herds of cattle near the Euphrates, where the land is good. In the deſert are great numbers of oſtriches, and there is a fine breed of camels in ſeveral places. Arabia Felix is ſo called, on account of its fertility, with regard to the reſt. The Arabs in the deſert live wandering lives, removing from place to place, partly for the ſake of paſture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob, as they travel over part of this deſert from Baſſora to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca, in order to viſit Mahomet's tomb. Arabia Felix produces frankincenſe, myrrh, balm of Gilead, gum arabic, and coffee, of which latter they export prodigious quantities. The famous Mahomet was a native of this country, and his followers, ſoon after his

death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they came. It lies between 35 and 60° E lon. and 12 and 30° N lat. extending 1430 miles in length and 1206 in breadth.

ARACAN, or RECCAN, a country of Asia, bounded on the N by Roshaan, on the E by Burmah, on the S by the coast of Ava, and on the W by the gulf of Bengal. It is a fertile, but not populous country, governed by 12 princes, subject to the chief king, who resides in Aracan his capital. In his palace, which is very large, are contained seven golden idols, two inches thick, each of a man's height, and covered with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones. They have only two seasons, the rainy season, which continues from April to October, and the fair season, which includes all the rest of the year, and is called the summer. The inhabitants are idolaters, and the women tolerably fair; but the longest ears are reckoned the most beautiful, and in these they wear many rings. There are such numbers of elephants, buffaloes, and tigers, that but few places are inhabited, on account of the ravages made by these animals. The commodities are timber, lead, tin, and elephants teeth; and sometimes the traders meet with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones.

ARAL, a lake of Asia, 200 miles E of the Caspian sea. It is 300 miles in length, and in some places 150 in breadth. It lies between 58 and 62° of E lon. and between 42 and 47° N lat.

ARANDE-DE-DOUERO, a handsome town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Douero, 42 miles E of Valladolid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 41 40 N.

ARARAT, a high mountain of Asia, in Armenia, where it is said Noah's ark rested.

ARASSI, a maritime and populous town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, five miles SW of Albenguay. Lon. 7 56 E, lat. 44 2 N.

ARAVA, a fortress of Upper Hungary, situated on a river of the same name, 72 miles NW of Cassovia. Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 49 30 N.

ARAU, or AARAU, in Switzerland, derives its name from the river Aar on which it is seated. It is 27 miles W of Zuric. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 47 25 N.

ARAUCO, a fortress and town of Chili, in S America, situate in a fine valley, on a river of the same name. The natives are very brave, and drove the Spaniards out of their country, though they had no fire-arms. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 37 30 S.

ARAXES, or ARAS, a river of which rises in Georgia, and runs SE a Armenia, falls into the Kur.

ARBE, an episcopal town of the re lic of Venice, in an island of the same n on the coast of Dalmatia, from which five miles distant.

ARBELA, a town of Asia, in Curdi where Alexander fought the last battle Darius. It is about 60 miles SE of Mo Lon. 42 25 E, lat. 35 5 N.

ARBERG, a town of Switzerland, i canton of Bern, on a kind of island for by the two branches of the Aar. It i miles NW of Bern. Lon. 7 5 E, lat 0 N.

ARBOIS, a populous town of Fra now in the department of Jura, late the province of Franche-Comte, famou its white wines. It is 22 miles SW Besancon. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 46 55 N

ARBON, an ancient town of Switzer on the S side of the lake Constance Thurgau. The majority of the inhabi are protestants. It is 12 miles SE of C stance. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 47 30 N.

ARBROATH. See ABERBROTHWI

ARBURG, or AARBURG, a town Switzerland, in Argau, seated on the A with a citadel cut out of a rock, 12 m E of Soleure.

ARCADIA, a town of the Morea, near gulf of the same name, and in the provi of Belvedere, 22 miles N of Navar Lon. 21 42 E, lat. 37 24 N.

ARCEUIL, a village of France, th miles S of Paris, remarkable for an aq duct, which is thought to equal the wo of the ancient Romans. It was built 1624, by Mary de Medicis: its water distributed into different parts of Paris.

ARCHANGEL, a seaport of Russia, capital of the government of the same na It was the only seaport of Russia for m years, and was first resorted to by the E lish in 1553. Great part of the city burnt to the ground in 1793; but now rebuilding with neatness and elegance. Archangel is seated on Dwina, four miles from the White and 400 NE of Petersburgh. Lon. 0 E, lat. 64 34 N.

ARCHIPELAGO, a considerable par the Mediterranean Sea, having Rom on the N, Natolia on the E, Macedo Livadia, and the Morea on the W, the isle of Candia on the S. It is p in Europe, and partly in Asia, conta 45 principal islands.

ARCHIPELAGO, NORTHERN, principal groupes of islands, betw Kamtschatka and the W coast of Amer

first contains 5; the second 8; third 16; and the fourth, 36; in

...-SUR-AUBE, a small town of ..., in the department of Aube and province of Champagne, seated on the ...Aube, 15 miles N of Troyes. Lon. ..., lat. 48 32 N.

...co, a town and castle in the Tren...tino by the French in 1703, and ...ained soon after. It stands on the ...ica, 15 miles SW of Trent. Lon. ..., lat. 46 0 N.

...icos, a town of Spain in Andalusia, ...a craggy rock, at the foot of which ...the Guadaleto, 28 miles NE of Ce... Lon. 5 46 W. lat. 36 52 N.

...coor, a city and capital of the Car... in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is ...miles W by S of Madras, and 217 E ...of Seringapatam. Lon. 79 0 E, lat. ... N.

...ABAD, one of the most famous and ...great towns in Persia, the residence and ...place of many kings; particularly of ...Sefi, the author of the Persian sect, ...from resort to this place from all parts ...sia. It is 25 miles E of Tauris. Lon. ... E, lat. 38 15 N.

...ARNOCHE, a department of France, part ...the late province of Dauphiny.

...ARNBURG, a town of Dutch Flanders, ...miles NE of Bruges. Lon. 3 30 E, ...51 16 N.

ARDENNES, a department of France, ...of the late province of Champagne, ...named from the famous forest of that ...

...ARDENNES, a famous forest lying on the ...Meuse, extending, in Cæsar's time, far ...Germany. What remains of it lies be... Thionville and Liege.

ARDRA, a small kingdom of Africa, in ..., it lies at the bottom of the gulf ... Thomas. The inhabitants are very ... nations, and have neither temple nor ...place for religious worship. However ...are very courageous, and their king ...dolate, till the king of Dahomy ...ed and burnt the towns. The air is ...unwholesome to Europeans; yet the ...live to a great age; but the small ...makes great destruction among them. ...country is fertile in Indian corn, palm ...plants, and fruits, which last all the ...and they make a great deal of salt. ...town of the same name. Lon. 3 5 ...4 9 N.

...RES, a town of France, now in the ...department of the Straits of Calais, lately ...the province of Picardy. It is eight miles ...of Calais. Lon. 1 59 E, lat. 50 50 N.

AREBO, or AREBON, a town on the Slave Coast of Guinea, at the mouth of the river Formoso. The English had once a factory here, as the Dutch have still. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

AREKEA, a seaport of the Red Sea, 55 miles from Suaquam.

AREMBERG, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a river, 22 miles S of Cologne. Lon. 7 3 E, lat 50 22 N.

ARENSBURG, a town of Westphalia, on a hill, in the county of the same name, by the river Roer, 50 miles NE of Cologne. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 51 25 N.

ARENSBURG, an episcopal see and seaport in the isle of Oesel. It is included in the Russian government of Riga. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 58 15 N.

ARENSHARD, a tract in the duchy of Sleswick, containing the greatest part of the famous rampart, built by the Danish king Gotric, in the beginning of the 9th century, as a defence against the irruptions of the Saxons. It extends across the country, about nine miles in length.

ARENSWALDE, a town of the new marche of Brandenburg, on the lake Slauin. Lon. 15 52 E, lat. 53 13 N.

AREQUIPA, an episcopal town of S America in Peru, seated on a river, in a fertile country, 190 miles S by E of Lima. Near it is a dreadful volcano. Lon. 75 30 W, lat. 16 40 S.

AREZZO, an ancient episcopal town of Tuscany. It is seated on a mountain, 15 miles W of Citta-di-Castello. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 43 27 N.

ARGAU, or AARGAU, a province of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern.

ARGENCES, a town of France, seated on the river Meance, now in the department of Calvados lately in the province of Normandy, 10 miles E of Caen. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 49 12 N.

ARGENTAN, a town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy. It is seated on an eminence, in the middle of a fertile plain, on the banks of the river Orne, and carries on a considerable trade in lace. It is 12 miles NW of Seez, and 110 W of Paris. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 48 45 N.

ARGENTEUIL, a town of the Isle of France, on the Seine, five miles NW of Paris. It is a very beautiful place, with a fine vineyard; and in the environs they have quarries of the plaster of Paris. Lon. 2 22 E, lat. 48 58 N.

ARGENTIERA, a barren island of the Archipelago, which takes its name from the silver mines in it. There is but one

village is the island, and it has no water but what is kept in cisterns. Lon. 23 10 E, lat. 36 50 N.

ARGENTIERE, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Provence, five miles SW of Aubenas, and 17 W of Viviers. Lon. 4 22 E, lat. 44 30 N.

ARGENTON, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, divided into two parts by the river Creuse. It is 37 miles SW of Bourges. Lon. 1 38 E, lat. 46 35 N.

ARGOS, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, 25 miles S of Corinth. Lon. 23 5 E, lat. 37 30 N.

ARGOSTOL, a seaport of the isle of Cephalonia, opposite Albania; it is the best harbour in all the island, and the proveditor resides in the fortress, which is five miles distant.

ARGUIN, an island and fort of Africa, on the coast of Zahara, 30 miles SE of Cape Blanco. Lon. 17 5 W, lat. 20 30 N.

ARGUN, a river of Asia, which divides the Russian from the Chinese empire.

ARGUN, a town of East Tartary, on the frontiers of the Chinese empire. There are mines of silver and lead near it; and a pearl fishery in the river Argun. Lon. 103 56 E, lat. 42. 30 N.

ARGYLESHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Invernesshire, on the E by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, on the S and W by the Atlantic Ocean, by which it is broken into islands and peninsulas. Its extent is very considerable, being not less than 90 miles in length and 70 in breadth. This county, affords a very wild prospect of hills, rocks and huge mountains, piled upon each other in dreadful disorder, bare, bleak, and barren to the view; or covered with shagged heath, which in summer, is variegated with an agreeable bloom of a purple colour. These high grounds, though little fitted for cultivation, afford excellent pasture.

ARHUSEN, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Guda, and surrounded by forests full of game. It is 25 miles S of Wiburg. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 56 5 N.

ARIANO, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see; 15 miles E of Benevento, and 10 NW of Trevico. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 41 8 N.

ARIANO, a town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, on a branch of the river Po, 22 miles NE of Ferrara. Lon. 12 8 E, lat. 45 0 N.

ARICA, a seaport of Peru, 550 m SE of Lima. Here the treasure bro from Potosi is shipped; and there many farms employed in the cultiva of Guinea pepper, in which it has a g trade to Lima. Lon. 71 6 W, lat. 27 8.

ARIPO, a town on the W coast Ceylon, at the mouth of the river runda. To the E of it is a pearl fish Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 8 42 N.

ARKLOW, a seaport of Ireland, in county of Wicklow, 13 miles S of W low. Lon. 6 5 W, lat 52 42 N.

ARLES, an ancient city of France, the department of the Mouths of Rhone and late province of Prove Before the French Revolution it was archiepiscopal see. The country are is very pleasant, and produces good w vermilion, manna, oil, and fruits. T are a great number of antiquities, of w the amphitheatre and obelisk are the m remarkable; and the emperor Constan took great delight in it. It is seated the Rhone, 12 miles SE of Nismes. L 4 43 E, lat. 43 41 N.

ARLESHEM, a handsome town of S erland, in the bishopric of Basle, w the canons of that city reside.

ARLON, an ancient town of the A trian Netherlands, now dismantled. is seated on a mountain, 10 miles N of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 56 E, lat. 45 N.

ARMAGH, a county of Ireland, bou ed on the E by Down, on the W Tyrone and Monaghan, on the N Lough Neagh, and on the S by Lou It is in length 32 miles, and in brea 17, contains 49 parishes, and sends members to parliament.

ARMAGH, a city of Ireland once considerable town, now a small villa but it gives name to a county, and is see of an archbishop, who is primate all Ireland. It is 45 miles SE of L donderry. Lon. 6 34 W, lat. 54 27 N

ARMAGNAC, a late province of Guie in France, 55 miles in length, and a breadth. This province, with Gasc is now included in the department of G

ARMENIA, a large country in A bounded on the W by the Euphrates, the S by Diarbeker and Curdistan, on E by Schirvan, and on the N by Geor It is one of the most fertile countries Asia, being watered by several large riv Part of it belongs to the Persians, and p to the Turks. The inhabitants are m attached to commerce, and under long journies to carry it on. They

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...ians, and have a patriarch and an ...op. Polygamy is not allowed ... them. The country in general is ... mountains and valleys, lakes and ... and produces rice, cotton, flax, ..., and grapes.

ARMENTIERS, a town of France, in ... department of the North Flanders, ... on the Lis, eight miles NW of ... Lon. 3 3 E, lat. 50 40 N.

ARMIERS, a town of France, in the ...ment of North Hainault, ſeated on ... Sambre, 20 miles S of Mons. Lon. ... E, lat. 50 7 N.

ARMIRO, a town of Macedonia, on ...lf of Velo, 30 miles SE of Lariſſa. ... 23 22 E, lat. 39 30 N.

ARNUYDEN, a ſeaport of the United ...ces, in the iſland of Walchern, now ...derable, the ſea having ſtopt up the ...ur. The ſalt-works are its chief ...ce. It is three miles E of Middle... Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 51 31 N.

ARNA, a ſeaport of Andros, an iſland ... Archipelago, with a good port.

ARNAY-LE-DUC, a town of France, ... department of Cote d'Or and late ...ce of Burgundy. It is ſeated in ...ay, near the river Arroux, 25 miles ... of Baune. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 47 7 N.

ARNEBERG, a town of Germany, in ...burg, on the Elbe, three miles ... Werben, taken by the Swedes ...31.

ARNEDO, a ſeaport of Peru, 25 miles ... Lima.

ARNHEIM, a town of the United Pro..., capital of Guelderland. It is ſeat... the Rhine, eight miles N of Nim... Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 52 2 N.

ARNO, a river in Tuſcany. It has ...ource in the Appennines, and paſſing ... Florence and Piſa, falls into the Med...erran a little below the latter.

ARNSHEIM, a town in Germany, in ...palatinate of the Rhine, eight miles ... Kreuznach.

ARNSTADT, a town of Thuringia, on ...iver Gera, 10 miles SW of Erfurt. ... 11 15 E, lat. 50 54 N.

ARONA, a town of Italy in the ...y of Milan, on the lake Maggiore, ...miles NW of Milan. Lon. 8 35 E, ...45 40 N.

ARRANCHES, a town of Portugal, in ...ro, on the river Caro, five miles SE ...talegra. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 39 3 N.

ARROOL, a town of the Ruſſian em..., ſeated on the Octa, 200 miles S of ...ow. It is included in the government ...ſk. Lon 36 40 E, lat. 51 58 N.

ARPINO, a town of Naples, in Terra... di Lavora, eight miles N of Aquino. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 41 44 N.

ARQUA, a town of Italy in the Paduan, where is a tomb of the celebrated Petrarch. It is 10 miles S of Padua. Lon. 11 58 E, lat. 45 13 N.

ARQUES, a town of France, on a river of the ſame name, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy. It has an ancient caſtle, and is four miles SE of Dieppe. Lon. 1 13 E, lat. 49 53 N.

ARRAGON, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, which ſeparate it from France, on the W by Navarre and the two Caſtiles, on the S by Valencia, and on the E by Valencia and Catalonia. The air is pure and wholeſome; but the country, though abounding in rivers, is in want of good water. It is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit, near the rivers; but in other places dry and ſandy. It produces ſaffron, and there are many mines of ſalt. Saragoſſa is the capital, and the Ebro the largeſt river.

ARRAN, an iſland of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, between Kintyre and Cunningham, 23 miles long and 12 broad. The number of inhabitants are about 7000, who chiefly inhabit the coaſt, the far greater part of the country being uninhabited by reaſon of the vaſt and barren mountains. It abounds with cattle, goats, black game, and grouſe; and the ſtreams are ſtored with fiſh, eſpecially ſalmon. The climate is very ſevere, but ſalubrious, and many invalids reſort hither to drink the whey of goats milk. Among the rocks are found iron ore, ſpar, and a great variety of beautiful pebbles. On the coaſt are many wonderful caverns, formerly the retreat of Scottiſh heroes, now degraded into a ſhelter for ſmugglers. Tradition preſerves the memory of Fingal; and Robert Bruce took refuge in this iſland, during the time of his greateſt diſtreſs.

ARRAS, an ancient fortified town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois. It was lately an epiſcopal ſee, and is divided into two parts, the *town* and the *city*. It is ſeated on the river Scarp, 12 miles SW of Douay, and 22 NW of Cambray. Lon. 2 51 E, lat. 50 17 N.

ARRIEGE, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Couſerans and Foix.

ARROE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark in the Baltic, between the iſlands of Funen and Alſen. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 55 10 N.

ARROJO-DE-St.-SERVAN, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, eight miles S of

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Merida, and 25 E of Badajoz. Lon. 6 20 W, lat. 38 36 N.

ARTA, an ancient seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It carries on a considerable trade, and is seated on the river Asdhas, 70 miles NNW of Lepanto. Lon. 21 30 E, lat. 39 28 N.

ARTOIS, a late province of the French Netherlands. It now forms part of the department of the Straits of Calais.

ARUBA, an island near Terra Firma, in S America, subject to the Dutch. Lon. 67 35 W, lat. 12 30 N.

ARVE, a rapid river of Savoy, which rises in Faucigny, and joins the Rhone below Geneva. It has a cataract near Salenche in Savoy. Its fall is said to be above 1100 feet rushing with great noise and violence from a prodigious impending rock. See ARPENAS.

ARUN, a river of Sussex, which meandering through a beautiful country, falls into the English Channel, below Arundel. It is famous for mullets.

ARUNDEL, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Arun, where small ships may ride. The castle, the ancient seat of the dukes of Norfolk, stands on the summit of a hill, and is said to be a mile in compass. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is eight miles E of Chichester, and 68 SSW of London. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 50 55 N.

ARWANGEN, a castle and village of Switzerland, on the river Aar, over which it has a covered bridge.

ARZILLA, an ancient seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, once in possession of the Portuguese, who abandoned it. It is 50 miles SSW of Tangier. Lon. 6 3 W, lat. 35 30 N.

ARZINA, a river of Russian Lapland, into a bay of which, in 1553, two English ships (which had penetrated as high as the 72° N. lat. to Spitzbergen) were forced by stress of weather; and their crews were frozen to death.

ASAPH, ST. a city of Flintshire, on the river Elway, where it unites with the Clwyd; and over both is a bridge. It is a poor place, of note only for its cathedral. It is 24 miles W of Chester, and 209 NW of London. Lon. 3 36 W lat. 53 12 N.

ASCENSION, a barren, uninhabited, island, in the Atlantic, 600 miles NW of St. Helena. Lon. 14 18 W, lat. 7 40 N.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a town of Germany, subject to the elector of Mentz, who has a palace here. It is 40 miles E of Mentz. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 50 40 N.

ASCOLI, a populous town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, the bottom of which runs the Fronto. 60 miles NE of Rome. Lon. 13 29 E, 42 44 N.

ASCOLI-DI-SATRIANO, an episcopal city of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, seated on a mountain 70 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 41 8 N.

ASEER, or ASEERGUR, a strong fort of the Soubah of Candeish, in the Decan of Hindoostan, 20 miles NE of Burhanpore. Lon. 76 0 E, lat. 21 35 N.

ASHBORN, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturday, seated between the rivers Dove and Compton, 10 miles N by E of Utoxeter, and 139 NNW of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 53 3 N.

ASHBURTON, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday for wool and yarn, and on Saturday for provisions. It sends two members to parliament, and is one of the four stannary towns. It is seated among the hills (which are remarkable for tin and copper) near the river Dart, 19 miles SW of Exeter, and 193 W by S of London. It has a handsome church. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 50 N.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Saturday. It had a castle with a very high tower, great part of which is still standing. It has a free school. A canal is now made from this town, which communicates with the Coventry Canal. Ashby is 12 mile S of Derby, and 115 NNW of London. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 50 30 N.

ASHDEN, a village in Essex, three miles NE of Saffron Walden.

ASHFORD, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, and a large church that was formerly collegiate. It is seated on the river Ash or Esh, 24 miles SE of Maidstone and 57 of London. Lon. 0 E, lat. 51 4 N.

ASHTON-UNDER-LINE, a village in Lancashire, seven miles E of Manchester, with a manufacture of cotton, and an iron foundry.

ASHWELL, a village in Hertfordshire, on the river Rhee, that issues from a pond at the S end of the town. Near the church are the remains of a Roman camp, which consists of 12 acres of land, inclosed by a deep ditch, and formerly a rampart. It is four miles N of Baldock.

ASIA, one of the four great parts of the world, situate between 25 and 10

ASIA
from the
AUTHORITIES
E U
NORTH
PACIFIC
OCEAN
ISLES OF JAPAN
Tropic of Cancer
LADRONE
or MARIANE
ISLES
THE CAROLINAS
NEW GUINEA
New Ireland
ARABIA

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lon. and between the equator and 80° N lat. It extends 4,740 miles from the Dardanelles on the W, to the E shore of Tartary; and 4,380 miles from the most southern part of Malacca, to the most northern cape of Nova Zembla; being superior in extent, as well as in many other respects, to Africa and Europe. It is separated from Europe by the Mediterranean, the Archipelago, the Black Sea, the Palus Meotis, the Don, and the Dwina, and from Africa by the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez. All the other parts are surrounded by the ocean. The principal countries in this continent, are Siberia, Tartary, China, Thibet, Hindoostan, Siam, Burmah, Perfia, Arabia, Syria, Paleftine, Natolia, Diarbeckar, Irac, Armenia, Georgia, Curdiftan, &c. Afia is looked upon as that part of the world, which of all others, has been moft peculiarly diftinguifhed by heaven. There it was the firft man was created; there the patriarchs lived; there the law was given to Mofes, and the greateft and moft celebrated monarchies were formed. Laftly in Afia Jefus Chrift appeared, and from thence it is that the light of the gofpel was diffufed over all the world. Laws, arts, fciences and religion, almoft all had their original in Afia.

ASINARA, an ifland in the Mediterranean, on the NW coaft of Sardinia, 17 miles N by W of Saffari. It is 28 miles in compafs. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 41 0 N.

ASKEYTON, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, on the river Shannon.

ASKRIG, a town in the N riding of Yorkfhire, with a market on Thurfday, fix miles S by E of York, and 243 N of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 53 55 N.

ASNE. See ESNE.

ASOLA, a town of Italy, in Brefciano, 20 miles SE of Brefcia. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 45 48 N.

ASOLO, a town of Italy, in Trevifano, on a mountain 17 miles NW of Trevifo. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 45 59 N.

ASOPH, a fea, anciently the Palus Meotis, lying N of the Black Sea, with which it has a communication by the ftrait of Caffa, the ancient Cimmerian Bofphorus. This fea, which is fometimes called the fea of Zabak, extends 390 miles from SW to NE. Lon. from 35 to 42° E, lat. from 45 to 47° N.

ASOPH, a diftrict of the Ruffian empire, in the province of Catharinenflaf, including a large tract of territory to the E and W of Afoph. Catharinenflaf is the capital.

ASOPH, the late capital of a diftrict of the fame name, in Afia, feated near the mouth of the Don, to the E of the fea of Afoph. It has been feveral times taken and retaken by the Turks and Ruffians. The branch of the Don, upon which it ftands, is now fo choked with fand, as fcarcely to admit the fmalleft veffel, which renders the place lefs important than it was formerly. Lon. 41 30 E, lat. 47 18 N.

ASPEROSA, a town of Turkey in Europe, with a bifhop's fee, on the coaft of the Archipelago, 22 miles SE of Nicopoli. Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 40 58 N.

ASSAM, a country of Afia, bounded on the W by Bengal and Bootan, on the N by Thibet, and on the SE and S by Meckley. Its capital is Ghergong, and the river Burrampooter flows through the whole length of it. The open parts are marked with population and tillage; the woods abound with elephants. The other inhabitants of Aflam are bafe and unprincipled, have no fixed religion, nor any rule but their inclination. They eat all flefh except human, and even animals that die a natural death. They are enterprifing favage, vindictive, and fond of war. They have neither horfes, affes, nor camels; but they are fometimes brought there from other countries. Affes they are fond of, but are fo much afraid of a horfe, that one trooper would put a hundred of them to flight. Aflam lies between 91 and 96° E lon. and 25 and 28° N lat.

ASSANCALE, a town of Armenia, on the river Ares, 22 miles E of Erzerum. Here are hot baths much frequented. Lon. 41 10 E, lat. 39 46 N.

ASSANCHIF, a town of Afia, in Diarbeck, feated on the Tigris, 40 miles SE of Diarbekar. Lon. 40 20 E, lat. 37 30 N.

ASSENS, a feaport of Denmark, in the ifland of Funen. It is the common paffage from the duchy of Slefwick to Copenhagen, and is 17 miles SW of Odenfee. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 55 17 N.

ASSISIO, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, on the fide of a high mountain. The cathedral of St. Francis is magnificent, and compofed of three churches, one above another. It is 70 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 38 E, lat. 43 0 N.

ASSOS, a feaport of Natolia, on a bay of the Archipelago, 12 miles SE of Troas. Lon. 26 36 E, lat. 39 32 N.

ASSUMPTION, an epifcopal city, the capital of Paraguay, in S America. It is a large, populous, and handfome town, and ftands in a fertile country, on the river Paraguay. Lon. 57 40 W, lat. 26 0 S.

ASSYNT, a district of Sutherland in Scotland, containing plenty of limestone and marble.

ASSYRIA, a country of Asia, celebrated in ancient history. It comprehended the provinces in Asia now called Diarbeck, Curdistan, and Irac.

ASTABAT, a town of Armenia, three miles from the river Aras, and 12 S of Nakshivan. Lon. 45 30 E, lat. 38 28 N.

ASTI, an ancient episcopal town of Italy, in Montferrat. It is seated on the Tanaro, 22 miles E of Turin. Lon. 8 8 E, lat. 43 3 N.

ASTORGA, a very ancient city of Spain, in Leon, well fortified by art and nature, seated in a pleasant plain, 25 miles SW of Leon. Lon. 5 32 W, lat. 42 22 N.

ASTRABAD, a large town of Persia, capital of a province of the same name, on the Caspian Sea, 200 miles N of Ispahan. Lon. 55 35 E, lat. 36 50 N.

ASTRACAN, an episcopal city of the Russian empire, capital of a province of the same name. It is large and populous, has a good harbour, and is surrounded by strong walls. It seldom rains here: but the river Volga, on which it stands, overflows like the Nile; and when the water is run off, the grass grows in less than a month. The city of Astracan is about two miles and a half in circumference, surrounded by a brick-wall, which is now in a ruinous condition: but, if we comprehend the suburbs, the circuit will be near five miles. The number of inhabitants amounts to 70,000, including Armenians and Tartars, as well as a few Persians and Indians. All round the city, at the distance of two miles, are seen a great number of gardens, orchards. This city is supposed to have been, in early times, the general staple for the productions of Persia, India, and Arabia. It is seated on an island formed by the river, 50 miles NW of the Caspian Sea. Lon. 47 40 E, lat. 46 22 N.

ASTURIAS, a province of Spain, 120 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; bounded on the E by Biscay, on the S by Old Castile and Leon, on the W by Galicia, and on the N by the Atlantic. It is divided into two parts, Asturia d'Oviedo, and Asturia de Santillana. This province is full of mountains and forests, and its wine and horses are excellent. It has mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermillion, and belongs to the eldest son of the king of Spain, who is styled prince of the Asturias.

ATACAMA, a harbour of S America, in Peru. There is a great desert of the same name. Lon. 70 0 W, lat. 22 0 S.

ATALAUA, a town of Portugal, Estramadura seated on an eminence, with a strong fortress, five miles S of Tor... Lon. 7. 56 W, lat. 39 25 N.

ATENA, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 22 miles N of Policastro. Lon. 15 58 E, lat. 40 36 N.

ATH, a town in Austrian Hainault seated on the Dender, 12 miles NW of Mons. Lon. 3 44 E, lat. 50 35 N.

ATHELNEY, an island of Somersetshire, at the confluence of the Thone and Parret, memorable for having afforded shelter to king Alfred.

ATHENS, now called SETINES, once celebrated city, the capital of Ancient Attica, but now of Livadia, in European Turkey. After many revolutions, the Turks finally wrested it from the Venetians; and it has now not more than 10,000 inhabitants, of whom three fourths are Christians of the Greek church; the remainder Turks. It is the see of an archbishop, and is defended by a citadel on the summit of a lofty rock. The town stands below the citadel; not encompassing the rock, as formerly, but spreading into the plain to the W and NW. Some masses of brick-work, standing separate without the town, belonged perhaps to the ancient wall, which other traces also appear. The houses are mostly mean and straggling. In the lanes, the high walls on each side, which are commonly white washed reflect strongly the light of the sun. The streets were very irregular; and anciently were neither uniform nor handsome. There are many magnificent ruins, which testify its former grandeur. It is situate on the gulf of Engia, 100 miles NE of Lacedemon, and 320 S by W of Constantinople. Lon. 23 57 E, lat. 38 5 N.

ATHERSTON, a town in Warwickshire with a market on Tuesday; seated on the Anker, indifferently large and well built, 10 miles N of Coventry, and 104 NW of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 52 40 N.

ATHLONE, a town of Ireland, in the county of West Meath, seated on the Shannon, 60 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 7 ... W, lat. 53 22 N.

ATHOL, a district of Perthshire; a beautiful, romantic, and mountainous country, containing some fine lakes.

ATHOS, or MONTE-SANTO, a mountain of Macedonia, in a peninsula, to the S of the gulf of Confessa, about 30 miles in circumference and two in perpendicular height. It is inhabited by a great number of Greek monks, who have many fortified monasteries upon it. Here they cultivate olives and vines; and are carpenters, ma...

...ns, &c. leading an auſtere life, and ...g to a great age. It is 70 miles E of ...chi. Lon. 26 20 E, lat. 40 30 N.

ATHY, a town of Ireland, in the county ...ildare, and province of Leinſter, ſeat...on the river Barrow, 12 miles S of ...are. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 52 58 N.

ATLANTIC, or ATLANTIC OCEAN, ...es its name from mount Atlas in Af..., and lies between the W continents of ...a and Europe, and the E continent ... America. Its leaſt breadth, from ...ra in Africa to Braſil in S America, ...00 miles. On one ſide of the equator, ...s called the N Atlantic Ocean; and on ...ther, the S Atlantic Ocean.

ATLAS, a chain of high mountains in ...ca, ſeparating Barbary from Biledul...d. They are inhabited almoſt in ...y place, except where the extreme cold ... not permit.

ATOOI, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, ...overed by captain Cook, in 1778. ...wards the NE and NW the face of the ...try is ragged and broken; but to the ...h more even. The hills riſe from the ...ide with a gentle acclivity, and at a ...e diſtance back are covered with wood. ...e natives are of a middle ſize and in ge...al ſtoutly made. They are active, ...rous, and moſt expert ſwimmers, the ...en with infants at their breaſts often ...g over-board in a heavy ſurf, without ...ngering their little ones.

ATRI, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in ...zzo Ulteriore. It is ſeated on a ...y mountain, four miles from the ...of Venice, and 10 SE of Teramo. ...13 48 E, lat. 41 35 N.

ATTLEBURY, a town in Norfolk, ...a market on Tueſday, 14 miles NE ...Thetford and 93 of London. Lon. 1 ..., lat. 52 35 N.

ATTOCK, a city and fortreſs of Hin...an Proper, on the E bank of the ...s; ſuppoſed to ſtand on the ſite of the ...n of Alexander, where he croſſed ...river. It is 180 miles NW of Lahore. ...70 56 E, lat. 32 27 N.

ATTOCK, a river, which riſes in the ...man Mountains, N of Hindooſtan, ...by Cabul, and flows into the Indus, ...Attock.

AVA, a large river, which riſes in ..., and croſſing the kingdoms of ...ah and Pegu, falls into the bay of ...l, by ſeveral mouths.

AVA, a large city in Aſia, capital of ...kingdom of Burmah, and ſeated on ...r Ava. The houſes are built with ...r or bamboo canes, with thatched ..., and floors made of teak plank or ...bamboo. The ſtreets are very ſtrait with rows of trees planted on each ſide. The royal palace is a mean ſtructure, although very large, and built with ſtone. The inhabitants are well-ſhaped, have good features, and an olive complexion; but the women, who are ſmall, are whiter than the men. Ava is 1150 miles NE of Calcutta. Lon. 96 30 E, lat. 21 0 N.

AVA, a long tract of coaſt in Aſia, on the E ſide of the gulf of Bengal, extending from the S extremity of Aracan to Cape Negraias, and divided from Pegu on the E by the river Ava.

AVALON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy. It is 20 miles SE of Auxerre. Lon. 3 52 E, lat. 47 30 N.

AUBE, a department of France, the late province of Champagne.

AUBENAS, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny. It has a manufacture of cloths of Spaniſh wool, and of red cotton, in imitation of Indian handkerchiefs. Beſide corn and wine, its diſtrict produces truffles, oranges, figs, olives, cheſtnuts, and walnuts. The ſilkworm and mulberry-tree ſucceed well here. Aubenas is ſeated on the Ardeche, at the foot of the Cevennes, near the mineral waters of Valtz, and 15 miles NW of Viviers. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 44 40 N.

AUBIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. It has a caſtle, and is ſeated in a fine plain, on the river Nerre. It was a dukedom, and belonged to the dukes of Richmond; and was confirmed to the preſent duke. At the revolution in France it ſhared the fate of all other titles of nobility.

AUBIN, a town of the iſland of Jerſey, with a good harbour and a fort.

AUBIN DU CORMIER, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne; famous for a battle between viſcount Tremouille and the duke of Orelans, afterward Lewis XII, in 1488, when the latter was made priſoner. It is ten miles E of Rennes. Lon. 1 23 W, lat. 48 15 N.

AUBONNE, a handſome town of Switſerland, in the canton of Bern, on a river of the ſame name, 10 miles W of Lauſanne. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 46 30 N.

AUBURN, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is but an indifferent town ſeated on a branch of the Kennet, eight miles NE of Marlborough, and 81 W of London. Lon. 1 32 W, lat. 51 31 N.

AUBUSSON, a town of France, in the department of Creuſe and late territory of

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Marche. It had a manufacture of tapestry, which made it populous. It is seated on the river Creuse, 37 miles NE of Limoges. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 45 58 N.

AUCAUGREL, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Adel, seated on a mountain. Lon. 44 25 E, lat. 0 10 N.

AUCH, an episcopal city of France, in the department of Gers, lately an archiepiscopal see, and the capital of Gascony. It lies on the summit and declivity of a steep hill, at the foot of which runs the Gers. The cathedral is one of the finest in France; the buildings are modern and elegant, and the streets though generally narrow are clean and well paved. The inhabitants are computed to be 8000; and they have manufactures of velvet, serges, crapes, hats, and leather. Auch is 37 miles W of Toulouse. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 43 39 N.

AUCKLAND, BISHOP'S, a town in the bishopric of Durham, with a market on Thursday. It is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, and noted for its beautiful castle, and for its chapel, whose architecture is very curious. It is eight miles S by W of Durham, and 251 NNW of London. Lon. 1 31 W, lat. 54 43 N.

AUDE, a department of France, part of the late province of Languedoc.

AVEIRO, a town of Portugal, on the lake of Vouga, with a good harbour, 30 miles S of Oporto. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 40 40 N.

AVEIRON, a department of France, including the late province of Rouergue.

AVELLINO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694, and is 25 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 9 E, lat. 40 50 N.

AVENCHE, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern; formerly capital of Switzerland, but now shows its former greatness only by its ruins. It is 15 miles W of Bern. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 46 50 N.

AVERNO, a lake of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, two miles long, and one broad. Virgil and others have said that the water was so bad, that birds drop dead when flying over it, and hence they call it the lake of hell; but it is now found to have no poisonous quality; for birds not only fly over it, but swim upon it. A little to the W of the lake is a cave, where some pretend they went formerly to consult the Cumæan Sybil. There are also some old walls, which some suppose to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo, and others of Pluto.

AVERSA, a town of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a very plain, eight miles N of Naples. Lon. 20 E, lat. 40 59 N.

AVES, or the Islands of Birds, so called from the great number of birds that frequent them. They are 70 miles E by N of Curacao, and 100 N of the coast of Terra Firma.

AVESNES, a small but strong town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, seated on the Hesper, 25 miles E of Cambray, and 150 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 50 8 N.

AUFNAY, a pleasant little island in the lake of Zuric, below Rapperschwyl.

AUGSBURG, an ancient city of Suabia in Germany. It is a bishop's see, and an imperial city, or sovereign state, being governed by the town-council and the representatives of the burghers, who are half protestants and half papists. The churches, townhouse, and other public buildings, are magnificent. It is surrounded by beautiful plains, and large forests full of all sorts of game. In the bishop's palace, the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to the emperor Charles V in 1530, hence called the confession of Augsburg. The bishop is one of the princes of the empire, but has no share in the government of the town. It was taken by the French in 1703, but abandoned the year following, after the battle of Hockstadt, and again taken by the French August 24, 1796. It is seated between the rivers Werdach and Lech, 30 miles N W of Munich. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 48 27 N.

AUGUSTA, the capital of Georgia in N America, situate on the SW bank of the river Savannah, 117 miles NW of the town of Savannah. The town does not consist of quite 300 houses; but as it is seated on a fine plain, and enjoys the best soil, with the advantage of a central situation between the upper and lower countries, it is rising into importance. Lon. 82 0 W, lat. 33 20 N.

AUGUSTE, or AUSTA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia near Ragusa, subject to Venice. Lon. 0 E, lat. 42 55 N.

AUGUSTIN, ST. a town of N America on the E coast of Florida. It was ceded by the Spaniards to the English in 1763, but restored to them again by the peace of 1783. The town is situate at the foot of a pleasant hill, well covered with trees, but the coast is too shallow to be approached by vessels that draw more than two feet water; so that this place is ill situated for trade, though it is the chief town of Florida. Lon. 81 10 W, lat. 30 10 N.

...GUSTINE, a cape of S America, in ... 300 miles NE of the bay of All ... Lon. 35 40 W, lat. 8 30 S.

...GUSTOW, a small but strong town of ... in Polachia, seated on the Narieu, ...es N of Bielisk. Lon. 23 40 E, ... 35 N.

...GUSTUS, FORT, a small fortress of ...ness-shire, at the head of Loch Ness, ...on the rivers Taarf and Oich.

...IGLIANO, a small town of Italy, in ...ment, seven miles W of Turin. Lon. ... E, lat 45 5 N.

...IGNON, a city of France, capital of ...ritory of the same name, which de... lately on the pope, with an arch... ...p's see, and a university. It was for... the residence of the popes, who af... ...rd returned to Rome. The churches ...andsome; that of Notre Dame is an... ...but not large, and is one of the best ...ed in the city. It is advantageously ...d on the Rhone, 20 miles E of Nismes ...4 53 E, lat. 43 57 N.

...ILA, an ancient town of Spain, in ... Castile. It has a university and a con... ...ble bishopric. It stands in the middle ... fine large plain, surrounded with ...ains, and covered with fruit-trees ...neyards, 40 miles NW of Madrid. ...4 35 W, lat. 40 40 N.

...ILES, a town of Spain, in Asturias ...edo, on the bay of Biscay, 25 miles ... Oviedo. Lon. 6 5 W, lat. 43 27 N.

...IS, a small town of Portugal, in ...ro, seated on an eminence, with a ... near the river Avis. Hence the mi... order of the knights of Avis have ... name. It is 65 miles E of Lisbon. ...7 40 W, lat. 38 46 N.

...LCESTER, a town in Warwickshire, ... a market on Tuesday. It was a ...an station, as appears from the coins, ...s, &c. often dug up in and near it, and ... the Roman Ickneild-street passing ...gh it. It is seven miles W of Strat... upon Avon, and 102 NW of London. ...1 52 W, lat. 52 16 N.

...LPS, a town of France, in the de...ment of Var and late province of Pro... Lon 6 30 E, lat. 43 40 N.

...MALE. See ALBEMARLE.

...NIS, lately a small territory of France, ...tou, and now forming part of the de...ment of Lower Charente.

...VON, a river that rises in Wilts, and ...ing the edge of the New forest, falls ... the English Channel at Christchurch ... in Hampshire.

...VON, a river that rises in Leicestershire, ... running SW by Warwick and Eve... sham, falls into the Severn, at Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire.

AVON LOWER, a river that rises in Wilts, and running W to Bath, becomes navigable there, continues its course to Bristol, and falls into the Severn.

AURACH, a fortified town of Germany, in the S part of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemburg; seated at the foot of a mountain, on the rivulet Ermst, 15 miles E of Tubingen. Lon. 9 22 E, lat. 48 26 N.

AVRANCHES, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy; the city is mean but is finely seated on an eminence, near which the See runs about a mile and a half from the ocean and 30 E of St. Malo. Lon. 1 18 W, lat. 48 41 N.

AURAY, a small seaport of France, on the gulf of Morbihan, in the department of that name and late province of Bretagne, eight miles W of Vannes. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 47 40 N.

AURICH, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, with a castle, where the count resides. It is seated in a plain, surrounded by forests full of game, 12 miles NE of Embden. Lon. 7 12 E, lat. 53 28 N.

AURILLAC, a populous trading town of France, on the river Jordanne, in the department of Cantal and late province of Auvergne. Quantities of lace and velvet are manufactured here. It is 30 miles SW of St. Flour, and 250 S of Paris. Lon. 2 22 E, lat. 44 55 N.

AURORA ISLAND, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. It is about 12 leagues long, but not above 5 broad. Lon. 168 24 E, lat. 15 8 S.

AURUNGABAD, a considerable city of Asia, in the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is but a modern city; owing its rise, from a small town, to the capital of Dowlatabad, to the great Aurungzebe, from whom it had its name. It is 260 miles NE of Bombay. Lon. 76 2 E, lat. 19 45 N.

AUSTRIA, one of the circles of the German empire, bounded on the W by Switzerland; on the N by Suabia, Bavaria, Bohemia, and Moravia; on the E by Hungary; and on the S by Italy and Croatia. It contains the archduchy of Austria; the duchies of Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Goritia; the county of Tirol; and the bishoprics of Brixen and Trent.

AUSTRIA, an archduchy, in the circle of the same name. The river Ens divides it into Upper and Lower: Vienna is the capital of the Lower, and Lintz of the Upper. Austria excels all the provinces of Germany in the fertility of its soil, the

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plenty of its paſtures, and the wholeſomeneſs of the air. Corn, wine, and fruit, are plentiful; and the ſaffron better than that of the E Indies.

AUTUN, an ancient town of France, the epiſcopal ſee of the department of Saone and Loire, in the late province of Burgundy; it contains a great many mines, and produces a great quantity of ſulphur. It is ſeated at the foot of three mountains on the river of Arroux, which waſhes its ancient walls, whoſe ruins are ſo firm, and the ſtones ſo cloſely united, that they ſeem almoſt to be cut out of the ſolid rock. In this city are the ruins of three temples, one of which was dedicated to Janus, and the other to Diana. They have manufactures of tapeſtry from cows hair and thread, carpets, and coverlets. Their delft ware is degenerated into earthen, although, with little induſtry, their argil would be very proper for porcelain. In St. Martin's church is the tomb of the cruel Brunehaud, whom Gregory of Tours mentions as the monſter of the ſixth century: ſhe was accuſed of having poiſoned her ſon Childebert, and of having procured the death of 10 kings; by the order of her grandſon Clovis II, ſhe was tied to the tail of a wild mare, and thus miſerably periſhed. The cathedral of St. Lazarus, the college, and the ſeminary, are worthy of notice. Autun is 45 miles E by S of Nevers, and 162 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 46 57 N.

AUVERGNE, a late province of France, 100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth; bounded on the N by the Bourbonnois, on the E by Forez and Velay, on the W by Limoſin, Querci, and La Marche, and on the S by Rouergue and the Cevennes. It now forms the two departments of Cantal and Puy-de-Dome.

AWE LOCH, one of the moſt beautiful lakes of Scotland, in Argyleſhire, 30 miles long, and in ſome parts, above two broad. It contains many fine little iſlands, tufted with trees. The river Awe, the outlet of this lake, is diſcharged into Loch Etive, at the village of Bunawe.

AUXERRE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne, lately an epiſcopal ſee of Burgundy, advantageouſly ſituated on the Yonne. The inhabitants are computed at 16,000; and it contains many fountains and ſquares. It is 25 miles S of Sens. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 47 48 N.

AUXONNE, a town of France in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy, with a caſtle, an arſenal, handſome barracks, and a foundery for cannon. It is ſeated on the Saone, c which there is a bridge of 23 arches, is 17 miles E of Dijon. Lon. 5 20 lat. 47 11 N.

AWATSKA-BAY, a harbour of Ka chatka, the ſafeſt and moſt extenſive has been diſcovered, and the only one that part of the world, that can admit ſels of a conſiderable burden. Lon. 48 E, lat. 52 51 N.

AWLEN, a ſmall imperial town of S bla, on the river Cochen, 15 miles W Oeting. It was taken by the Fr in Auguſt 1796. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 36 N.

AXBRIDGE, a corporate town in merſetſhire, with a market on Thurs It is ſeated on the river Ax, under Mendip hills, where there is good p turage, 10 miles NW of Wells, 132 W of London. Lon. 3 0 W, 51 17 N.

AXEL, a ſmall fortified town of Du Flanders, ſeated in a moraſs, 10 mile of Ghent. It was taken by the Frenc 1794. Lon. 3 45 E, lat. 51 15 N.

AXHOLM, an iſland in the NW p of Lincolnſhire, in England. It is for by the Trent, Dun, and Idle, and is miles long and 5 broad. It is a rich tr in which much flax is cultivated.

AXIM, a territory on the Gold Coa Guinea, containing two or three village the ſeaſhore. The inhabitants are ge rally rich, and ſell a great deal of gol the Engliſh and Dutch. They are wiſe induſtrious in fiſhing, and in til the ground. The exceſſive moiſture the climate renders it very unhealthy, it produces plenty of rice, water-melons, mons, oranges, &c. The Dutch a fort and a factory here, called St. A thony.

AXMINSTER, a town of Devonſhire, the river Ax, with a market on Satur It was a place of note in the time of Saxons, but now contains only houſes. Here is a manufacture of br and narrow cloths, and a famous one carpets. It is 18 miles E by N of Ex and 147 W of London. Lon. 3 8 W, 50 46 N.

AXUM, formerly a large city, and o the capital of Abyſſinia. Its ruins very extenſive, but conſiſt altogether public buildings. It is 125 miles W the Red Sea. Lon. 36 4 E, lat. 14 6 N.

AYAMONTE, a ſeaport of Spain, in A daluſia, with a ſtrong caſtle built on rock, at the mouth of the river Guadia oppoſite Caſtro-Marino, 80 miles NW Cadiz. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 37 12 N.

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...LESHAM, a town in Norfolk, with ... on Saturday, 12 miles N of Nor... and 122 NE of London. Lon. 1 ... lat. 52 53 N.

...MOUTH, a town of Scotland, in Ber...shire, six miles N of Berwick, for...ly fortified to curb the garrison of that ... Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 56 11 N.

...R, a borough of Scotland, capital ... extensive county of the same name. ...situate on a sandy plain, on both sides ...e river Ayr, over which is a bridge ...ur arches. It appears from history ...other documents to have been a con...ble place at the time of the Norman ...uest. Its chief trade is in coal and ...; the fishery being in a manner given ... In the new Town are many good ..., and the ruins of a Dominican ...stery, founded by Alexander II, in ... A mile N from the town, is a ... called King's Chapel, founded for ... by Robert Bruce; the leprosy being ...ve so common in those days, as to ...e subject of several parliamentary sta... Ayr is 65 miles SW of Edinburgh. ... 4 39 E, lat. 55 30 N.

...RSHIRE, a county of Scotland, ...ded on the W and N by the Frith of ... and Renfrewshire, on the E by the ...ties of Lanerk and Dumfries, and on ... SE and S by the shires of Kircud...ht and Wigton. It exhibits the shape ...wo wings, extending to the NW and ... and forming a vast bay at the mouth ...e frith of Clyde. Between its ex... points it is about 50 miles; its ...eatest breadth is not quite 27. Its most ...erly division is Cunningham, the NW ... of which, though mountainous, is ... in pasture.

AZAMOR, a small seaport of Africa in ... kingdom of Morocco; formerly very ...ourishable, but ruined by the Portu... in 1513. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 32 ... N.

AZEM. See ASSAM.

AZOF. See ASOPH.

AZORES, or WESTERN ISLANDS, a ... of islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, ...ween 25 and 33° W lon. and between ... and 40° N. lat. 900 miles W of Portu... and as many E of Newfoundland. ...y were discovered by the Flemings in ... 15th century, but were afterwards ta... possession of by the Portuguese, to ...om they have been subject ever since. ...y are nine in number, viz. St. Maria, ... Michael, Tercera, St. George, Gra...sa, Fyal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. ...y were called the Azores, from the ...ber of hawks found among them. The two westernmost were named Flores and Corvo, from the abundance of flowers on the one, and of crows on the other. They are subject to a governor-general, who resides at Angra, in Tercera. No poisonous animal, it is said, is to be found in the Azores, and if carried thither it will expire in a few hours. All of them are fertile, and enjoy a salubrious air, but are subject to violent earthquakes.

B

BABELMANDEL, a strait between the coast of Africa and Arabia, uniting the Red Sea with the Indian ocean. Near it is a small island and a mountain of the same name. Lon. 44 30 E, lat. 12 40 N.

BABENHAUSEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, five miles N of Tubingen. Lon. 9 4 E, lat. 48 35 N.

BABOLITZA CARETHNA, or BABOLIZA, a town of Sclavonia, near the river Drave, between Posega and Zygeth.

BABYLON, once a famous city in Asia, and perhaps at that time the largest in the world. It is now so ruined, that the place where it stood cannot be discovered with any certainty. However, we are sure that it was seated on the river Euphrates; and as some think over against Bagdad, which is by many travellers, falsely called Babylon. This was also the name of a city in Egypt, supposed to stand near the place where Cairo stands now. What authors tell us concerning the bigness of Old Babylon is almost incredible; for they affirm it was 366 stadia in circumference, which is about 50 of our statute miles; however, it was not full of houses; for within the walls, were not only gardens and orchards, but cultivated fields. It was divided by the Euphrates into two equal parts that communicated by a stone-bridge 624 feet in length, and 30 broad. The Tower of Babel, within this city, was built in a square form, 460 cubits high; and the circumference at the bottom 4 or 5000. The hanging gardens at Babylon were such a prodigious work, that they passed for one of the seven wonders of the world; four of them contained each four acres of land, and were supported by vast columns, at the top of a palace 2,500 paces in circumference; they were disposed in the form of an amphitheatre. The walls of Babylon were also so astonishing, that these also passed for one of the seven wonders; they were built of bricks and bitumen; 50

miles in circumference, 200 feet high, and 50 thick. There was alſo a temple conſecrated to Belus, whoſe magnificence correſponded with the grandeur of the city, firſt the capital of the Aſſyrian empire, and afterwards that of the kingdom of Babylon founded by Nabonaſſar.

BACA, or BAZA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, 15 miles NE of Guadix. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 37 18 N.

BACANO, a village of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a ſmall lake, near a river of the ſame name, well known on account of the defeat of the Fabii, in the 277th year of Rome.

BACASERAY, a town in the Ruſſian province of Taurida, where the late khans of the Crim Tartars were accuſtomed to reſide. It is 70 miles S of Preçop. Lon. 35 40 E, lat. 45 30 N.

BACCARACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, formerly imperial. It is famous for its wines, and is ſeated on the Rhine, 20 miles W of Mentz. Lon. 7 52 E, lat. 49 55 N.

BACHIAN, one of the Molucca iſlands, in the E Indies, which produces Cloves. It is very fruitful and belongs to the Dutch. Lon. 125 5 E, lat. 0 25 S.

BADAJOZ, a town of Spain, capital of Eſtramadura, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in a fertile territory on the Guadiana, over which there is a famous bridge built by the Romans. On this bridge the Portugueſe were defeated by Don John of Auſtria, in 1661. It is 175 miles S by W of Madrid. Lon. 6 50 W, lat. 38 32 N.

BADELONA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated on the Mediterranean, 18 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 41 28 N.

BADEN, a town of Suabia, capital of a margravate of the ſame name, with a caſtle, on the top of a mountain, where the prince often reſides. It is remarkable for its baths, whence it takes its name, and is ſeated near the Rhine, four miles S of Raſtadt. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 48 50 N.

BADEN, a margravate of Suabia, bounded on the N by the palatinate of the Rhine and biſhopric of Spire, on the E by the dutchy of Wirtemburg and principality of Fuſtenburg, on the S by the Briſgaw, and on the W by the Rhine. It is divided into the Upper and the Lower.

BADEN, an ancient and handſome town in a county of the ſame name in Switzerland. It is remarkable for its baths mentioned by the inhabitants under the names of Aquæ and Thermæ Helveticæ; and for the treaty concluded here in 1714, between Germany and Spain. It is ſeated on the Limmat, 10 miles NW of Z... Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 47 25 N.

BADEN, a neat little walled town of ... tria, famous for its hot baths; ſeated on ... river Suechat, 15 miles SW of Vie... Lon. 16 25 E, lat. 48 1 N.

BADENWEILER, a town of Sua... belonging to the lower margravate ... Baden, ſeated near the Rhine, 10 ... SE of Friburg. Lon. 7 52 E, lat. 48 ...

BADGEWORTH, a village in Glo... terſhire, remarkable for a ſpring of min... water, called Cold Pool, nearly the ſam... thoſe of Cheltenham. It is ſeven ... NE of Glouceſter.

BADIS, a fortreſs of Livonia, ſubject ... Ruſſia, 20 miles E of Revel. Lon. 36 E, lat. 59 15 N.

BAEZA, a town of Spain, in Andal... It is the ſee of a biſhop and has a ... verſity, ſeated on the Guadalquiver, ... miles NE of Jaen. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 45 N.

BAFFINS-BAY, a bay in N Ame... diſcovered by Mr. Baffin, an Engliſh... who attempted to find out a NW pa... that way to the South Sea. It ex... from 70 to 80° N latitude.

BAFFO, a conſiderable town in ... iſland of Cyprus, with a fort near ... ancient Paphos, of which conſider... ruins remain, particularly ſome broke... lumns, which probably belonged to the ... ple of Venus. Lon. 32 30 E, lat. 34 ...

BAGDAD, falſely ſuppoſed to be an ... BABYLON, a populous city, capit... Irac Arabia, ſeated on the Tigris, an... habited by Chriſtians, Turks, &c. ... city is large and populous; and the ... vantage of the Tigris is ſo conſider... with regard to commerce, that alth... the climate is exceſſive hot, and in ... reſpects far from being agreeable, yet ... number of its inhabitants is compute... 300,000. The revenue would be imm... if the government was mild; but in... of this the baſhaw is continually extor... money from the poor inhabitants; ... none more than from the Chriſtians ... Jews, many of whom are obliged to l... the city. In the months of June, J... and Auguſt, the weather is ſo extre... hot, as to oblige the inhabitants to ... for theſe months in ſubterraneous a... ments, which are arched over to admi... freer circulation of the air. The h... are generally large, built of brick, an... ment, and are arched over; many o... windows are made of elegant Vene... glaſs; the cielings are moſtly ornam... with a kind of checquered work, w... has generally a noble appearance; m...

houſes have a court-yard before them, the middle of which is a plantation of trees, &c. that has a pleaſing ef-. The ſoil, which would produce not every conveniency of life, but almoſt luxury, is thro' the natural indolence e Turks, in a great meaſure uncultiand neglected. The bazars or marhere are large and extenſive, being ed over with arches built of maſonry, divided into different ſtreets filled with of all kinds of merchandize, to the numof 12,000. On the N ſide of the town citadel which commands the river. In are ſeveral large beautiful moſques. re are alſo a number of antique buil-. At the diſtance of about 10 miles the ruins of an ancient tower called the *er of Nimrod*. Whether this tower t firſt of a ſquare or round form is difficult to determine. The height ruin is about 126 feet, the diameter e largeſt and middle part about 100 . Bagdad was the capital of the Sa- empire, till taken by the Turks in th century; ſince which it has taken and retaken ſeveral times by Turks and Perſians; and laſt of all e Turks in 1638. It is 250 miles W of Baſſora. Lon. 43 52 E, lat. N.

BAGLANA, or BOCKLANA, a country of oſtan, in the Deccan, which extends the Surat river to Poonah, and is in- by a ridge of mountains, called the . It is bounded on the N by Can-, on the SW by Viſiapour, and on the by Dowlatabad.

BAGNARA, a ſeaport of Naples, miles S of Palma. In this town perſons periſhed, by the dreadful quake in 1783. Lon. 16 8 E, lat. 38 N.

BAGNAREA, a town of Italy, with a biſ ſee, in the patrimony of St. Peter, miles S of Orvieto. Lon. 12 28 E, 42 56 N.

BAGNERES, a town of France, in the deent of the Upper Pyrenees and late e of Bigorre. It lies at the foot of Pyrenees, on the river Adour. It is frequented, on account of its hot miwaters, and is 10 miles SE of Tarbes. 0 12 E, lat. 43 3 N.

BAGNIALAC, a large town of Turin Europe, in Boſnia, 30 miles NE Jaitro. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 44 24 N.

BAGNOLS, a town of France, in the deent of Herault and late province of edoc, near the river Ceſe, 8 miles of Pont St. Eſprit. It has a handſquare and two fountains which riſe in the middle of the town. Lon. 4 43 E, lat. 44 10 N.

BAHAMA, or LUCAYA ISLANDS, ſituate to the S of Carolina, between 22 and 27° N lat. and 73 and 81° W lon. They extend along the coaſt of Florida to Cuba, and are ſaid to be 500 in number, ſome of them only mere rocks, but 12 of them are large, fertile, and in nothing different from the ſoil of Carolina. Theſe iſlands were the firſt fruits of Columbus's diſcoveries, but they are all uninhabited, except Providence, and are ſubject to the Engliſh, to whom they were not known till 1667, when captain Seyle being driven among them in his paſſage to Carolina, gave his name to one of them, and, being a ſecond time driven upon it, called it Providence. The cotton ſeed has been recently introduced into theſe iſlands from Georgia, and is well adapted to the ſoil and climate.

BAHAR, a country of Hindooſtan Proper, bounded on the W by Allahabad and Oude, on the N by Napaul, on the E by Bengal, and on the S by Oriſſa. It is ſubject to the Engliſh E India Company; and moſt of the ſaltpetre they export is manufactured in this province, of which Patna is the capital.

BAHEREN ISLAND lies in the gulf of Perſia, and was once famous for its pearl fiſhery. Lon. 49 5 E, lat. 26 10 N.

BAHUS, a ſtrong town of Sweden, capital of a government of the ſame name, on a rock, in an iſland, 10 miles N of Gottenburg. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 57 52 N.

BAIA, an inconſiderable town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora; it was famous, in the time of the Romans, for its hot baths and elegant palaces. Its ſplendor may be inferred from its innumerable ruins, heaps of marble, moiſacs, ſtucco, and other precious fragments of taſte. It flouriſhed in full glory down to the days of Theodoric the Goth; but the deſtruction of theſe enchanted palaces followed quickly upon the irruption of the northern conquerors. Loſs of fortune left not the Romans the means of ſupporting ſuch expenſive eſtabliſhments. No ſooner had opulence withdrawn its hand than the unbridled ſea ruſhed back upon the ground from whence it had been forced back by Roman luxury; moles and buttreſſes were torn aſunder and waſhed away; whole promontories with the proud towers that once crowned their brows, were undermined and tumbled headlong into the deep, where many feet below the ſurface, pavements of ſtreets, foundations of houſes, and maſſes of walls may ſtill be ſeen;

yet Baia in its ruined ſtate, and ſtripped of all its ornaments ſtill preſents many beautiful and ſtriking objects for the pencil. It is ſeated on the bay of Naples, 12 miles W of Naples, Lon. 14 5 E, lat. 40 51 N.

BAJA, a populous town of Hungary, on the Danube, 35 miles NW of Eſſeck. Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 46 10 N.

BAJADOR, a cape on the W coaſt of Africa, S of the Canary Iſlands. Lon. 14 22 W, lat. 46 10 N.

BAIKAL, a great lake in Siberia, in the province of Irkutzk, 420 miles long and 80 broad. There are a great many ſeals in it of a blackiſh colour, and ſturgeons of a monſtrous ſize.

BAILLEUL, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, nine miles SW of Ypres. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 50 45 N.

BAIN GONGA, or BAIN RIVER, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes near the Nerbudda, runs ſouthward through Berar, and, after a courſe of near 400 miles, unites with the Godavery, within the hills that bound the Britiſh Circars.

BAKEWELL, a town in the Peak of Derbyſhire, with a market on Monday, ſeated on the river Wye, among the hills 20 miles NNW of Derby and 151 of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 53 15 N.

BAKU, a town of Perſia, in the province of Schirvan, the moſt commodious haven of the Caſpian Sea, on the W coaſt of which it is ſituate. The number of ſhoals and ſandbanks render the entrance ſomewhat difficult. Baku is a fortreſs, ſurrounded by high brick walls, 300 miles S of Aſtracan. Lon. 49 15 E, lat. 40 2 N.

BALA, a town in Merionethſhire, with a market on Saturday. It ſtands on the lake of Bala, or Pemblemere, which is 13 miles in length, and ſix in breadth, and abounds with a fiſh called a guinard, reſembling a ſalmon in ſhape, and taſting like a trout. The river Dee runs through this lake. The town is noted for a great trade in knit woollen ſtockings. It is 50 miles SSE of Holyhead, and 195 NW of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 52 50 N.

BALAGAT, a province in the Deccan of Hindooſtan, and the largeſt of the three which compoſe that kingdom. It conſiſts of a vaſt extent of fertile and populous plains, ſupported in the nature of a terrace, by a ſtupendous wall of mountains, called the Gauts, which riſes abruptly from the low country called the Concan. This tract is ſo elevated, that the air is cool and pleaſant. It extends through the peninſula, to the ſouthern extremity of Myſore.

BALAGUER, a fortified town of S in Catalonia, on the river Segra, a foot of a craggy rock, 75 miles NW Barcelona. Lon. 1 1 E, lat. 41 55 N.

BALARUC, a town of France, nea road from Montpellier to Toulouſe; f for its baths.

BALASORE, a ſeaport to the NW the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants m ſtuffs of ſilk, cotton, and a ſort of g It is 180 miles SW of Hoogly. Lon. 1 E, lat. 21 20 N.

BALBASTRO, an epiſcopal town Spain, in Arragon, on the river V 42 miles NE of Saragoſſa. Lon. 0 2 lat. 42 8 N.

BALBEC, a city of Aſia in Syria, ciently called *Heliopolis*. It is ſituate the foot of Anti-Lebanon, preciſely on laſt riſing ground, where the mou terminates in a plain. On the E fid the remains of ancient ruins, of whoſe m nificence it is difficult to give an adeq idea. Among the moſt magnificent the ruins of the temple of the Sun, particular deſcription of which we r our readers to Mr. Wood and and Dawkins and to Volney. The gre around this temple is ſtrewed with bro columns, mutilated capitals, and the rem of pilaſtres, entablatures and cornices; round it is a row of ruined edifices wh diſplay all the ornaments of the m architecture. Balbec is chiefly inhabite Chriſtians of the Greek church, and is miles N of Damaſcus. Lon. 37 20 E, l 34 22 N.

BALCH, a town of Uſbec Tartary, the frontiers of Perſia, 200 miles S Bokhara. Lon. 69 0 E, lat. 37 20 N.

BALDIVIA, a ſeaport of Chili, in America. It was built by the Spa general Baldivia, about 1551, after he conquered Chili. It belongs to the Sp iards, and ſtands between the Callao and Portero, where they fall into the Pa Ocean. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 39 38 S.

BALDOCK, a town in Herts, with market on Tueſday. It ſeated betw the hills, in a chalky ſoil, and chiefly note for its trading in malt. It is miles WSW of Royſton, and 37 NN of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 52 2 N.

BALI, an iſland forming the N fid the ſtraits of Java, through which th India ſhips ſometimes return from Chi but the paſſage is commonly very diffi on account of contrary winds. T iſland is extremely populous, and abou in rice and all ſorts of fruits. The in tants are pagans, and very warlike. L 115 50 E, lat. 7 10 S.

BALAGHY, a town of Ireland, in the ... of Sligo, 22 miles S of Sligo. ... 40 W, lat. 53 56 N.

BALLYCONNEL, a town of Ireland, in ... county of Cavan, 11 miles NE of ... Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 54 10 N.

BALLYNAKILL, a borough of Ireland, Queen's County, 18 miles NW of Kil... Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 52 50 N.

BALLYSHANNON, a large seaport of ...land, in the county of Donegal, with ...ed harbour 110 miles NW of Dub... Lon. 7 50 W, lat. 54 33 N.

BALOCISTAN, LITTLE, a country ...Hindooſtan Proper, bordering on the ... Mewat, and approaching within 14 ... of Delhi. It is 80 or 90 miles long ... from 30 to 40 broad. Weſtward it ...ins on the country of the Seiks.

BALTIC, a large ſea between Den... and Sweden to the W, and Ger..., Poland, and Ruſſia to the E, from ... run the gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, ... and Dantzic. It is remarkable that ... ſea neither ebbs nor flows, and a ... always ſets thro' the Sound into ... Ocean. Yellow amber is found on ... coaſt.

BALTIMORE, a town of Ireland, in the ... of Cork, ſeated on a headland which ... into the ſea nine miles NE of Cape ... Lon. 9 14 W, lat. 51 24 N.

BALTIMORE, a town of the United ... in Maryland, ſeated on the river ..., which runs into the bay of ...peck. It is divided by a creek, over ... are two bridges into the Town ...ell's Point. At Fell's Point, the wa... is deep enough for ſhips of burden; ... ſmall veſſels only go up to the town. ...ontains nine churches, &c. which re...ively belong to a different ſect; and ... number of inhabitants is upward of ...000. It is 45 miles NE of Annapolis ... 76 25 W, lat. 39 45 N.

BAMBERG, a large, handſome town of ...mania, formerly imperial, but now ... of a biſhopric of the ſame name, ...onſiderable extent, with a univerſity. It ...rendered to the French in 1796. It ...ated at the confluence of the Maine ... Rednitz, 35 miles N of Nuremburg. ... 11 7 E, lat. 50 2 N.

BAMBERG, a town of Bohemia, ſeated ...e foot of a mountain, 30 miles S of ... Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 49 55 N.

BAMFF. See BANFF.

BAMPTON, a town in Oxfordſhire, ... a market on Monday, ſeated near ... Thames, 12 miles W of Oxford, and ... W by N of London. Lon. 1. 25 W, ... 51 46 N.

BAMPTON, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturday, ſeated in a bottom ſurrounded by hills. It is 14 miles NNE of Exeter, and 163 W by S of London. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 51 2 N.

BANBURY, a borough in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It ſends one member to parliament; and has been long noted for its cakes and cheeſe; it is ſeated on the Charwell, 75 miles NNW of London. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 52 4 N.

BANCA, an iſland of Aſia, in the Eaſt Indies, on the E coaſt of Sumatra, with a town and ſtrait of the ſame name. Lon. 106 50 E, lat. 2 35 S.

BANCALIS, a ſeaport on the E coaſt of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a ſettlement. It is 130 miles W of Malacca. Lon. 100 7 E, lat. 1 15 N.

BANCOCK, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam, with a fort, once in the poſſeſſion of the French, who were expelled in 1688. The houſes are made of canes, and covered with palm-leaves. The inhabitants are almoſt naked, and having no furniture in their houſes, ſit on the floor. It is 17 miles N of the ſea, and 40 S of Siam. Lon. 101 5 E, lat. 13 35 N.

BANDA, the general name of five iſlands in the Eaſt Indies, of which Banda is the chief. If we except the production of the nutmeg the Banda iſlands are barren to a terrible degree. The climate is alſo very unhealthy. Theſe iſlands have been ſubject to the Dutch, ever ſince 1609, when they expelled both the Engliſh and natives. Since the preſent war (1800) they have been captured by the Britiſh. They are all very ſmall, the largeſt being ſcarcely 20 miles in length; and are ſubject to earthquakes. Banda is 75 miles SE of Amboyna. Lon. 128 5 E, lat 4 50 S.

BANDER CONGO, a ſeaport of Perſia, ſeated on the Perſian gulf, 80 miles W of Gombroon. Lon. 55 8 E, lat. 27 10 N.

BANDORA, the capital of Salſette, an iſland ſeparated from Bombay by a narrow channel. Lon. 72 40 E, lat. 19 0 N.

BANFF, a ſeaport, and the county-town of Banffſhire, pleaſantly ſituated on the ſide of a hill, at the mouth of the Deveron, over which is a handſome bridge of ſeven arches, erected by government. It has ſeveral ſtreets, of which that with the town houſe in it, adorned with a new ſpire is very handſome. The harbour is very bad, as the entrance at the mouth of the Deveron is very uncertain, being often ſtopped by the ſhifting of ſands, which are continually changing in great ſtorms; the pier which is defended by a battery, is therefore placed on the outſide. Here is

a manufacture of thread, and another of ſtockings; and the children attend the factory and ſchool alternately; ſo that education and induſtry are united. In the middle of the town is Banff caſtle, belonging to the Findlater family; and near it is a moſt magnificent ſeat lately built by the earl of Fife. It lies in a beautiful plain waſhed by the Deveron, the lofty banks of which clothed with wood on the oppoſite ſide, afford a delightful contraſt to the ſoft vale beneath. Banff is 32 miles NW of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 57 35 N.

BANFFSHIRE, a county of Scotland bounded on the N by the Murray Frith, on the SE by Aberdeenſhire, and on the NW by Murrayſhire. Its greateſt length is 50 miles, and its extent along the coaſt nearly 30.

BANGALORE, a ſtrong fortreſs of Myſore, in the peninſula of Hindooſtan. It is a place of great political importance, as it is, from its ſituation, the key of Myſore, toward Arcot. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1791; but reſtored in 1792. It is 74 miles NE of Seringapatam. Lon. 77 37 E, lat. 13 0 N.

BANGHIR, a town of Ireland, in King's County on the Shannon, 15 miles S of Athlone. Lon. 7 41 W, lat. 53 7 N.

BANGOR, an epiſcopal city in Carnarvonſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It was once ſo conſiderable, that it was called Bangor the Great, and defended by a caſtle. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the biſhop's palace, and a free-ſchool. It is 36 miles W of St. Aſaph, and 251 NW of London. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 53 12 N.

BANGOR, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the S. ſhore of Carrickfergus, oppoſite the town of that name. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 54 40 N.

BANJAR, a river in the iſland of Borneo, at the mouth of which there is a town, where the Engliſh have a factory.

BANSTEAD, a village of Surry, noted for its downs, one of the moſt delightful ſpots in England, on account of its fine carpet ground, covered with ſhort herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper. Theſe downs form a track of 30 miles, extending, under different denominations, from Croyden to Farnham. Banſtead is 13 miles SSW of London.

BANTAM, a large town on the NW coaſt of Java. It is the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, with a good harbour, and a caſtle. It is divided into two towns by a river. The Engliſh and Danes had factories here till 1682, when they were expelled by the Dutch, who depoſed the kings of the ancient race, and ſuffer nothing to be done in this king but what they pleaſe. The produce pepper of which they export vaſt quant Bantam, once populous and flouriſhing now a poor and wretched place. L 105 26 E, lat. 6 20 S.

BANTRY, a town of Ireland, in county of Cork, on a bay of the Atlan to which it gives name; in this bay French fleet lay for ſeveral days in th late attempt to invade Ireland 17 Lon. 9 25 W, lat. 51 36 N.

BAPAUME, a ſtrong town of France the department of the Straits of Calais late province of Artois, 12 miles SE Arras. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 50 8 N.

BAR, a ſtrong town of Poland, in P dolia, on the river Bog, 40 miles NW Bracklaw. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 49 14 N.

BAR, or BARROIS, a late duchy France, lying on both ſides the Meuſe, tween Lorrain and Champagne. It n forms the department of Meuſe.

BAR-DE-DUC, a town of France, the department of Meuſe, capital of late duchy of Bar, with a handſome ca It is divided into the upper and lo town: the latter is watered by the riv Orney, in which are very fine trouts. wine is excellent, and as delicate as Ch pagne. It is ſeated on the ſide of a 30 miles W of Toul, and 138 E of P Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 48 44 N.

BAR-SUR-AUBE, an ancient town France, in the department of Aube late province of Champagne, famous its wines. It is ſeated at the foot mountain, 18 miles SW of Joinville. L 4 55 E, lat. 48 15 N.

BAR-SUR-SEINE, a town of Fra in the department of Aube and late vince of Champagne, 20 miles SW Bar-ſur-Aube. Lon. 4. 32 E, lat. 48 5

BARA, one of the Hebrides of Scotla to the S of S Uiſt. It is five miles long three broad. At low water, it alm communicates with Benbecula; on w account, both iſlands are ſometimes ca the Long Iſland. The W coaſt of B is low, and the ſoil in many parts v fertile; but the ground riſes to the E co where it is barren. Lon. 7 30 W, lat 55 N.

BARACOA, a ſeaport of Cuba, 50 m NE of St. Jago de Cuba. Lon. 76 10 lat. 21 0 N.

BARANCO DE MALAMBO, a town America, in Terra Firma, with a biſh ſee, and a good harbour; ſeated on river Madalena, 75 miles N of Carthag Lon. 75 30 W, lat. 11 40 N.

BARANWAHR, a town of Lower Hungarn from the Turks in 1684. It ...ated on the rivulet Croſſo, near the ...be, 90 miles NW of Belgrade. Lon. ... W, lat. 45 55 N.

BARBADOES, the eaſternmoſt of the ...ward Iſlands, in the W Indies, 25 ... in length, and 15 in breadth. It ...gs to the Engliſh; and the number ... whites is about 20,000, who have ...,000 ſlaves. Their exports are ſugar, ... cotton, indigo, and ginger; and they ... moſt of the fruits common to the ... The ſugar exported hence is ... and finer than that of any other ...ation; and they have one particular ...duction, called Barbadoes tar, which ... out of the earth, and ſwims upon the ... of the water. This iſland has ...ed much from hurricanes; particu... from a dreadful one, Oct. 10, 1780. ... miles E of St. Vincent. The ... is Bridgetown.

BARBARY, a country of Africa, between the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and Egypt, and containing the countries of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, ..., Fez, and Morocco. It is near ... miles in length, and, in ſome places, ... in breadth. It was known to the ... by the names of Mauritania, ...ia Proper, Africa, and Libya. It ... beſt country in all Africa, except ...pt. The air is mild and the ſoil fer... in corn, dates, almonds, apples, pears, ...ies, plumes, citrons, lemons, oranges, ... plenty of roots and herbs in their kit... gardens. Their chief trade conſiſts ... their fruits, in the horſes called barbs, ...occo leather, oſtrich-feathers, indigo, ... tin, and coral. The eſtabliſhed re... is the Mahometan, and there are ... Jews; but no Chriſtians, except the ...

BARBAS, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 16 40 W, lat. 22 15 N.

BARBE, ST. a town of New Biſcay, in ...co, near which are rich ſilver mines. ... miles NW of Mexico. Lon. 107 ... lat. 26 0 N.

BARBERING, a town of Tuſcany, ſeated at the foot of the Appennine mountains, the river Sieva, 12 miles N of Florence. ... 11 15 E, lat. 43 59 N.

BARBEZIEUX, a town of France, in the ...rtment of Charente and late province ...goumois. It has a mineral ſpring ... Fontrouilleuſe, and had a manufac... of linen cloth. It is 45 miles NE of ...deaux. Lon. 0 0, lat. 45 30 N.

BARBUDA, one of the Britiſh Caribbee ...ds, ſubject to the Britiſh, about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. The inhabitants (about 1500) are chiefly employed in raiſing corn, and breeding cattle, for which they find a ready market in the neighbouring iſlands. It is the property of the Codrington family, and is 19 miles NE of St. Chriſtopher. Lon. 61 50 W, lat. 17 49 N.

BARCA, a country of Barbary, on the S coaſt of the Mediterranean, between Tripoli and Egypt. It is a barren deſert, inhabited by none but wandering Arabs. Here was ſeated the famous temple of Jupiter Ammon, ſo difficult of acceſs on account of the burning ſands.

BARCELONA, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, of which it is the capital ſeated on the Mediterranean Sea. Its ſhape is between a ſquare and an oval; it contains about 15,000 houſes, and is defended by a fort, called Mont Joy, which ſtands on a rocky mountain, a mile W of the town. It has double walls on the N and E, and the ſea on the S, with a mole for the ſecurity of ſhips. The city is divided into two parts, the Old and the New, ſeparated from each other by a wall and a large ditch; the ſtreets are handſome, well paved with large ſtones, wide, and very clean. It is the reſidence of a viceroy, is a biſhop's ſee, has a fine univerſity, a mint, a good port, and is adorned with handſome buildings. The cathedral is large, handſome and adorned with two towers. The arſenal contains arms for ſeveral thouſand men, and docks for the building of gallies. It is a place of great trade, and they make curious works in glaſs; the knives are likewiſe in great reputation, as well as the blankets. In 1705, it was taken by the earl of Peterborough, after a ſiege of three weeks. In 1706, Philip v inveſted it with a numerous army, but was obliged to raiſe the ſiege. In 1714, it was taken by the French and Spaniards, when it was deprived of all its privileges, and the citadel built to keep it in awe. It is 250 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 41 26 N.

BARCELONETTA, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Dauphiny, 12 miles SE of Embrun. Lon. 6 39 E, lat. 44 23 N.

BARCELONE, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar. It was a Dutch factory, 130 miles S of Goa. Lon. 74 15 E, lat. 13 25 N.

BARCELOS, a town of Portugal, on the river Sourilla, 20 miles N of Oporto. Lon. 8 20 W, lat. 41 30 N.

BARDEWICK, formerly a large town of Germany, in the duchy of Lunenburg.

on the river Ilmenau, 17 miles SE of Hamburg. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 53 24 N.

BARDSEY, a small island of Carnarvonshire, at the N point of Cardigan Bay.

BARDSTOWN, a town of Kentucky, in the county of Nelson.

BARDT, a town of Germany, in Swedish Pomerania, with a castle and harbour, near the Baltic, 12 miles W by N of Stralsund. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 54 23 N.

BAREGES, a village of France, much frequented on account of its mineral baths. It is seated in a valley of the same name, 12 miles S of Bagneres.

BAREITH, a town of Franconia, in the margravate of Culembach, with a famous college, 15 miles SE of Culembach. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 50 0 N.

BARFLEUR, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy. It was ruined by the English in 1346, and the harbour filled up. The cape of that name is 12 miles E of Cherburg, and near it, part of the navy of France was destroyed by the English, in 1692. It is 175 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 49 40 N.

BARI, formerly a good seaport town of Naples, till its harbour was ruined by the Venetians. It is seated in the gulf of Venice, is the capital of Terra di Bari, and an archbishop's see. It is 20 miles E of Trani. Lon. 17 5 E, lat. 41 26 N.

BARI, or TERRA DI BARI, a province of Naples, on the gulf of Venice. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile; but there are many serpents and tarantulas.

BARJOLS, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, 19 miles from Riez. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 43 33 N.

BARKING, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday, seated on the river Roding, near the Thames in an unwholesome air. It is chiefly celebrated for a magnificent nunnery, founded in 675; a gateway and a part of the walls of which are still visible. It is seven miles E of London. Lon. 0 12 E, lat. 51 52 N.

BARLETTA, a handsome and strong town of Naples, in Bari, with a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Venice, 25 miles WSW of Bari. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 30 N.

BARNARD-CASTLE, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the river Tees, and has a manufacture of stockings, 30 miles SW of Durham, and 244 NNW of London. Lon. 1 49 W, lat. 54 35 N.

BARNET, a town, partly in Middlesex, and partly in Herts, with a market on Monday. It is in the parish of East Barnet, and situate on the top of a hill, wher is called High Barnet, and also Chip Barnet, from a market granted her Henry II to the monks of St. Alban's. the meeting of the St. Alban's and i field roads is a column, with an inscrip to commemorate the decisive battle w was fought 1471 near this place betw the houses of York and Lancaster. Ba is 11 miles N by W of London. Lon W lat. 51 42 N.

BARNET, EAST, a village two miles of Barnet, once much frequented on count of a medicinal spring.

BARNEVELT, an island of S Amer to the S of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 58 W, lat. 55 49 S.

BARNSLEY, a town in the W riding Yorkshire, with a market on Wednes and a considerable manufacture of co linen. It is seated on the side of a hill, miles N of Sheffield, and 174 N by W London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 53 35 N.

BARNSLEY, a village of Gloucestersh It is noted for large quarries of excel freestone, and 4 miles NE of Cirencester

BARNSTAPLE, a seaport and boro of Devonshire, with a market on Frid seated on the river Tau, 12 miles f Barnstaple Bay in the Bristol Channel. NNW of Exeter, and 191 W of Lon Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 51 8 N.

BAROACH, a town in the Deccan Hindoostan, on the S bank of the N budda, 40 miles N of Surat, formerl very commercial place. Lon. 72 5, lat. 21 25 N.

BARRAUX, a fortress of Dauphiny, the entrance of the valley of Grésivau built by a duke of Savoy in 1597. It seated on the Isere, six miles S of Ch berry. Lon. 5 52 E, lat. 45 29 N.

BARTHOLOMEW ISLE, a small island the S Pacific Ocean, one of the N Hebrides. Lon. 167 24 E, lat. 15 42 S.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. one of the C bee islands, in the W Indies, 30 mi of St. Christopher. It is 20 miles circumference, and has a good harbo The French ceded it to the Swede 1785. Lon. 63 10 W, lat. 17 36 N.

BARTON, a town in Lincolnshire, sit ed on the Humber, where there is a fe into Yorkshire, of great advantage to town, which is 35 miles N of Lincoln 166 of London. It has a market on M day. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 53 42 N.

BARUTH, once a considerable town Syria, with a Christian church, 30 m NE of Seyda. Lon. 36 30 E, lat. 34 1

BASARTSCHICK, a town of Turkey Europe, in Romania. It has a p

..., and is ſeated on the river Meritz. ... 24 40 E, lat. 42 19 N.

BASIL, or BASLE, the capital of the ... of Baſil, in Swiſſerland, with a ...'s ſee, and a famous univerſity. It ... ded into two parts by the Rhine; ...arger of which is on the ſide of Swiſ...land, and the leaſt on that of Germany; ...they are joined by a handſome bridge. ...largeſt has five gates, ſix ſuburbs, 100 ...ets, ſix large ſquares, and 46 fountains, ...is partly ſeated on a hill. The other ...ds on a plain, and has but two gates ...ſeveral ſtreets and fountains. The ...dral is an elegant Gothic building, ...disfigured by a daubing of roſe colour...paint, ſpread over the whole edifice. ...great Eraſmus, is interred here under ...ble tomb. The town-houſe, and fine ...ings in freſco, particularly an ex...piece of the ſufferings of Chriſt by ...ein are much admired. The library ...ains a prodigious number of books and ...ſcripts; and there is a rich collec...of medals, among which are ſeveral ...edingly ſcarce. The clocks always ...an hour too faſt, according to ſome for ...quick diſpatch of buſineſs; others ſay ...was owing to an aſſault, or according to ..., a conſpiracy to murder the magi...ates being prevented by that means. ...town is ſurrounded by thick walls, ...ked by towers and baſtions. The art ...making paper is ſaid to have been in...ted here. They have ſeveral manu...tures, particularly of ribands and cot..., and carry on an extenſive trade. ...biſhops of Baſle once poſſeſſed the ...reignty over the city and canton; but, ...501, when the canton joined the Hel...c confederacy, they fixed their reſi...ce at Porentru; ſtill retaining the dig...y of princes of the empire. The ſumpt...ry laws are very ſtrict at Baſil; and no ...on is allowed to have a ſervant behind ...carriage. Three treaties of peace ...re concluded here in one year, 1795, ...h the French republic; by the king of ...ſſia April 5, the king of Spain July 22, ...the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel Auguſt ... Baſle is the largeſt, and ſeems to have ...n once one of the moſt populous towns ...Swiſſerland: It is capable of containing ...000 inhabitants; but their number is ...rcely more than 14,000. Baſle has ...s loſt its independence, and has together ...n all Swiſſerland been obliged to bow ...the tyrannical yoke of France, who ...boaſt even the pretence of a provoca...n invaded and laid waſte this tranquil ...ntry, and reduced it to ſlavery. It is ... miles N by E of Geneva, and 250 E by S of Paris. Lon. 7 29 E, lat. 47 35 N.

BASILICATA, a province of Naples, abounding in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and ſaffron. Cirenza is the capital.

BASILIPOTAMO, a river of Turkey, in Europe, in the Morea, which falls into the gulf of Calochina. It was called Eurotes by the ancients.

BASINGSTROKE, a corporate town in Hampſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, 35 miles E by N of Saliſbury, and 47 W by S of London. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 51 19 N.

BASQUES, a late territory of France, which included Lower Navarre, Labourd, and Soule, and now forms, with Bearn, the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

BASS, a great inſulated rock in the German Ocean, one mile from the coaſt of Haddingtonſhire, at a ſmall diſtance from the town of North Berwick. It is inacceſſible on all ſides, except the SW, and there it is with great difficulty that a man can climb up by the help of a rope or ladder. In ſummer this remarkable rock, which overhangs the ſea in a tremendous manner, riſing in the form of a cone is quite covered with the neſts, eggs, and young birds of the gannets, or ſolan geeſe; ſo that it is ſcarce poſſible to walk without treading on them: and the flocks of birds, in flight, are ſo prodigious, as to darken the air, like clouds; and their noiſe is ſuch, that people, cloſe by each other, hear what is ſpoken with difficulty. Theſe birds come hither to breed. The rock is one mile in circumference, and ſupplied with water by a ſpring at the top. A ruinous caſtle, once the ſtate priſon of Scotland, ſtands at the edge of the precipice. The garriſon in 1694, ſurrendered to king William, and the fortifications were demoliſhed. A cavern runs through the rock, quite dark in the centre, where, it is ſaid, there is a deep pool of freſh water. It alſo contains a ſmall warren for rabbits, and paſture for a few ſheep. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 56 3 N.

BASSANO, a town of Vicentino, in the territory of Venice, on the river Brante, in a country fertile in excellent wine. Lon. 11 24 E, lat. 45 51 N.

BASSE, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Flanders, famous for the many ſieges it has ſuſtained; but its fortifications are now demoliſhed. It is 18 miles SW of Liſle. Lon. 2 52 E, lat. 50 28 N.

BASSEEN, a city and fortreſs in the Decan of Hindooſtan, oppoſite the N end of Saſſette. It is 27 miles N of Bombay. Lon. 72 10 E, lat. 19 19 N.

BASSENTHWAITE-WATER, a fine lake

in Cumberland, three miles NW of Kefwick. It is four miles long, bounded on one fide by high hills, wooded, in many places, to their bafes; on the other, by the fields, and the fkirts of Skiddaw.

BASSETERRE, the capital of St. Chriftopher, built by the French, before the iſland was ceded to the Engliſh in 1713.

BASSETERRE, the capital of Guadaloupe, in a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the W part of the iſland. It is defended by a citadel and other fortifications. Lon. 61 59 W, lat. 15 59 N.

BASSORA, or BUSSARAH, a city and ſeaport of Turkey in Aſia, 40 miles NW of the gulf of Perſia. It ſtands on the Euphrates, a canal from which divides the city into two parts; and over it is a bridge of boats. The houſes are conſtructed of bricks dried in the ſun, and have a very mean aſpect. The circumjacent tract is looked upon by the Arabs to be one of the moſt delightful ſpots in Aſia, and even as one of the moſt beautiful gardens in the world. The hot winds, that blow here are very troubleſome to travellers, ſometimes overwhelming them with ſand driven out of the neighbouring deſarts. Here are many Jews, who live by brokerage and exchanging money; but they are kept very poor. In 1691, the plague deſtroyed 80,000 of the inhabitants; but it was afterwards peopled by the wild Arabs, who were ſoon brought under the ſubjection of the Turks. The trade here is not ſo conſiderable as it was formerly. It is 240 miles S by E of Bagdad. Lon. 44 52 E, lat. 29 26 N.

BASTIA, a ſeaport of Albania, in Turkey in Europe, oppoſite the iſland of Corfu at the mouth of the river Calamu. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 39 40 N.

BASTIA, the capital of Corſica, with a good harbour, a ſtrong caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. It ſurrendered to lord Hood in 1794, but has ſince revolted to France. It is 70 miles SSW of Leghorn. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 42 36 N.

BASTIMENTOS, the name of ſome ſmall iſlands near Terra Firma, in S America, at the mouth of the bay of Nombre de Dios, with a fort, and a good harbour.

BASTIOGNE, a town of Auſtrian Luxemburg, [illegible] miles NW of Luxemburg. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 50 0 N.

BATACOLA, a ſeaport on the coaſt of Malabar, between Onore and Barcelore. Here are the remains of a once conſiderable city, on the banks of a ſmall river, four miles from the ſea. The country produces a good deal of pepper; the Engliſh had a factory here, but were all maſſacred by the natives becauſe one of their dogs killed a conſecrated cow.

BATASECK, a town of Lower Hun on the Danube, 70 miles S of Buda. 19 20 E, lat. 46 15 N.

BATAVIA, the ancient name of an i in Dutch Guelderland, from which Dutch are ſometimes called Batav See BETUWE.

BATAVIA, a city of the iſland of J capital of all the Dutch ſettlements in E Indies. The fort is built at a diſ from the town of ſtone brought f Europe. In general, the place is beautiful and built of white ſtones; t have canals in the principal ſtreets, pl on each ſide with evergreen trees. I via contains a prodigious number of in tants, of every country in theſe parts. is the reſidence of the governor-ge of all the Dutch colonies in the E In It has a handſome hoſpital and arſe and all the goods brought from other of the E Indies are laid up here, t are exported to their places of deſtin The air is very unwholeſome; and place is repreſented as the grave of E pean navigators. Its harbour is exce and ſeated on the NE part of the i Shortly after the Dutch declared againſt England, Batavia was captur the Britiſh. Lon. 106 51 E, lat. 6 1

BATH, a city in Somerſetſhire, w market on Wedneſday and Saturday. has been famous from the time of Romans, for its hot ſprings, which are only uſed as baths, but internally as a dicine. The ſprings are diſtinguiſhe the names of the Croſs-bath, the Hot and the King's-bath. The reputati theſe waters has ſo much increaſed, Bath is become the principal reſort, to the metropolis, for the nobility gentry, and the conſtant reſidence of m opulent invalids, as well as of numb votaries of diſſipation. In ſplendor elegance of buildings, it exceeds every in England; they are conſtructed c white ſtone, and the fronts, which ar three ſtories high, are adorned with rows of columns in pairs, of the D Ionic and Corinthian orders. The p cipal ſeaſons for the waters are ſprin autumn. The poor who come here drink the waters, may be received in magnificent hoſpital. Bath is ſeated on Avon, which has been made navi hence to Briſtol; 12 miles ESE of B and 107 W of London. Lon. 2 21 W. 51 22 N.

BATHA, or BACHIA, a town of H gary, in a county of the ſame name, on

-ke, 110 miles SSE of Buda. Lon. 20 -, lat. 45 36 N.

BATSFORD, a village in Glouceſterſhire, -miles S by E of Campden.

BATTEL, a town in Suſſex, with a mar- on Thurſday, famous for the deciſive -ory gained by William I. over Harold 1066; in memory of which he founded - a celebrated abbey, which its remains - to have been a noble ſtructure. This - is noted for a manufacture of gun- -der, well known by the name of -rl powder. It is 22 miles E of Lewes, - 57 SE of London. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. - 55 N.

BATTECOLA, a fortified town, on the -ſt of Ceylon. Lon. 81 3 E, lat. 5 55 N.

BATTENBURG, a town of Dutch Guel- -d, ſeated on the N bank of the Meuſe, - miles SW of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 33 E, - 51 48 N.

BATTERSEA, a village in Surry, noted - fine aſparagus. Near it, ſtands -illery and a curious horizontal air- - Here Sir Walter St. John founded -eſchool; and here is a timber bridge - the Thames to Chelſea. Batterſea is - miles WSW of London.

BATTLEFIELD, a village in Shropſhire, - miles N of Shrewſbury, where the -ive victory was gained by Henry IV, - Henry Percy, ſurnamed Hotſpur.

BAVARIA, one of the circles of the Ger- - empire, bounded on the W by Suabia, - the NW by Franconia, on the NE by -emia, and on the E and S by Auſtria. -ntains the duchy of Bavaria Proper, - upper palatinate of Bavaria, the biſhop- - of Freiſengen and Paſſau, the duchy Neuburg, and the archbiſhopric of Saltz- -.

BAVARIA PROPER, a duchy, and the -ipal part, of the circle of Bavaria. - duchy is 125 miles long from E to - and 87 broad from N to S. The air is -ſome, and the country fertile. It is -ded into Upper and Lower Bavaria. - capital is Munich.

BAVARIA, UPPER PALATINATE OF, - times called NORDGAW, from its -tion in the N part of the circle of Ba- - It is a duchy, ſubject to the elector -ne. Its capital is Amberg.

BAVAY, a town of France, in the de- -ment of the North and late province of -ault, to which the French retired after - battle of Malplaquet, in 1709. In - it ſurrendered to the Auſtrians but - retaken the ſame year. It is three - SW of Malplaquet, and 12 SW of - Lon. 3 52 E, lat. 50 16 N.

BAUGE, a ſmall town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou. It is ſeated on the river Coeſnon, 18 miles E of Angers. Lon. 0 1 W, lat. 47 30 N.

BAUGENCI, a town of France, in the department of Loire, and late province of Orleanois, ſeated on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Loire. It is famous for its wines, and is ſix miles W of Orleans.

BAUME-LES-NONES, a town of France, in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comte'. It had before the French revolution a rich nunnery, from which it received its appellation. Five miles from this town is a famous cavern, whoſe entrance is 20 paces wide, and after deſcending 300 paces, a grotto is ſeen, 35 paces deep, 60 wide, and covered with a kind of vaulted roof, from which water continually drops. Baume is 15 miles SW of Beſançon. Lon. 6 24 E, lat. 47 24 N.

BAUSK, or BAUTKO, a ſmall but important town of Courland, on the frontiers of Poland, with a caſtle on a rock. It is ſeated on the river Muſza, 15 miles SE of Mittau. Lon. 23 56 E, lat. 56 30 N.

BAUTZEN, a conſiderable town of Germany, and capital of Upper Luſatia, with a ſtrong citadel. It ſtands on the river Spree, 30 miles E of Dreſden. Lon. 14 42 E, lat. 51 10 N.

BAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It is built upon a rock, at the top of which is a ſtrong caſtle 10 miles E by N of Arles. Lon. 4 57 E, lat. 43 43 N.

BAWTRY, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It has been long noted for millſtones and grindſtones, and ſeated on the river Idle, ſeven miles S by E of Doncaſter, and 152 N of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 53 27 N.

BAYA, or BAJA, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 32 miles N of Eſſeck. Lon. 19 59 E, lat. 46 12 N.

BAYEUX, a town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, once a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral is a noble ſtructure. It is ſeated on the river Aure, four miles from the Engliſh Channel, and 140 W by N of Paris. Lon. 0 43 W, lat. 49 16 N.

BAYON, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, on the river Moſelle, 12 miles S of Nanci. Lon. 6 22 E, lat. 49 38 N.

BAYON, or BAYONA, a ſeaport town of Spain, in Gallicia, ſituated on a ſmall gulf of the Atlantic, 12 miles W of Tuy. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 42 0 N.

BAYONNE, a populous and commercial

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city of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Gascony, seated on the mouth of the river Adour which forms a good harbour. It is divided into three parts. The great town is on this side the river Nive; the little town is between the Nive and the Adour; and the suburbs of St. Esprit is beyond this last river. There is a communication between these different parts by a bridge. The Nive and Adour, unite their streams in the middle of this city, and proceed to the sea, at the distance of a quarter of a league. A bank of Sand, at the mouth of the Adour, renders the entrance of the harbour difficult; but vessels, when they have entered, find it a safe one. The citadel is the strongest in France. Bayonne was lately a bishop's see; and the ancient cathedral is remarkable for the height of the nef, and the delicacy of the pillars which support it. The military weapon, the bayonet, bears the name of this city, in which it was invented. The hams and chocolate of Bayonne are famous. It is 25 miles SW of Dax, and 425 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 43 29 N.

BAZAS, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, and lately an episcopal see. It is seated on a rock, five miles from the river Garonne, and 42 SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 44 22 N.

BEACHY-HEAD, a promontory on the coast of Sussex, between Hastings and Shoreham, where the French fleet defeated the English and Dutch in 1690. Lon. 0 19 E, lat. 50 54 N.

BEACONSFIELD, a town in Bucks, with a market on Thursday. The poet Waller died here, and is interred in the churchyard, as is likewise the late Edmund Burke who resided here. It is 23 miles WNW of London. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 51 36 N.

BEAMINSTER, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Bert, 15 miles WNW of Dorchester, and 138 W by S of London, Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 50 50 N.

BEARN, a late province of France, bounded on the E by Bigorre, on the S by Spanish Navarre, on the W by Saule and a part of Lower Navarre, and on the N by Gascony and Armagnac. It now forms, with Basques, the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

BEAUCAIRE, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, on the Rhone, oppofite Tarascon, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats. The fair, held July 22, at this place, is one of the most fam in Europe. It is 10 miles E of Nim Lon. 4 39 E, lat. 43 50 N.

BEAUCE, a late province of Fra between the Isle of France, Blasois, Orleanois. It now forms the departm of Eure and Loire.

BEAUFORT, a small town of France, the department of Maine and Loire late province of Anjou, containing al 100 houses. It is 15 miles E of Ang Lon. 0 9 W, lat. 47 26 N.

BEAUFORT, a strong town of Sav in Italy, on the river Oron, 12 miles of Monstier. Lon. 6 28 E, lat. 45 50

BEAUFORT, a town of S Carolina, Port Royal Island. Lon. 80 10 W, l 31 40 N.

BEAUJEU, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late vince of Lyonois, with an old castle. is seated on the river Ardiere, at the foot a mountain, eight miles W of Saone. Lo 4 40 E, lat. 46 9 W.

BEAUMARIS, the county-town of A gleseey, with a market on Wednesday Saturday. It stands on the strait of Me and was fortified with a castle by Edw I. It has no trade; yet there is very g anchorage in the bay that lies before t town; vessels often find security here hard gales. It is governed by a may and sends one member to parliame It is 59 miles W by N of Chester, a 241 NW of London. Lon. 4 15 W, l 53 15 N.

BEAUMONT, a town of France, in t department of the North and late Fre Hainault. It was ceded to the French 1684, and taken by the English in 17 who blew up the castle. It is seated tween the Maese and Sambre, 10 m E of Maubeuge. Lon. 4 19 E, lat. 5 12 N.

BEAUMONT-DE-LOMAGNE, a town France, in the department of Upp Garonne, on the Gimone, five miles fro the mouth of that river, and 12 SE Lectoure.

BEAUMONT-LE-ROGER, a town France, in the department of Lower Sein and late province of Normandy, 22 mil SW of Rouen. Lon. 0 56 E, lat. 49 7 N

BEAUMONT-LE-VICOMTE, a town France, in the department of Sarte, and la province of Maine, 10 miles N of Ma Lon. 0 12 E, lat. 48 4 N.

BEAUMONT-SUR-OISE, a town France, in the department of Seine an Oise and late province of the Isle France, seated on the declivity of a hill on the river Oise, which has a brid

...les N of Paris. Lon. 2 26 E, lat. ...N.

...AUNE, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province ...rgundy, remarkable for its excellent ... It is 25 miles SW of Dijon. Lon. ... E, lat. 47 0 N.

BEAUVOIS, an epiſcopal city of France, ...e department of Oiſe and late province of the Iſle of France. The cathedral ... dedicated to St. Peter, and is admired for its fine architecture; the church St. Stephen is remarkable for its curious windows. It was beſieged in 1463, ...e duke of Burgundy, when the women, under the conduct of Jeanne Hachette, forced the duke to raiſe the ſiege; ... in memory of their exploits, they ... to walk firſt in a proceſſion on ...oth of July, the anniverſary of their ...erance. The inhabitants carry on a ... trade in beautiful tapeſtry. It is ... on the river Theſin, 42 miles N of ... Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 49 26 N.

BEAUVOIR-SUR-MER, a ſeaport of ..., in the department of Vendee and ...rovince of Poitou, 25 miles SW of ... Lon. 1 54 W, lat 46 55 N.

BEELINGUEN, a town of Suabia, ...e duchy of Wirtemburg, ſeated on a ..., from which runs the river Worm, ... miles NW of Stutgard. Lon. 9 2 E, ... 48 58 N.

BEC, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of ...mandy. It had formerly a noble Be... ...ine abbey, 18 miles SW of Rouen. ... 0 52 E, lat. 49 24 N.

BECCLES, a town in Suffolk, on the ...able river Waveney, with a market ...Saturday. It has a noble church, with ...ty ſteeple; and two free ſchools, one ...em with 20 ſcholarſhips for Emanuel ...ge, Cambridge. It is 12 miles SW of ...outh, and 108 NE of London. Lon. ... E, lat. 52 36 N.

BEC-D'ARIEUX, or BEDARIEUX, a ... of France, in the province of He... and late province of Languedoc, on ...iver Obe, 20 miles N of Beziers. Lon. ... E, lat. 43 39 N.

BECHIN, a town of Bohemia, ſituated ...e river Lauſnics, 55 miles S of Prague. ... 14 53 E, lat. 49 13 N.

BECKUM, a town of Weſtphalia, in ...Biſhopric of Munſter, ſituated at the ...ce of the river Verſe, 20 miles SE of ...ſter. Lon. 8 3 E, lat. 51 44 N.

BECSANGIL, a province of Aſia, in Natolia, bounded on the N by the Black Sea, ...e W by the Sea of Marmora, on the S ...Proper Natolia, and on the E by the province of Bolli. It was anciently called Bithynia. The capital is Burſa.

BEDAL, a town in the N riding of Yorkſhire, thro' which paſſes a Roman cauſeway. It is 10 miles SE of Richmond, and 220 NNW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 54 20 N.

BEDDINGTON, a village near Croydon, in Surry. Here is Beddington Park, the ancient ſeat of the Carews, one of the many ſaid to have been the reſidence of queen Eliſabeth. The church is a Gothic pile, with ſtalls in the aiſles, like a cathedral.

BEDEN, or BEDING, a village in Suſſex, 13 miles W of Lewes, near a river of its own name, which runs into the Engliſh Channel at New Shoreham.

BEDER, a fortified city of the Deccan of Hindooſtan, in Dowlatabad, once the capital of a conſiderable kingdom. It is 80 miles NW of Hydrabad. Lon. 78 0 E, lat. 17 0 N.

BEDFORD, a borough, and the county-town of Bedfordſhire, with a market on Tueſday and Saturday. It is divided into two parts by the Ouſe, over which there is a bridge with a gate at each end. It is not large nor well built. It has five churches, and formerly had a ſtrong caſtle, whoſe ſite is now a bowling green. It is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and is 27 miles E by N of Buckingham, and 50 N by W of London. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 52 13 N.

BEDFORD LEVEL, a tract of fenny land, in the Iſle of Ely, conſiſting of 300,000 acres, and extending into the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln. After various attempts to drain theſe fens, in the reigns of Henry VI and Charles I, William earl of Bedford, in 1649, undertook and completed it; and, in the reign of Charles II, a corporation was eſtabliſhed for the government of this great level. In theſe fens are ſeveral decoys, in which innumerable quantities of wild fowl are taken during the ſeaſon.

BEDFORDSHIRE, a county in England, bounded on the NE by Huntingdonſhire, on the E by Cambridgeſhire, on the SE by Herts, on the SW by Bucks, and on the NW by Northamptonſhire. Its utmoſt length is 35 miles, and its greateſt breadth 22. The air is healthy; the Ouſe which in its courſe receives the Ivel, divides it into two parts. The N ſide of the Ouſe is fertile and woody; but the S is leſs ſo. Its chief products are corn, butter, and fuller's earth; its manufactures, lace, ſtraw, hats, baſkets, and toys.

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BEDNORE, or BIDANORE, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Mysore. It was taken by general Matthews, in 1783; but retaken soon after by Tippoo Sultan. The capitulation was violated, and the general poisoned. It is 452 miles SE of Bombay, and 187 NW of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 14 0 N.

BEDOUINS, a modern name of the wild Arabs, who live in tents, and are dispersed all over Arabia, Egypt, and the N of Africa, governed by their own chiefs, in the same manner as the patriarchs were formerly; their principal employment is the grazing of cattle.

BEDWIN, GREAT, a borough in Wiltshire, by prescription, which sends two members to parliament. It is five miles SW of Hungerford, and 71 W of London. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 51 22 N.

BEEMAH, a river of Hindoostan, in the Decan, a principal branch of the Kistna, joining it near Edghir. It rises in the mountains to the N of Poonah.

BEFORT, a small but strong town of France in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, at the foot of a mountain, 28 miles W of Basil. Lon. 6 54 E, lat. 47 36 N.

BEGIA, or BEGGIA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, with a strong castle, on the declivity of a mountain, 65 miles W of Tunis. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 36 42 N.

BEJA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, in a fruitful plain, near a lake of the same name, 72 miles SE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 37 58 N.

BEJAPOUR. See VISIAPOUR.

BEICHLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, 17 miles N of Weimar. Lon. 11 59 E, lat. 51 22 N.

BEINHEIM, a fort of France, in the late province of Alsace, on the Sur, near its confluence with the Rhine, six miles SW of Rastadt. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 48 50 N.

BEILA, a town of Piedmont, 32 miles N of Turin. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 45 54 N.

BEIRA, a province of Portugal, bounded on the N by Tra-los-Montes and Entre-Douero-e-Minho, on the S by Portuguese Estramadura, on the E by the Spanish province of the same name, and on the W by the Atlantic.

BELCASTRO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabrio Ulteriore, seated on a mountain, eight miles from the sea, and 12 SW of San Severino. Lon. 17 5 E, lat. 39 6 N.

BELCHITE, a town of Spain, in Arragon, on the river Almonazir, 20 miles Saragossa. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 41 33

BELCHOE, a town of Ireland, in county of Fermanagh, seated on L. Nilly, 18 miles SE of Ballyshannon. 7 29 W, lat. 54 20 N.

BELCLARE, a town of Ireland, in county of Sligo, 22 miles SW of S. Lon. 8 54 W, lat. 54 1 N.

BELEM, a town of Portugal, in E madura, on the N side of the Tajo, mile from Lisbon, designed to defend entrance to that city; and here all ships that sail up the river must co to. Here they inter the kings queens of Portugal; and here is a ro palace.

BELESTAT, a town of France, in department of Arriege and late count Foix, remarkable for a spring, which, pretended, ebbs and flows 12 times i hours, as exactly as a clock.

BELFAST, a borough and seapor Ireland, in the county of Antrim, S. on Carrickfergus bay. It is one of most flourishing commercial towns in land. A canal was cut in 1793, con ting the harbour with Lough Neagh. L. 5 52 W, lat. 54 46 N.

BELGARDEN, a town of Prussian merania, 55 miles NE of Stetin. Lon. 53 E, lat. 54 10 N.

BELGOROD, a town of Russia, and pital of a province of the same name. is seated 80 miles SE of Bender.

BELGRADE, a town of Turkey in E rope, the capital of Servia, and a Gr bishop's see. It is seated on the Dan a little above its confluence with the S. The streets where the greatest trade is ried on, are covered with wood to sh the dealers from the sun and rain. It taken in 1789, by marshal Laudohn, restored at the peace of Reichenbach 1790. It is 265 miles SE of Vienna, 400 NW of Constantinople. Lon. 21 lat. 45 10 N.

BELGRADE, a small town of Rom in European Turkey, on the strait of C stantinople, 20 miles N of that city. 29 0 E, lat. 41 22 N.

BELGRADO, a town of Italy in Ven Friuli, 10 miles E by S of Udino. Lon. 55 E, lat. 43 56 N.

BELLAC, a town of France, in the partment of Upper Vienne and late vince of Limosin, seated on the Vi 20 miles N of Limoges. Lon. 1 20 E. 46 10 N.

BELLEGARDE, a strong place of Fr in the department of the Eastern Py

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late province of Rouſſilon, above the of Pertuis. It is an important place, account of its being a paſſage to the ...ces. It ſurrendered to the Spaniards ...793, but was retaken the next year, ... an obſtinate defence, and named the French government Sud Libre. ... 2 56 E, lat. 42 27 N.

BELLEGARDE, a town of France, in the ...rtment of Saone and Loire and late ...vince of Burgundy, ſeated on the river ...ne, 15 miles NE of Chalons. Lon. 5 ..., lat. 46 57 N.

BELLEISLE, an iſland of France, 15 ... from the coaſt of Brittany. It ... mixture of craggy rocks, and pleaſant ... plains. The principal place is Pa..., a fortified town, with a citadel. It ... taken by the Engliſh in 1761, and reſt...d in 1763. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 47 ... N.

BELLEISLE, an iſland of N America, ... the mouth of the ſtrait between New ...ain and Newfoundland, whence the ... take alſo the name of Belleiſle. Lon. ... 55 W, lat. 51 55 N

BELLESME, a town of France, in the ...rtment of Orne and late province of ...ſe, with an ancient caſtle, 75 miles ... of Paris. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 48 ... N.

BELLEY, an epiſcopal town of France, ...e department of Ain and late pro...ce of Breſſe, near the Rhone, 12 miles ... Chamberry, and 250 SE of Paris. ... 5 50 E, lat. 45 47 N.

BELLINGHAM, a town in Northum...land, with a market on Tueſday, 14 ... NNW of Hexham and 294 of Lon... Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 55 10 N.

BELLINZONA, a town of Italy, in the ...neſe. It is ſeated on the Teſino, five ... above the place where it falls into ... Lago Maggiore. Lon 8 16 E, lat. ... N.

BELLUNESE, a territory of Italy, be...ng to the Venetians, lying between ... Cadorino, Feltrino, the biſhopric ...ent, and Tirol. It has iron mines. ...no is the only place of note.

BELLUNO, a town of Italy, capital of ...lluneſe, and formerly a biſhop's ſee. ...ated among the Alps, on the river ..., 15 miles NE of Feltri. Lon. 12 9 ... 43 13 N.

BELMONTE, a town of Naples, in Cala...Citeriore, on the coaſt of the Tuſcan ... 10 miles W of Coſenza. Lon. 19 ... lat. 39 20 N.

BELT, GREAT, a ſtrait of Denmark, ...een the iſlands of Zealand and Funen, ...e entrance of the Baltic Sea. It is not ſo commodious, nor ſo much frequented as the Sound. In 1658, it was frozen over ſo hard, that Charles XII. marched over it with a deſign to take Copenhagen.

BELT, LITTLE, a ſtrait to the W of the Great Belt, between Funen and N Jutland. It is one of the paſſages from the German Ocean to the Baltic, though not three miles in breadth, and very crooked.

BELTZ, or BELZO, a town of Poland, in Red Ruſſia, 30 miles N of Lemburg. Lon. 24 5 E, lat. 50 20 N.

BELVEDERE, a town of Greece, capital of a province of the ſame name, in the Morea. This province lies on the W coaſt, and is the moſt fertile in all the Morea. The town is delightfully ſituated, 17 miles NE of Chirenza. It is ſubject to the Turks; and the raiſins, called Belvederes, come from this place. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 38 0 N.

BELVOIR CASTLE, in Lincolnſhire, four miles W of Grantham, the ancient ſeat of the dukes of Rutland, ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation, as many of their antiquities have been dug up here. Its foundation was laid ſoon after the Norman conqueſt.

BENARES, a diſtrict of Hindooſtan Proper, between Bahar and Oude; containing the circars of Benares, Jionpour, Chunar, and Gazypour. It was ceded to the Engliſh in 1775, and produces a clear annual revenue of 380,000l.

BENARES, a populous city, capital of the diſtrict of the ſame name, in Hindooſtan. It is more celebrated as the ancient ſeat of Braminical learning, than on any other account; and is built on the N ſide of the Ganges, which is here very broad, and the banks very high. Several Hindoo temples embelliſh the banks of the river; and many other public and private buildings are magnificent. The ſtreets are narrow; the houſes high, and ſome of them five ſtories each, inhabited by different families. The more wealthy Hindoos, however, live in detached houſes with an open court, ſurrounded by a wall. Nearly in the centre of the city is a conſiderable Mahometan moſque, built by the emperor Aurungzebe, who deſtroyed a magnificent Hindoo temple, to make room for it; and round the city are many ruins of buildings, the effects of Mahometan intolerance. Notwithſtanding this, the ſame manners and cuſtoms ſtill prevail among theſe people, as at the moſt remote period that can be traced in hiſtory; and in no inſtance of religious or civil life have

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they admitted any innovations from foreigners. Benares is 425 miles SE of Delhi, and 400 NW of Calcutta. Lon. 83 10 E, lat. 25 20 N.

BENAVARRI, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 17 miles N of Lerida. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 42 11 N.

BENAVENTO, a town of Spain, in Leon. It is seated on the river Ela, 23 miles SE of Aſtorga. Lon. 57 W, lat. 42 4 N.

BENBECULA, an iſland of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, between N and S Uiſt. See BARA.

BENCOOLEN, a fort and town on the SW of the iſland of Sumatra, belonging to the Engliſh. The country about Bencoolen is mountainous and woody? and there are ſeveral volcanos in the iſland. The chief trade is in pepper. Lon 102 5 E, lat. 3 49 S.

BENDERMASSEN, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in the iſland of Borneo, with a good harbour. Lon. 114 40, E lat. 3 40 S.

BENDER, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Beſſarabia, on the river Dniefter, 100 miles NW of Belgorod. It was the reſidence of Charles XII, of Sweden, after his defeat at Pultowa. It was taken by the Ruſſians in 1789, but reſtored by the treaty of Yaſſa in 1790. Lon. 29 0 E. lat. 46 58 N.

BENEDETTO, St. a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, 35 miles SE of Mantua. Lon. 11 25 E, lat. 44 44 N.

BENESOEUF, a town of Egypt, remarkable for its hemp and flax; ſeated on the W ſhore of the Nile, 50 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 10 E, lat. 29 10 N.

BENEVENTO, a city of Naples, agreeably ſituated in Principato Citeriore, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It has ſuffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1688, when the archbiſhop, afterward pope Benedict XIII, was dug out of the ruins alive. When he was advanced to the papal chair, he rebuilt this place. It is ſubject to the pope, and ſeated near the confluence of the Saboro and Caloro, 35 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 57 E, lat. 41 6 N.

BENFELD, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine and late province of Alſace. Its fortifications were demoliſhed in conſequence of the treaty of Weſtphalia. It is ſituated on the river Ill, 12 miles SW of Straſburgh. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 48 24 N.

BENGAL, a country of Hindooſtan Proper, bounded on the W by Oraſſa, and Bahar, on the N by Bootan on the E by Aſſam and Meckley, and on the S by the bay of Bengal. Its greateſt extent from W to E is about 720 miles, and fr... to S above 300. The country con... one vaſt plain, of the moſt fertile ſoil, w... in common with other parts of Hindoo... annually renders two, and, in ſome p... even three crops. It is ſometimes ... ject to ſuch extremes of heat as re... it fatal to Europeans. The great en... the unhealthineſs of Bengal, howeve... owing to the inundations of the Ga... and Burrampooter, by which ſuch q... tities of putreſcible matters are bro... down as infect the air with the moſt ... lignant vapours when the waters re... By the latter end of July, all the l... parts of Bengal, contiguous to the Ga... and Burrampooter, are overflowed, ... preſent a ſurface of water more than ... miles wide. This vaſt collection of ... however, is owing in a great meaſu... the rains which fall on the low cou... itſelf; for the lands in the neighbourh... are overflowed ſome time before the ... of the river is filled. As ſome of the l... in Bengal would receive damage from ... a copious inundation, they muſt for ... reaſon be guarded by ſtrong dykes t... ſiſt the waters, and admit only a ce... quantity. One particular branch of ... Ganges is conducted for 70 miles ... tween dykes: and when full, the ... ſengers look down upon the adjacent c... try as from an eminence. Its prin... products are ſugar, ſilk, fruit, pe... opium, rice, ſaltpetre, lac, and civit... is compared to Egypt for fertility ... Ganges dividing here into ſeveral ſtr... and, like the Nile, annually overfl... the country. Bengal has been ſub... ever ſince 1765, to the Engliſh E ... Company. Its annual revenue, incl... that of Benares is near 3,5000,000 ... its population is 11,000,000. Ca... is the capital.

BENGUELA, a kingdom of A... bounded on the N by Angola, on the ... Mataman, on the E by the river Ku... and on the W by the Atlantic. Its ... begins at Cape Ledo on the N, and ... tends to cape Negro on the S, that is, ... lat. 9 20 to 16 30 S. The climat... very pernicious to Europeans. The ... wear ſkins about their waiſts, and b... round their necks; and are armed ... darts headed with iron, and with bows ... arrows. The women wear a heavy ... of copper round their neck, a kind of ... made of the bark of a tree, round t... waiſt, and copper rings on their legs.

BENGUELA, the capital of a king... of the ſame name, where the Portu...

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...t fort. It lies to the N of the bay of ...ein. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 10 30 S.

...n, a kingdom of Africa, bounded ... W by Dahomy and the Atlantic, ... N by Biafara, on the E by parts ...wn, and on the S by Loango. It ... in 1° S lat. and extends to about 9° ... The country exhibits many beauti... landſcapes; but is very low and ...ly; this renders it very unhealthy; ... are here a great number of wild ..., ſuch as elephants, lions, tigers, leo... &c. The dreſs of the natives is ... The rich wear white calico or cot... petticoats, but the upper part of the ... is commonly naked. The people ...kilful in making various ſorts of dies; ...hey manufacture and export cotton ... With reſpect to food, they prefer ...eſh of dogs and cats to that of any ...animal. Polygamy is allowed among ..., and the number of their wives is ...ed by the ſtate of their circumſtances ... Though jealous of each other, they ...ate ſo of the Europeans, and they ...s it impoſſible that the taſte of the ...en can be ſo depraved as to grant any ...es to a white man. Their religion is ...lism.

...NIN, the capital of a kingdom of ...me name in Africa, formerly a very ...y built and populous city. In the ... which are long and broad, are ...hops filled with European merchan... as well as with the commodities of the ...ry. The women keep the ſtreets ... The king's palace makes great ...f the town; and its great extent ex... there is nothing worth taking no... being only a confuſed heap of buil... made with boards or clay, without ...rity or neatneſs. The houſes are ... with clay walls, and at a diſtance ...each other. They are covered with ...ſtraw and leaves. Benin is ſituate on ...ver Benin or Formoſa. Lon. 5 4 E, ...30 N.

...NNEVIS, a mountain in Inverneſs... near Fort William. It is eſteemed ...eſt in Britain, riſing more than ...et above the level of the ſea, its ...l ſummit capped with ſnow.

...NNINGTON, the principal town of ...te of Vermont, in New England, ... the foot of the Green Mountain. ...blic buildings are a church, a ...riſe, and a jail; but the aſſembly ...only hold the ſeſſions at Windſor. ... many elegant houſes, and is a flou... town. Near the center of it is ...t Anthony, which riſes very high, ...e form of a ſugar loaf. It is 30 miles E by N of Albany. Lon. 73 10 W, lat. 43 0 N.

BENSHEIM, a town of the palatinate of the Rhine, on a rivulet, 10 miles NE of Worms. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 49 36 N.

BENTHEIM, a town of Weſtphalia, capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated on the Vecht, 32 miles NW of Munſter. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 52 23 N.

BENTIVOGLIO, a town and caſtle of Italy in the Bologneſe, 10 miles NE of Bologna. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 44 37 N.

BERAR, a ſoubah of the Decan of Hindooſtan, bounded by Malwa and Allahabad on the N, Oriſſa on the E, Golconda on the S, and Candeiſh and Dowlatabad on the W. Leſs is known of the interior parts of Berar, than of moſt of the other countries in Hindooſtan. That about Nagpour is fertile and well cultivated; but the general appearance of the country, particularly between Nagpour and Oriſſa, is that of a foreſt, thinly ſet with villages and towns. Its capital is Nagpour.

BERAUM, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the ſame name, 11 miles W of Prague. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 50 3 N.

BERBICE, a Dutch ſettlement, on a river of the ſame name, in Guiana, two leagues W of Paramaribo. It was taken by the Engliſh fleet in May, 1796.

BERCHTOLSGABEN, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg. It ſerves all the neighbourhood with ſalt; and is ſeated on the river Aa, 10 miles SW of Saltzburg. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 47 30 N.

BERDOA, a town of Perſia, in Erivan, ſeated in a very fruitful plain, 10 miles W of the river Kur, and 62 S by E of Gangea. Lon. 48 0 E, lat. 41 0 N.

BEREALSTON, a borough of Devonſhire, that ſends two members to parliament, but has no market. It is 10 miles N of Plymouth, and 211 W by S of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 50 28 N.

BEREILLY, a city of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of Rohilla. It lies between Lucknow and Delhi, 120 miles from each. Lon. 79 40 E, lat. 28 30 N.

BERE-REGIS, a town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It is a ſmall place, ſeated on the Bere, 12 miles E by N of Dorcheſter, and 113 SW of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 50 44 N.

BERG, a duchy of Weſtphalia, very mountainous and woody. Duſſeldorp is the capital.

BERGAMO, a province of Italy in the territory of Venice, bounded by Breſcia, the Valteline, and the Milaneſe. Toward

the N it is mountainous and rocky; but about the capital, Bergamo, it is very fertile. Their language is the moſt corrupt of any in Italy.

BERGAMO, an ancient town of Italy, capital of Bergamo, with a ſtrong citadel, and a biſhop's ſee, famous for its ſewing ſilk. It is 30 miles NE of Milan. Lon. 9 47 E, lat. 45 46 N.

BERGARAC, a trading town of France, in the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, ſeated on the river Dordogne, 50 miles E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 45 0 N.

BERGAS, a town of Romania, and the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. It ſeated on the river Lariſſa, 40 miles SE of Adrianople. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 41 14 N.

BERGEN, an ancient ſeaport of Norway. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a ſtrong caſtle. It carries on a great trade in ſkins, fir-wood, and dried fiſh; and is 350 miles N by W of Copenhagen. Lon. 4 45 E, lat. 60 11 N.

BERGEN, a town of Swediſh Pomerania, capital of the iſle of Rugen, 12 miles NE of Stralſund. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 54 23 N.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the marquiſate of the ſame name. It is a handſome place, and one of the ſtrongeſt in the Netherlands, ſeated partly on a hill, about a mile and a half from the Scheldt, with which it communicates by a canal: it has ſeveral times been beſieged to no purpoſe; but was taken by the French in 1747, by treachery. It was likewiſe taken by the French in 1793. It is 15 miles N of Antwerp, and 22 SW of Breda. Lon. 4 25 E, lat. 51 27 N.

BERGUES, ST. VINOX, a fortified town of France, in the department of the North and late county of Flanders, ſeated on the river Colme, at the foot of a mountain, five miles S of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 50 57 N.

BERKELEY, a corporate town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, it is governed by a mayor; and in the church are ſome elegant monuments of the Berkeleys. Here is an ancient caſtle on a riſing ground, commanding a delightful view of the country and the Severn. In the civil wars it ſuffered conſiderably, as it did a few years ago by an accidental fire. The room in which Edward II, was impriſoned is ſtill to be ſeen. It is ſeated on a brook that flows into the Severn, 18 miles SW of Glouceſter, and 113 W of London. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 45 N.

BERKHAMSTEAD, a town of H with a market on Monday. It wa ciently a Roman town; and Roman have been often dug up here. On t ſide are the remains of a caſtle, th ſidence of the kings of Mercia. In a parliament was held here, and Ina's publiſhed. Here William the Conqu ſwore to his nobility to maintain the made by his predeceſſors. Henry II his court in this town, and granted t many privileges, and James I, w children were nurſed here, made it a poration; but this government was d ped in the civil wars. Here are two pitals, a handſome Gothic church, an freeſchool. It is 26 miles NW of Lond Lon. 0 31 W, lat. 51 46 N.

BERKS, or BERKSHIRE, an in county of England, bounded on the E Surry, on the S by Hants, on the W Wilts, and on the N by Oxfordſhire Bucks. From E to W it extends a 50 miles, and from N to S it is 25 mi the wideſt, though not more than ſix the narroweſt part. It lies in the di of Saliſbury; contains 20 hundreds, market-towns, and 140 pariſhes; ſends nine members to parliament. air is healthy, even in the vales. Its rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Lamb and Loddon. The E part has much cultivated land, as Windſor Foreſt and appendages: the W and middle p produce great plenty of wheat and b Reading is the capital.

BERKS, a county of Pennſylvania, miles long and 29 broad. The inh tants in 1790, were 30,277. Rea is the capital.

BERLIN, a conſiderable city of G many, capital of the electorate of B denburg, where the king of Pruſſia ſides. This city is one of the larg beſt built, and beſt governed of any Germany. The ſtreets are large, cl elegant, and ſome of them very long well paved. There are alſo ſeveral la and beautiful ſquares, with pleaſant wa It is ſurrounded with handſome gard which produce excellent fruit. Berlin divided into five parts without includ the ſuburbs. The royal ſtreet is one of longeſt and moſt frequented in the city. is croſſed by five others which are l and fine. On the new bridge over Spree is an equeſtrian ſtatue of Wil the Great, which is eſteemed an exqu piece of workmanſhip. After this br is paſt, the king's palace appears, whi a grand and ſuperb edifice; it is t ſtories high, and the apartments are

...y magnificent. No palace in Europe ...h a great quantity of silver-tables, ..., branched candlesticks, &c. The ...ouse is an elegant modern edifice. ...ront has a noble portico supported by ...hian columns, and a pediment adorn...th basso relievos and statues. The ...s which support the roof throw the ... into a grand saloon. The arsenal ...s of four grand buildings, that form ...rt in the middle, like a college; each ... has three large porticos. There are ... things worthy of observation, such ...e cabinet of medals, and of the an... belonging to the king; and the ... library which has many scarce books ... manuscripts. There is a canal cut ... the river Spree to the Oder, on the ... and another thence to the Elbe on the ... It has a communication by water, ... with the Baltic Sea and the German ...; and is seated on the Spree, 42 ... NW of Frankfort on the Oder, and ... N by W of Vienna. Lon. 13 26 E, ... 32 N.

BERMUDA, SOMERS, or SUMMER ...DS, a cluster of small islands, nearly ... form of a shepherd's crook, and sur...ded by rocks, which render them al... inaccessible to strangers. They lie ...e Atlantic Ocean, 500 miles E of ..., and are inhabited by the English. ... were discovered by Juan Bermudez, ...niard; but not inhabited till 1609, ... Sir George Somers was cast away ...them, and they have belonged to Bri... ever since. It is universally agreed that ...ature of these islands has undergone a ...ding alteration to the worse since they ... discovered; the air being much more ...ment, and the soil much more ... than formerly. The town of St. ..., on St. George's Island, is the ...al. Lon. 63 28 W, lat. 32 35 N.

...RN, the largest of the 13 cantons of ...erland, 150 miles in length, and 75 in ... It is divided into two principal ... called the German and Roman; but ...t is most commonly called the Pays ...d. The religion is Calvinism, and ... the capital.

...RN, the capital of the canton of Bern, ...erland. Here is a celebrated school, ...library, and 12 companies of tradesm... in one of which every inhabitant is ...d to be enrolled before he can enjoy ...ffice. It is a strong place, in a pe..., formed by the river Aar. The ...es are mostly built of white free..., and in the principal streets have ...as or arches under them, for the con...ency of walking in wet weather. Cri...minals, with iron collars round their necks, are employed in removing rubbish from the streets and public walks. The public buildings are magnificent. In 1799 Bern was, together with the rest of Switzerland, obliged to surrender to the French. Bern is 70 miles NE of Geneva. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 46 52 N.

BERN, a town of Bohemia, 15 miles W of Prague. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 50 0 N.

BERNARD, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, five miles from Berlin, famous for its excellent beer.

BERNARD, GREAT ST. a mountain of Switzerland, between Vallais and Val-d'Aousta, at the source of the river Drance. The top of it is always covered with snow, and there is a large convent, where the monks entertain all strangers gratis for three days, without any distinction of religion.

BERNAY, a trading town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the river Carantonne, 20 miles SW of Rouen. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 49 6 N.

BERNBURG, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt, where a branch of the house of Anhalt resides. It is seated on the river Sara, 22 miles SW of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 46 E, lat. 51 51 N.

BERNCASTEL, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a castle. It is remarkable for its good wine, and is seated on the Moselle, near Trarbach.

BERRY, a late province of France, bounded on the N by the Orleanois and Blaisois, on the E by the Nivernois and Bourbonnois, on the S by the Bourbonnois and Marche, and on the W by Touraine and Poitou. It is fertile in corn, fruit, hemp and flax; and there is excellent wine in some places. It is now included in the departments of Cher and Indre.

BERSELLA, a fortified town of Italy, in the Modenese, seated near the confluence of the Linza and Po, 10 miles NE of Parma. Lon. 10 56 E, lat. 44 45 N.

BERSUIRE, a town of France, in the department of the two Sevres and late province of Poitou, 12 miles SW of Thouars. Lon. 0 27 W, lat. 46 52 N.

BERTINERO, a town of Italy in Romagna, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, 50 miles NE of Florence. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 44 18 N.

BERTRAND, ST. a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, 43 miles S of Auch. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 42 56 N.

BERVIE, a seaport and borough

the county of Kincardine, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 25 miles SW of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 56 40 N.

Berwick, a town, and county of itself, on the borders of England and Scotland, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor; and was once a strong fortress, of great importance when England and Scotland were hostile nations. It is still fortified, and has a ditch on the N and E; on the S and W it has high walls, regularly fortified and planted with cannon, to which the river serves as a moat. It had a strong castle now in ruins. It is large and populous, has a good trade in corn and salmon, and is seated on the Tweed, over which is a handsome bridge of 15 arches. It sends two members to parliament, and is 147 miles N of York, 52 SE of Edinburgh, and 336 N by W of London. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 55 45 N.

Berwick-North, a borough in the county of East Lothian on the frith of Forth, 30 miles NW of Berwick upon Tweed. Lon. 2 33 W, lat. 56 5 N.

Berwickshire, a county of Scotland, sometimes called the Mers; bounded on the E by the German Ocean, on the SE by the Tweed, on the S by Roxburghshire, on the W by Edinburghshire, and on the NW by Haddingtonshire. It abounds with corn and grass, and being a low and flat country, is sometimes called the How [Hollow] of the Mers. The SE angle is occupied by Berwick Bounds; a district only eight miles in compass, governed by English laws, and accounted part of an English county. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Leather, Blackadder, Whiteadder, and Eye.

Berwyn Hills, lofty hills at the NE angle of Merionethshire, beneath which spreads the fine vale, in which flows the infant river Dee.

Besancon, an ancient and populous city of France, in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comte'. It has a citadel, on a high rock, the base of which touches both sides of the Doubs, which here forms a peninsula. The triumphal arch of Aurelian, and other Roman antiquities are still to be seen. The streets are wide and handsome, and the houses are well built with free-stone. It is 52 miles E of Dijon, and 208 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 2 E, lat. 47 13 N.

Bessarabia, a territory of Turkey in Europe, between the Danube and the Dniester, along whose banks the Tartar inhabitants rove and maintain themselves by their cattle, by husbandry, and by robbery. Their common food is the flesh of oxen and horses, cheese, and mare's milk. Bender is the capital.

Bestricia, a town of Transylvania, remarkable for the gold mines near it, 40 miles NW of Hermanstadt, and 90 E of Tockay. Lon. 23 45 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Betanzos, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Mandeo, on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 miles S of Ferrol. Lon. 7 55 W, lat. 43 12 N.

Betelfagui, a town of Arabia Felix famous for the vast quantity of coffee brought and sold here to the Europeans. It is 100 miles E of the Red Sea. Lon. 44 30 E, lat. 15 40 N.

Bethlehem, a town of Palestine, famous for the birth of Christ. It is seated on the ridge of a hill, running from E to W and has a delightful prospect. It is now an inconsiderable place, but much visited by pilgrims. Here is a church entire, erected by the famous Helena in the form of a cross: also a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, where they pretend to show the manger in which Christ was laid; as also another, called the Chapel of Joseph; and a third of the Holy Innocents. A few poor Greeks reside here. It is six miles S of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 25 E, lat. 31 50 N.

Bethlehem, a town of Austrian Brabant, two miles N of Louvain. Lon. 4 45 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Bethlehem, a town of N America, in the state of Pensylvania, on the Lehigh, a branch of the Delaware. The town being partly on an eminence, and partly on the lower banks of the Manakesine creek, affording trout and other fish, has a very pleasant and healthy situation, and is frequently visited in summer, by the gentry from different parts. It is 53 miles N of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 8 W, lat. 40 37 N.

Bethune, a fortified town of France in the department of the Straits of Calais and late county of Artois, with a castle. It is seated on a rock, by the river Brette, 20 miles E of St. Omer and 120 N of Paris. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Betley, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Thursday, 16 miles NNW of Stafford and 156 of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 53 5 N.

Betlis, a town of Asia, in Curdistan, situate on a steep rock, on the frontiers of Turkey and Persia, but subject to its own bey, and a sanctuary for the subjects of the neighbouring powers. It is 150 miles E of Diarbekar. Lon. 42 50 E, lat. 37 [illegible]

Betuwe, a fertile island of D[illegible]

Netherland, 40 miles long and 10 broad, containing, in that ſpace, eight cities and one hundred villages. It is formed by the ſeparation of the Rhine above Nimeguen, and by the union of its ſtreams, under different appellations, near Worcum. It was the ancient Batavia, and formerly gave the name of Batavians, to the inhabitants of the Dutch Netherlands. This morafs (as it then was) the anceſtors of the preſent race firſt ſettled, when, having emigrated from Germany; and it was principally hence that the Dutch extended themſelves over the different provinces.

BEVECUM, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, ſeven miles ſ of Louvain. Lon. 4 59 E, lat. 50 56 N.

BEVELAND, N and S, two iſlands of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between the E and W branches of the Scheld.

BEVERGERN, a town of Weſtphalia, ſeven miles from Munſter.

BEVERLEY, a borough in the E riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday, and two churches, beſide a minſter. It is ſeated on the river Hull, 36 miles N of Hull and 182 of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 53 52 N.

BEVERUNGEN, a town of Germany, in the dioceſe of Paderborn, at the confluence of the Beve and Weſer, 22 miles E of Paderborn. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 51 46 N.

BEWCASTLE, a village in Cumberland, on the Leven, ſaid to have been built about the time of the Norman conqueſt. The church is in ruins; and in the churchyard is an ancient croſs, with ſeveral ſculptures, which are illegible inſcriptions.

BEWDLEY, a borough of Worceſterſhire, with a market on Saturday. It ſends one member to parliament, and is ſeated on the Severn, 14 miles N of Worceſter, and 118 NW of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 20 N.

BEWLEY, or BEAULIEU, a river which riſes in the N of Inverneſſſhire, and flowing along the S border of Roſsſhire, forms the eſtuary on which ſtand Inverneſs and Fort St. George, and which terminates in the frith of Murray.

BEZIERS, a town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc. The remains of a circus, and other inſcriptions, beſpeak its ancient grandeur; and it has an academy of ſciences and two hoſpitals. The inhabitants are reckoned at 17,000. It is ſeated near the royal Canal, on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Orbre, 12 miles NE of Narbonne. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 21 0 N.

BEX, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, near the town of St. Maurice, remarkable for its delightful ſituation, and the ſalt works near it, the largeſt of which is entered by a paſſage cut out of the ſolid rock. Travellers, who have the curioſity to explore theſe gloomy abodes, are furniſhed with lighted torches, and dreſſed in a coarſe habit, to defend them from the drippings that fall from the roof and ſides of the paſſage.

BIAFAR, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in Negroland, ſituated to the E of Benin, on the river Los-Camarones. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 6 10 N.

BIANA, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, remarkable for excellent indigo, 50 miles W of Agra. Lon. 80 50 E, lat. 26 30 N.

BIBERACH, a free imperial town of Suabia. It has a manufacture of fuſtians, and is ſeated in a pleaſant valley, on the Reuſs, 17 miles SW of Ulm. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 48 10 N.

BIBERSBERG, a town of Upper Hungary, 15 miles N of Preſburg. Lon. 17 15 E, lat. 48 31 N.

BICESTER, or BURCESTER, a town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Friday, between Oxford and Buckingham 13 miles N of the former and 57 W by N of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 51 54 N.

BIDACHE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Baſques, ſeated on the river Bidouſe, 12 miles E of Bayonne. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 43 31 N.

BIDASSOA, a river of Spain, which has its ſource in the Pyrenees, and falls into the bay of Biſcay between Andaye and Fontarabia.

BIDDEFORD, a ſeaport and town corporate in Devonſhire, with a market on Tueſday; ſeated on the Torridge, over which is a ſtone bridge of 24 arches. It is a well inhabited trading place 16 miles S by W of Ilfracombe, and 203 W of London. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 51 10 N.

BIEEZ, a town of Poland, in Cracowia, remarkable for its mines of vitriol; ſeated on the Weſeloke, 50 miles SE of Cracow. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 49 50 N.

BIELA, a town of Piedmont, capital of the Belleſe, near the river Cerva, 20 miles W of Verceil. Lon. 7 58 E, lat. 45 35 N.

BIELOGOROD, a ſtrong town of Beſſarabia, on lake Videno, near the Black Sea, 42 miles SW of Oczakow. Lon. 30 19 E, lat. 46 20 N.

BIELSK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polachia, near one of the ſources of the river Narew, 100 miles NE of Warſaw. Lon. 23 39 E, lat. 52 40 N.

BIENNE, a town of Ruſſia, in the go-

vernment of Smolenſko, 80 miles NE of Smolenſko, and 170 W of Moſcow. Lon. 33 5 E, lat. 55 40 N.

BIENNE, a town of Swiſſerland, on a lake of the ſame name, at the foot of Mount Jura. It is 17 miles NW of Bern. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 47 11 N.

BIEROLIET, a town of Dutch Flanders, two miles N of Sluys. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 51 21 N.

BIGGAR, a town in Lanerkſhire, ten miles SE of Carnwath.

BIGGLESWADE, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, one of the greateſt barley markets in England. It is ſeated on the Ivel, over which is a neat ſtone bridge, 10 miles NW of Bedford, and 45 NNW of London. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 52 6 N.

BIGORRE, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Armagnac, on the E by Comminges, on the W by Bearn, and on the S by the Pyrenees. It is now included in the department of the Upper Pyrenees.

BIHAEZ, a town of Hungary in Croatia, ſeated on an iſle formed by the river Anna, 65 miles SE of Carliſtadt. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 44 51 N.

BIJINAGUR. See BISNAGUR.

BIJORE, a province of Hindooſtan Proper between the rivers Indus and Attock, having Cabul on the W, the Bockharian Mountains on the N, Caſhmere on the E, and Peiſhore on the S. It is 40 miles from N to S and 30 from E to W. It is full of mountains and wilds inhabited by a ſavage and turbulent race.

BILBOA, a city of Spain, capital of Biſcay, with a good harbour. Its exports are wool, ſword-blades, and other manufactures in iron and ſteel. It is remarkable for the wholeſomeneſs of its air, and the fertility of the ſoil about it. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Ibaicabal, which enters the bay of Biſcay, 50 miles W of St. Sebaſtian, and 180 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 43 33 N.

BILDESTON, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſday. It has one large church, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and is ſeated on the river Breton. The only buſineſs of the town conſiſts in ſpinning of yarn. It is 12 miles SE of Bury, and 63 NE, of London. Lon. 0 55 E, lat. 52 16 N.

BILEDULGERID, a country of Barbary, bounded on the N by Tunis, on the E by Tripoli, on the S by Guergula, and on the W by Tuggurt. It lies between 5 and 11° E lon. and 28 and 32° N lat. The air is wholeſome but hot, and the ſoil yields a great deal of barley.

BILEVELT, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, in the county of Ravenſburg, ſeven miles SE of Ravenſburgh. Lon. 50 E, lat. 52, 10 N.

BILLERICAY, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated on a hill, before which opens a beautiful proſpect, over a rich valley, to the Thames, nine miles SW of Chelmsford, and 23 E of London. Lon. 0 31 E, lat. 51 30 N.

BILLOM, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome and late province of Auvergne, 15 miles SE of Clermont. Lon. 3 28 E, lat. 45 41 N.

BILMA, a burning deſert of Africa, to the SE of Fezzan, between 21 and 2 N lat.

BILSDEN, a town in Leiceſterſhire, 9 miles N by W of London. Lon. 0 51 W, lat. 52 35 N.

BILSON, a town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Liege, on the river Dem, 15 miles N of Liege. Lon. 5 29 E, lat. 50 N.

BIMINI, one of the Bahama iſlands, near the Channel of Bahama, eight miles in length, and as much in breadth. It is very woody, and difficult of acceſs on account of the ſhoals, but is a very pleaſant place, and inhabited by the native Americans. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 25 0 N.

BIMLEPATAM, a ſeaport of Golcondo, in the Deccan of Hindooſtan, ſeated on the bay of Bengal, 12 miles N of Vizagapatam. Lon. 83 5 E, lat. 18 0 N.

BINAROS, a ſmall town of Spain, in Valencia, remarkable for good wine; ſeated near the Mediterranean, 20 miles S of Tortoſa. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 40 33 N.

BINBROKE, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It is 30 miles NE of Lincoln, and 161 N of London. Lon. 0 0, lat. 53 30 N.

BINCH, a little fortified town of Austrian Hainault, nine miles E of Mons. Lon. 4 15 E, lat. 50 24 N.

BINCHESTER, a village on the river Were, near Durham. Several inſcriptions and monuments, ſhew it to have been the Roman Vinovium; many Roman coins are dug up here, which are called Bincheſter Pennies; and two altars have been diſcovered from which it appears that the 20th legion was ſtationed in this place.

BINCAZA, a ſeaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, 140 miles W of Derne. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 32 20 N.

BINFIELD, a village in Berkſhire,

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...ller foreſt, three miles N by E of ...ham. Binfield was the ſcene of ...s youthful days, and here he wrote ... Windſor Foreſt.

...GEN, an ancient town of Germany, ...e archbiſhopric of Mentz, ſeated at ...place where the river Nahe falls into ...Rhine, with a ſtone bridge over the ...er. It is 15 miles W by S of Mentz. ...8 0 E, lat. 49 49 N.

...INGHAM, a town in Nottinghamſhire, ...h a ſmall market on Thurſday, nine ...s E of Nottingham, and 120 N by W ... London. Lon. 0 51 W, lat. 52 58 N.

BIORNEBURG, a town of Finland, in ...dia near the mouth of the Kune, in ... gulf of Bothnia, 75 miles N of Abo. ...11 5 E, lat. 61 42 N.

BIR, or BEER, a town of Diarbeck in ...key in Aſia, with a caſtle, where the ...ernor reſides. It ſtands on the E bank ...the Euphrates, near a high mountain, ...a fruitful country. It is 50 miles NE ...Aleppo.

BIRKENFELD, a town of Germany, ...n of a county of the ſame name, in ...rcle of the Upper Rhine. It ſurren...d to the French in 1794, and is ...d near the river Nahe, 22 miles SE of ...rts. Lon. 7 14 E, lat. 49 55 N.

BIRMINGHAM, a large town in War...ſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It ...s no corporation, and therefore free for ...erſon to ſettle there; which has con...ted greatly not only to the increaſe ...ildings, but alſo of the trade, which ...s moſt flouriſhing of any in England ...all ſorts of iron work beſides many ...r curious manufactures. The town ...s on the ſide of a hill, nearly in the ...e of a half-moon. The lower part is ...d with workſhops and warehouſes, and ...ſiſts chiefly of old buildings. The up...part contains a number of new and re...r ſtreets, and a handſome ſquare, ele...ly built. It has two churches; one ...the lower part of the town, which is ...ncient building, with a lofty ſpire; ...other, a grand modern ſtructure hav...a ſquare ſtone tower, with a cupola, ...turret above it; it has alſo two ...ls and ſeveral meeting-houſes. It ...an elegant theatre, which was burnt ...1792. Birmingham has been long fa...s for its hardware manufactures; but ...te years, by great additions to its ...e from a vaſt variety of articles, ſuch ...metal buttons, buckles, plated goods, ...med and paper ware, &c. it has be...e more populous than any of the mo...trading towns in England. They ...port their goods in great quantities to foreign countries, where, in point of cheapneſs and elegance, they are unrivalled. It is plentifully ſupplied with coal by means of a canal to Wedneſbury; and it has a communication with the Great Trunk from the Trent to the Severn, by a branch paſſing by Wolverhampton. The improved ſteam engines, made here by Bolton and Watt, deſerve to rank high among the productions of human ingenuity: their application to various mechanical purpoſes, and particularly to the draining of mines, places them among the moſt valuable inventions of the age. Birmingham is 17 miles NW of Coventry and 116 of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 30 N.

BIRVIESCA, a town of Spain, in Old-Caſtile, 15 miles N of Burgos. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 42 35 N.

BIRZA, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, 42 miles SE of Mittau. Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 56 12 N.

BISACCIA, a ſmall handſome town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee, 15 miles NE of Conza. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 41 3 N.

BISCAY, a province of Spain bounded on the N by the bay of Biſcay, on the S by Old Caſtile, on the W by the Aſturias, and on the E by Upper Navarre. It contains three diviſions; Biſcay Proper, Guipuſcoa, and Alava. It is 27 miles in both length and breadth, and produces apples, oranges, and citrons; it has alſo wood for building ſhips, and mines of iron and lead. The Biſcayers are the beſt ſeamen of Spain. Their language is accounted aboriginal, and is unmixed with either French, Latin or Spaniſh. Bilboa is the capital.

BISCAY, BAY OF, an extenſive bay of the Atlantic, between Cape Ortegal, in lon. 7 35 W, lat. 43 48 N, and the iſle of Uſhant, in lon. 5 0 W, lat. 48 30 N.

BISCAY, NEW, a province of N America, in Mexico, noted for its ſilver-mines.

BISCHOFISHEM, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Mentz, on the river Tauber, two miles W of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 49 40 N.

BISCHOFS ZELL, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with a caſtle. The inhabitants were independent, and governed by a ſupreme council. But their government has been ſince overturned by the French. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Sitter and Thur, 12 miles S of Conſtance. Lon. 9 13 E, lat 47 27 N.

BISCHWEILLEN, a fortreſs of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alſace, five miles W of

the Rhine. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 48 46 N.

BISEGLIA, a populous town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, near the gulf of Venice, six miles E of Trani. Lon. 16 45 E, lat. 41 28 N.

BISERTA, a seaport of Tunis, in Africa, near the place where Utica once stood, 39 miles NW of Tunis. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 37 10 N.

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, dangerous rocks on the coast of Pembrokeshire, near St. David's. Lon 5 20 W, lat. 51 57 N.

BISHOPS-AUCKLAND. See AUCKLAND.

BISHOPS-CASTLE, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Friday. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated near the river Clun, eight miles E of Montgomery, and 152 WNW of London. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 52 22 N.

BISHOPS-STORTFORD. See STORTFORD.

BISIGNANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria with a strong fort, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Boccona, 18 miles N of Cosenza, and 133 SE of Naples. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 38 N.

BISLEY, a village in Surry, noted for a spring called St. John Baptist's Well. It is three miles N of Woking.

BISNAGUR, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Mysore, seated on the river Tungebadra. It was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Narsinga, and when visited by Cesar Frederic in 1567, was a large city. It is 140 miles E by S of Goa. Lon. 76 10 E, lat. 15 30 N.

BISSAGOS, a cluster of islands on the coast of Negroland, 200 miles SE of the river Gambia, in 11° N lat.

BISSAA, an island in the coast of Africa a few leagues to the SE of the river Gambia. The island is about 35 or 40 miles in circumference. So rich is the soil of Bissaa, that wheat and maize spring up to the size of Indian corn. The cattle also are of an extraordinary size and seem to keep pace with the luxuriant growth of the corn.

BISTRICZ, a town of Transylvania, on a river of the same name 142 miles NE of Colosvar. Lon. 25 3 E, lat. 47 33 N.

BITCHE, a fortified town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorrain, with a castle, on a rock. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Schwelb, 30 miles N by W of Strasburg. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 49 5 N.

BITETO, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Bari, 11 miles SSW of Bari. Lon. 16 34 E, lat, 41 0 N.

BITONTO, an episcopal town of Naples in Terra di Bari, 10 miles WSW of Bari, and 117 E by N of Naples. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 41 6 N.

BLACKBANK, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, seven miles of Armagh. Lon. 6 35 W, lat. 54 20 N.

BLACKBURN, a town in Lancashire with a market on Monday. It carries a vast trade in calicoes for printing, and is seated near the Derwent, 203 miles NNW of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 53 42 N.

BLACK FOREST, a forest of Germany in the W of the circle of Suabia. It is part of the ancient Hercynian forest.

BLACKHEATH, an elevated plain, five miles SE of London, commanding beautiful prospects, and adorned with handsome villas.

BLACKPOOL, a village in Lancashire much resorted to for seabathing.

BLACK SEA, the ancient Euxine, bounded on the N by Tartary Taurica, and the sea of Asoph; on the E by Mingrelia, Circassia, and Georgia; on the S by Natolia; and on the W by Romania, Bulgaria and Bessarabia. It lies between 33 and 44° E lon. and 42 and 46° N lat.

BLACKWATER, a river of Ireland, running through the counties of Cork and Waterford into Youghall Bay.

BLACKWATER, a river in Essex, which rises in the NW of the county, is joined by the Chelmer at Malden, and enters the estuary, to which it gives the name of Blackwater Bay.

BLAIR ATHOL, a village in Perthshire in an angle formed by the rivers Tilt and Garry. Close by it is Blair Castle, a castle belonging to the duke of Athol, and in its vicinity are many romantic waterfalls. Blair Athol is 28 miles N of Perth.

BLAISOIS, a late province of France which now forms the department of Loir and Cher.

BLAMONT, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, seated on the little river Vezouze, 12 miles S of Luneville. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 48 40 N.

BLANC, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, with a castle, seated on the river Creuse, 35 miles E of Poitiers. Lon. 1 13 E, lat. 46 38 N.

BLANCA, an uninhabited island in America N of Margaretta, near Terra Firma. Lon. 64 30 W, lat. 11 50 N.

BLANCO, a cape of S America, in Patagonia. Lon. 64 42 W, lat. 47 20

...NCO a cape of Peru, on the South ... miles SW of Guiaquil. Lon. ... W, lat. 3 45 S.

...NCO, a cape of Africa, on the At... Ocean, 180 miles N of the river ... Lon. 17 10 W, lat. 20 55 N.

...ANDFORD, a corporate town in ...shire, with a market on Saturday. ...1, the town was nearly burnt down; ...ce from its ruins more beautiful than ...e. It has the greateſt manufacture of ...uttons, in England. It is pleaſantly ...d on the river Stour, near the Downs, ...s NE of Dorcheſter, and 104 W by ...ndon. Lon. 2 14 W, lat. 50 53 N.

...LANES, a ſeaport of Catalonia, in ...near the river Tordera, 20 miles S ...ronne. Lon. 2 50 E, lat. 41 40 N.

...LANKENBERG, a town and fort of the ...an Netherlands, ſituate on the Ger... Ocean, eight miles NE of Oſtend. ...3 4 E, lat. 51 22 N.

...LANKENBERG, a town of Weſtphalia, ...duchy of Burg, 12 miles E of Bonn. ...7 10 E, lat. 50 42 N.

...LANKENBURG, a town of Germany, ...circle of Lower Saxony, capital of a ...y of the ſame name, ſubject to the ...e of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle. It is 45 ...SE of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11 10 E, ...11 50 N.

...REGNIES. See MALPLAQUET.

...UEUREN, a town of Suabia, in ...chy of Wirtemburg, 11 miles W of ... Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 48 22 N.

...AYE, an ancient town of Guienne in ..., in the department of Gironde, ...a ſtrong caſtle; it is ſeated on the ...de, which is here 3800 yards wide. ...de conſiſts in the wines of the ad... country. Its harbour is much fre...ed, and the ſhips which go to Bour... are obliged to leave their guns here. ...17 miles N of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 ...W, lat. 45 7 N.

...ECHINGLY, a borough in Surry, by ...ption, that ſends two members to ...ment. It is ſeated on a hill, which ...mands extenſive proſpects, 20 miles S ...don. Lon. 0 0, lat. 51 15 N.

...NHEIM, a village in Suabia, me...ble for the victory gained over the ..., Auguſt 2, 1704, by the duke of ...rough. It is ſeated on the Danube, ... miles NE of Hochſtet, and 27 NE ...m. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 48 40 N.

...NHEIM, HOUSE, near Woodſtock, ...xfordſhire, a noble palace, built in ...r of the duke of Marlborough, at ...pence of the nation, in commemora... this victory at Blenheim.

...OCKZYL, a town of the United Pro... vinces, in Overyſſel, with a fort; ſeated at the mouth of the Aa, on the Zuider Zee, where there is a good harbour, eight miles NE of Steenwick. Lon. 5 39 E, lat. 52 44 N.

BLOIS, an ancient commercial city of France, lately the capital of Blaiſois, now included in the department of Loir and Cher. It is ſeated on the banks of the river Loire, partly on a plain, partly on an eminence, in the midſt of one of the moſt agreeable countries in France. The caſtle is the ornament of this city. The moſt remarkable thing in this caſtle is a fine long gallery; adorned with many curious and uncommon pieces; it is in the midſt of two gardens one of which is full of fruit-trees; and the other of parterres, fountains, caſcades, and marble ſtatues brought from Italy. The town-houſe is a tolerable building, and ſtands on a ſtreet, which terminates on the quay, where is a public walk, that has a fine proſpect on the Loire, over which there is a handſome bridge. The country about Blois produces corn, wine, cattle, and game of every kind, and the waters a great quantity of fiſh. It is ſeated on the Loire, 47 miles W of Tours, and 100 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 47 35 N.

BLONEIZ, a town of Poland, in the province of Warſovia, 20 miles W of Warſaw. Lon. 20 35 E, lat. 52 10 N.

BLYTH, a town in Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is 23 miles NNW of Newark, and 146 N by W of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat 53 22 N.

BOBENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a caſtle three miles SE of Francfort on the Main, and ſeated on the river Gerſbrentz.

BOBIO, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, on the Trebia, 25 miles SE of Pavia. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 44 45 N.

BOBIO, the largeſt river of Chili, in S America. It has its ſource in the Andes, and falls into the ſea in 47° S lat.

BOCAT, a valley of Syria, in Aſia, in which are the famous ruins of Balbec.

BOCCA-CHICA, the entrance into the harbour of Carthagena, in S America. It is defended by ſeveral forts, which were all taken by the Engliſh in 1741.

BOCCA-DEL-DRAGO, a ſtrait, between the iſland of Trinidad and Andaluſia in Terra Firma, in S America.

BOCHETTA, a chain of mountains, in the territory of Genoa, over which is the road from Lombardy to Genoa. On the peak of the higheſt mountain is a paſs, which will hardly admit three men to go abreaſt: this paſs is, properly, the Bo-

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chetta; for the defence of which there are three forts. It is the key of Genoa, and was taken in 1746 by the Auſtrians.

BOCKHOLT, a town of Weſtphalia, in the dioceſe of Munſter, 20 miles E of Cleves. Lon. 6 22 E, lat. 51 42 N.

BOCCING, a large village in Eſſex, adjoining to Braintree. It has a great manufacture of baize, and is 41 miles NE of London. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 51 56 N.

BODMIN, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 32 miles NE of Falmouth, and 234 W by S of London. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 50 32 N.

BODON, a fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, with an archbiſhop's ſee; ſeated on the river Danube, 26 miles W of Viden. Lon. 23 54 E, lat. 44 10 N.

BODROCH, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 100 miles SE of Buda. Lon. 19 52 E, lat. 45 55 N.

BOESCHOT, a town in the province of Auſtrian Brabant, ſeated on the river Nethe, 12 miles NE of Mechlin. Lon. 4 42 E, lat. 51 8 N.

BOG, a river of Poland, which runs SW through Podolia and Budziac Tartary, falling into the Black Sea, between Oczakow and the river Dnieper.

BODLIO, a town of Italy, in the county of Nice, 25 miles NW of Nice. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 44 2 N.

BOGOTO, the capital of New Granada, in Terra Firma, in S America, near which are gold mines. Lon. 73 53 W, lat. 4 0 N.

BOHEMIA, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Miſnia and Luſatia, on the E by Sileſia and Moravia, on the S by Auſtria, and on the W by Bavaria. It is 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and is fertile in corn, ſaffron, hops, and paſture. In the mountains are mines of gold and ſilver, and, in ſome places, they find diamonds, granates, copper, and lead. The Roman catholic religion is the principal; tho' there are many proteſtants. The chief rivers are the Muldaw, Elbe, and Oder. Their language is Sclavonian, with a mixture of German. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. The capital town is Prague.

BOHOL, one of the Philippine Iſlands, to the N of Mindanao. Lon. 122 5 E, lat. 10 0 N.

BOJADOR, a cape of Africa, in Negroland, diſcovered by the Portugueſe in 1412, and doubled by them in 1433. Lon. 14 27 W, lat. 26 12 N.

BOIANO, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in the Moliſe, at the foot of the Appennines, near the river Tilerno, 45 miles of Naples. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 41 30

BOITNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary in the county of Zoll, remarkable for baths, and the quantity of ſaffron about Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 48 42 N.

BOIS-LE-DUC, a large well fortified town of Dutch Brabant, between the Dommel and Aa, ſituate among moraſſes, 25 miles E by N of Breda, 45 NE of Antwerp, and 45 SSE of Amſterdam. It is the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. It was taken by the Dutch in 1629, and by the French in 1794. Lon. 5 16 E, lat. 51 42

BOKHARA, a city of Uſbec Tartary, capital of Bokharia. In 1219 it was beſieged by Jenghiz Khan, taken and deſtroyed, but was by his orders rebuilt, and is now large and populous. It is ſeated on a riſing ground, with a ſleander wall of earth, and a dry ditch. The houſes are low, built moſtly of mud; but the caravanſaries and moſques, which are numerous, are all of brick. The bazars, or market-places which have been fine buildings, are now moſtly in ruins. There is alſo a ſtately building for the education of the prieſts. Great numbers of Jews and Arabians frequent this place; but they are frequently deprived of all their properties by the khan or his attendants at pleaſure. It is 138 miles W by S of Samarcand. Lon. 65 50 E, lat. 39 10

BOKHARIA, BOCHARIA, or BUCHARIA, a general name for all that vaſt tract of land lying between Karazm, and the Chinese deſert bordering on China. It is divided into Great and Little Bukharia. Great Bukharia is ſituated between 34 and 42 N lat. and 76 and 92° E lon. It is bounded on the N by the river Sir; on the E by the kingdom of Kaſhgar, on the S by Perſia and the peninſula within the Ganges, and on the W by the country of Karazm. It is an exceeding rich and fertile country; the mountains abound with the richeſt mines; the valleys are of an aſtoniſhing fertility; the fields are covered with graſs the height of a man, and the rivers abound with excellent fiſh. Little Bukharia is ſufficiently populous and fertile; but the great elevation of the land, joined to the height of the mountains which bound it in ſeveral parts, renders it much colder than from its ſituation might be expected. It contains rich mines of gold and ſilver.

BOLAROLA, one of the Society Iſlands in the S Pacific Ocean, four leagues, N of Otaha. Lon. 151 52 W, lat. 16

BOLCHERESK, a town of Kamtſchatka on the river Bolchoireka, 22 miles above

..., in the ſea of Okotſk. Lon. 156 ... lat. 52 54 N.

...ESLAPE, or BUNTZLAU, a town of ... on the Bobar 17 miles NE of ... Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 51 12 N.

...INGBROKE, a town in Lincolnſhire, ... a market on Tueſday, ſeated at the ... of a river, which falls into the With- ... It is 29 miles E of Lincoln, and 131 ... E of London. Lon. 0 7 E, lat. ... 12 N.

...LISLAW, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles ... of Prague. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 50 25 N.

...KWOITZ, a town of Sileſia, 12 miles ... Glogaw. Lon. 16 29 E, lat. 51 58 N.

BOLOGNA, an ancient city of Italy, ... of the Bologneſe, with an arch- ...'s ſee, and a univerſity. It lies at the ... the Appennine mountains, in a fruit- ...ain and ſalubrious air. The river ... runs near its walls, and the Reno, ... turns 400 mills for the ſilk works, ... the city. There are a great num- ... of palaces, particularly the Palazzo ...co, in which the cardinal legate, or ...y of the pope, reſides. In the area ... this palace, is a noble marble foun- ... the principal figure of which, a Nep- ...n bronze, eleven feet high, the work- ...ip of Giovanni di Bologna, is high- ...eemed. The anatomical theatre, be- ...its muſeum, is adorned with ſtatues ...ebrated phyſicians. The church of Petronius is the largeſt in Bologna; ... the pavement of this, Caſſini drew ...meridian line. There are 168 other ...hes. Though the nobility are not ... many of their palaces are furniſhed ... magnificent taſte, and contain paint- ...ot great value; the palaces having ...built and ornamented when the fami- ... of the proprietors were richer, and ... the fineſt works of architecture and ...ing could be procured on eaſier terms. ... private houſes are well built; and ...city contains 80,000 inhabitants. ...carry on a conſiderable trade in ſilks ...velvets, which are manufactured here ...reat perfection. The ſurrounding ...try produces immenſe quantities of ...me, flax, and hemp, and furniſhes ...Europe with ſauſages, macaroni, ..., eſſences, and even lapdogs. Bo- ... was taken by the French in 1796, but ...e been retaken by Suwarrow. It is ... at the foot of the Appennines, 22 ... SE of Modena, and 175 NW of ... Lon. 11 21 E, lat. 44 30 N.

...GNESE, a province of Italy, in ...ritory of the church, bounded on ...by the Ferrareſe, on the W by Mo- ...a the S by Tuſcany, and on the E by Romagna. It is watered by many ſmall rivers, which render the ſoil the moſt fertile of any in Italy. It produces all ſorts of grain and fruits, particularly muſcadine grapes, which are in high eſteem. The country round Bologna ſeems one continued garden. The vineyards are not divided by hedges, but by rows of elms and mulberry trees; the vines hanging in feſtoons, from one tree to another, in a beautiful manner. There are alſo mines of alum and iron. Bologna is the capital.

BOLSENNA, a town of Italy, on a lake of the ſame name, 45 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 42 38 N.

BOLSWAERT, a town of the United Provinces, in W Frieſland, eight miles N of Slooten. Lon. 5 25 E, lat. 53 3 N.

BOLTON, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Monday. It has been enriched by the manufacture of fuſtians, counterpanes, dimities, and muſlins. It is 11 miles NW of Mancheſter, and 239 NNW of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 53 33 N.

BOLZANO, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, on the river Eiſach, 27 miles N of Trent. Lon. 11 26 E, lat. 46 35 N.

BOMAL, a town of Auſtrian Luxemburg, on the river Ourt, 20 miles S of Liege. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 58 18 N.

BOMBAY, an iſland of Hindooſtan, one of the three preſidencies of the Engliſh E India Company, by which their oriental territories are governed. It is ſituated on the W coaſt of the Deccan, ſeven miles in length, and 20 in circumference. It came to the Engliſh by the marriage of Charles II with Catharine of Portugal. It contains a ſtrong and capacious fortreſs, a large city, dockyard and marine arſenal. The ground is barren, and good water ſcarce. It was formerly counted very unhealthy; but by draining the bogs, and other methods, the air is greatly altered for the better. It has abundance of cocoanuts, but ſcarce any corn or cattle. The inhabitants are of ſeveral nations, and very numerous. It is 150 miles S of Surat. Lon. 72 38 E, lat. 18 58 N.

BOMENE, a ſeaport of the United Provinces, in Zealand, on the N ſhore of the iſland of Schowen. Lon. 4 0 E, lat. 51 42 N.

BOMMEL, a town of the United Provinces, in the iſle of Overflacke, ſeven miles W of Williamſtadt.

BOMMEL, a handſome town of Dutch Guelderland, in the iſland of Bommel-Waert, ſeated on the Waal, ſix miles NE of Hueſden.

BOMMEL-WAERT, an iſland of Dutch Guelderland, formed by the junction of the Waal and the Maeſe. It is 15 miles

long and five broad. It was taken by the French in 1794.

Bonaire, an island of S America, near the N coast of Terra Firma, to the SE of Curacao, belonging to the Dutch. Lon. 68 18 W, lat. 12 16 N.

Bonayentura, a bay, harbour, and fort of S America, in Popayan, 90 miles E of Cali. Lon. 75 18 W, lat. 3 20 N.

Bonavista, the most eastern of the Cape de Verd Islands. Lon 22 47 W, lat. 16 0 N.

Bonavista, a cape on the E side of the island of Newfoundland.

Bondou is bounded on the east by Bambouk; on the south-east, and south, by Tenda, and the Simbani Wilderness; on the south-west by Woolli; on the West by Foota Torra; and on the north, by Kajaaga. The country, like that of Woolli, is very generally covered with woods, but the land is more elevated, and towards the Faleme river, rises into considerable hills. In native fertility the soil is not surpassed, (according to Mr. Park,) by any part of Africa. From the central situation of Bondou, between the Gambia and Senegal rivers, it is become a place of great resort, both for the Slatees, who generally pass through it, in going from the Coast to the interior countries; and for occasional traders, who frequently come hither from the inland countries, to purchase salt. By means of the duties, which are very heavy, the King of Bondou is well supplied with arms and ammunition; a circumstance which makes him formidable to the neighbouring states. The chief inhabitants are the Foulahs who are in general of a tawny complexion, with small features, and soft silky hair. They are naturally of a mild and gentle disposition, but the uncharitable maxims of the Koran have made them less hospitable to strangers, and more reserved in their behaviour than the Mandingoes. They evidently consider all the Negro natives as their inferiors; and when talking of different nations, always rank themselves among the white people. Their government differs from that of the Mandingoes chiefly in this, that they are more immediately under the influence of the Mahomedan laws; for all the chief men (the king excepted) and a large majority of the inhabitants of Bondou, are Mussulmen, and the authority and laws of the Prophet, are every where looked upon as sacred and decisive. In the exercise of their faith, however, they are not very intolerant towards such of their countrymen as still retain their ancient superstitions. Religious persecution is not known among them, nor is it necessary; for the system of Mahomet is made to support itself by means abundantly more efficacious. By establishing small schools in the different towns, where many of the Pagans as well as Mahomedan children are taught to read the Koran, and instructed in the tenets of the Prophet, the Mahomedan priests fix a bias on the minds, and form the character of their young disciples, which no accidents of life can ever afterwards remove or alter. Many of these little schools Mr. Park visited in his progress through the country, and observed with pleasure the great docility and submissive deportment of the children.

Bonifacio, a seaport of Corsica, well fortified, and populous; 37 miles S of Ajaccio. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 41 25 N.

Bonn, an ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, and the residence of the elector, whose gardens are magnificent and open to the public. It contains 12,000 inhabitants, and has a flourishing university. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Rhine, 10 miles S by E of Cologne. Lon. 7 12 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Bonna, or Bona, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers. It was taken by Charles V, in 1535, and is 200 miles E of Algiers. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 36 N.

Bonnestable, a town of France, in the province of Maine, now in the department of Sarte, 15 miles NE of Mans. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 48 11 N.

Bonneval, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. It had before the French revolution a fine Benedictine abbey, and is seated on the Loire, eight miles N of Chateaudun. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 48 12 N.

Bonneville, a town of Savoy, capital of Faucigny, seated on the river Arve, at the foot of a mountain called the Mole. It is 20 miles S of Geneva. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 46 32 N.

Boodge-boodge, a town of Hindostan Proper, capital of the rajah of Cuttack, 330 miles NE of Surat. Lon. 68 0 E, lat. 23 16 N.

Bootan, a country NE of Hindostan Proper, between Bengal and Thibet, which last it is a feudatory. The uppermost ridge of the Bootan mountains is near a mile and a half perpendicular above the plains of Bengal, in a horizontal distance of only 15 miles; and from the summit the astonished traveller looks down on the plains, as on an extensive

...k him. The capital is Taffafu-

...FFINGEN, a free imperial town of ..., on the river Egypt, four miles E ...lan. Lon. 10 21 E, lat. 48 55 N.

...PART, a town of Germany, in the ...ishopric of Treves, at the foot of ...ountain, near the Rhine, eight miles ... Coblentz. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 50 16

BORCH, a town of the duchy of ...deburg, on the Elbe, 14 miles NE ...Magdeburg. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 52 19

...RCHLOEN, a town of Weſtphalia, ...e biſhopric of Liege, 15 miles NW ...ege. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 50 50 N.

BOREHAM, a village in Eſſex, three ... NE of Chelmsford, famous for a ... fabric, built by Henry VIII. which ... now ruinous, was once the moſt ...nificent building in this country.

BORGO, a town of Sweden, on the ... of Finland, 20 miles NE of Hel...ors. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 60 34 N.

BORGOFORTE, a town of Italy, in the ...y of Mantua, on the river Po, 10 ... S of Mantua. Lon. 10 53 E, lat. ... N.

BORGO-SAN-DOMINO, an epiſcopal ... of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 15 ... NW of Parma. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. ... N.

BORGO-DI-SAN-SEPULCHRO, an epiſ...n town of Tuſcany, 40 miles E of ...ence. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 43 32 N.

BORGO-VAL-DI-TARO, a ſmall town of ... in the duchy of Parma, 20 miles S ... Parma. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 44 30 N.

BORJA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, ... miles SE of Tarazona. Lon. 1 16 W, ... 6 N.

BORIQUEN, an iſland of the W Indies, ... Porto-Rico. The Engliſh ſettled here, ... were driven away by the Spaniards. ... uninhabited, though fertile, and the ... good. Here is a great number of ...rabs, whence ſome call it Crab Iſland. ... 66 0 W, lat. 18 0 N.

BORKELO, a ſtrong town of the Unit... Provinces, in Zutphen, on the river ..., 10 miles E of Zutphen. Lon. 6 ..., lat. 52 21 N.

BORNIO, a town of the country of the ..., capital of a county of the ſame ..., bounded on the S by the eſtate of ..., on the E by the territory of Auſ... and on the S and W by Caddea. It ... about 1000 inhabitants, and has a ... appearance. The houſes are of ... plaiſtered: a few make a tolerable ... amid many with paper windows; and ſeveral, like the Italian cottages, have only wooden window ſhutters. It is 40 miles SE of Coire. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 46 25 N.

BORNEO, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, diſcovered by the Portugueſe in 1521, before the diſcovery of New Holland, thought to be the largeſt in the world, being 1800 miles in circumference. It is ſeated under the equator, that line cutting it almoſt thro' the middle. It is almoſt of a circular figure, abounds with gold, and the fineſt diamonds in the Indies are found in its rivers, being probably waſhed down from the hills by torrents. It produces likewiſe rice, pepper, fruits and bees-wax, which laſt is uſed inſtead of money. The beaſts are oxen, buffaloes, deer, goats, elephants, tigers and monkeys. This iſland has fine rivers eſpecially towards the W and S. The rainy ſeaſon continues for eight months in the year, and, as during that time all the flat country is overflowed, the air is rendered very unhealthful, and the inhabitants are forced to build their houſes on floats which they make faſt to trees. The houſes have but one floor with partitions made of cane. The people are very ſwarthy and go almoſt naked. There are Mahometans on the ſea-coaſt; but the reſt are Gentoos. The E India Company had factories here; but differences ariſing between them and the natives, they were driven away or murdered. The capital, of the ſame name, is large and populous, with a good harbour, and ſeated on the NW ſide. Lon. 112 27 E, lat. 4 55 N.

BORNHOLM, an iſland of the Baltic Sea, 20 miles SE of Schonen in Sweden. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 54 55 N.

BORNOU, an extenſive country in Africa, bounded on the NW by Fezzan, on the N by the deſert of Bilma, on the SE by Caſhna, and on the SW by Nubia. It extends from 12 to 22 degrees of E lon. and from 17 to 21 degrees of N lat. The northern part is poor, and like the reſt of the provinces of Zaara: but all the reſt is well watered by ſprings and rivers that tumble down with a dreadful noiſe from the mountains; rendering the country prolific in corn, graſs, and fruits, and giving it a pleaſing aſpect. The eaſtern and weſtern frontiers are divided into mountains and valleys, the latter being all covered with flocks of cattle, fields of rice and millet, and many of the mountains with wood, fruit-trees, and cotton. The climate is ſaid to be characterized by exceſſive, though not by uniform heat. Two ſeaſons, one commencing ſoon after

the middle of April, the other at the same period in October, divide the year. The first is introduced by violent winds, that bring with them, from the SE and S, an intense heat, with a deluge of sultry rain, and such tempests of thunder and lightning as destroy multitudes of the cattle and many of the people. At the commencement of the second season, the ardent heat subsides; the air becomes soft and mild, and the weather perfectly serene. The complexion of the natives is black; but they are not of the negro cast. The dress of the greater part consists of shirts of blue cotton manufactured in the country, of a red cap imported from Tripoli, and a white muslin turban from Cairo. Nose-rings of gold are worn by the principal people. But the only covering of the poorer sort, is sometimes a kind of girdle for the waist. They cultivate Indian corn, the horse-bean of Europe, the common kidney bean, cotton, hemp, and indigo. They have figs, grapes, apricots, pomegranates, lemons, limes, and melons. Horses, asses, mules, dogs, horned cattle, goats, sheep, and camels (of the flesh of which they are very fond) are the common animals. Their bees are so numerous, that the wax is often thrown away as an article of no value. Their game consists of the partridge, wild duck, and ostrich, the flesh of which they prize above every other. Their other wild animals are the lion, leopard, civet cat, wolf, fox; the elephant, which is not common, and of which they make no use; the antelope, camelopardalis, crocodile, and hippopotamus. They are much infested with snakes, scorpions, centipedes, and toads. More than thirty different languages are said to be spoken in Bornou and its dependencies; and the reigning religion is the Mahometan. Their monarchy is elective. On the death of the sovereign, the privilege of choosing a successor from among his sons, is conferred on three persons, whose age, and character for wisdom, are denoted by the title of elders. These retire to a sequestered place, the avenues to which are guarded; and while their deliberations last, the princes are confined in separate chambers of the palace. The choice being made, they proceed to the apartment of the sovereign elect, and conduct him to the gloomy place where the corpse of his father, that cannot be interred till the conclusion of this awful ceremony, awaits his arrival. There the elders expatiate to him on the virtues and defects of his deceased parent; describing with panegyric or censure, the measures that exalted or sunk the glory of his reign. The sultan is said to have 500 ladies in his seraglio, and that his stud likewise consists of 500 horses. He has a vast army, which consists almost entirely of horse: the sabre, lance, pike, and bow, are their weapons of offence, and a shield of hides is their armour. In their manners the people are courteous and humane: they are passionately fond of play, the lower classes of draughts; and the higher excel in chess. The capital is of the same name.

BORNOU, the capital of the empire of Bornou, situate in a flat country, on the banks of a small river. It consists of a multitude of houses, neatly plastered both within and without, with clay and mud; but they are so irregularly placed that the spaces between them cannot be called streets. Their mosques are constructed of brick and earth; and they have schools, in which the koran is taught as in the principal towns of Barbary. The royal palace, forming a kind of citadel, is built in a corner of the town. Bornou is surrounded by a wall, and is 650 miles S of Mourozok. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 19 40 N.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a borough in the west riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Ure, over which is a stone bridge. It sends two members to parliament; and is 17 miles NW of York, and 218 N by W of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 54 10 N.

BORROWDALE, a dreary district in the S part of Cumberland, abounding beyond any other part of the world, with the finest sort of black lead or wad; the mines of which are only opened at intervals, and then carefully closed again lest this precious substance should become too common. Copper, lead, and calamine are also found in this tract.

BORROWSTOUNNESS, or BONESS, a village of Linlithgowshire, on the frith of Forth, surrounded with coal pits and salt pans. It has a good part, but its trade is not on the increase.

BOSA, an ancient seaport of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, and a castle, on a river of the same name, 17 miles SE of Alghero. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 40 29 N.

BOSCO, or BOSCHI, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Arbe, 8 miles E of Alexandria. Lon. 8 52 E, lat. 44 54 N.

BOSCOBEL, a village in Shropshire, nine miles SE of Newport, noted for the Oak, in which Charles was hid, and to which the parliament soldiers pass by in quest of him, after the battle of Worcester. The tree is now almost cut away by travellers.

Bosna Serago, a large and ſtrong ... of Turkey and capital of Bofnia, ... on the river Boſna, 110 miles SW ... grade. Lon. 17 57 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Bosnia, a province of Turkey in Eu... bounded on the N by Sclavonia, on ... E by Servia, on the S by Albania, and the W by Croatia and Dalmatia. ... is the capital.

Bossiney, a borough in Cornwall, that ... two members to parliament. It is ... on the Briſtol Channel, 17 miles ... of Launceſton, and 233 W by S of ... don. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 50 45 N.

Bost, a ſtrong town of Perſia, capital ... ſtan. Lon. 64 15 E, lat. 31 50 N.

Boston, a borough in Lincolnſhire, ... a market on Wedneſday and Satur... It is ſeated on both ſides of the Wi..., not far from its influx into the ſea; ... its harbour can admit veſſels of inſe... burden only. It has a navigation from ...oln, partly by the Witham, and partly ... canal, at the termination of which, ...ſton, is a large and curious ſluice; ... there is another canal to Bourn. It ... flouriſhing town, with a ſpacious mar...place, and the tower of its Gothic ...h is one of the moſt lofty and elegant ...e kind, and a noted ſeamark. It is ...miles SE of Lincoln, and 115 N of ...don. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 53 1 N.

Boston, the capital of Maſſachuſets, N America, built in 1630. It is ſeated ... peninſula, of about four miles circum...ence, at the bottom of a fine bay, in a ... convenient ſituation for trade. The ...n ſtands about nine miles from the ...th of the bay, at whoſe entrance are ...al ſmall rocks and iſlands, ſome of ...ch are inhabited. There is but one ...channel to approach the harbour; and ...is narrow, that two ſhips can hardly ...thro' abreaſt; but within the harbour ...re is room for 500 ſail to anchor. At ...bottom of the bay is a noble pier near ...o feet in length; along which on the ...ſide extends a row of warehouſes for ...merchants; and to this pier ſhips of ...greateſt burden may come and unload ...out the help of boats. The greateſt ...of the town lies round the harbour ...the form of a half-moon, the country ...ng it riſing gradually and affording a ...tiful proſpect. The ſtreets are hand...particularly that extending from the ...to the town-houſe; and there are 16 ...ches of various denominations. On ...W ſide of the town is the Mall, a ...tiful public walk. Boſton was the ..., in the neighbourhood of which the ...oſtilities commenced, in 1775, between the coloniſts and the troops of the mother country, who evacuated the town in March 1776. It is 356 miles NE of Philadelphia. Lon. 70 33 W, lat. 42 25 N.

Bosworth, or Market Bosworth, a town in Leiceſterſhire with a market on Wedneſday, ſeated on a high hill, and famous for the battle which decided for ever the conteſts between the houſes of York and Lancaſter. It is 13 miles NW of Leiceſter, and 106 NNW of London. Lon. 1 18 W, lat. 52 40 N.

Botany Bay, a bay of New S Wales, on the E coaſt of New Holland, ſo called from the great quantity of herbs found on the ſhore. It was originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain, which, in the ſequel, took place at Port Jackſon, 15 miles further to the N. Lon. 151 22 E, lat. 34 0 S.

Botany Island, a ſmall iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, to the SE of New Caledonia. Lon. 167 16 E, lat. 22 26 S.

Bothnia, a province in Sweden, on a gulf of the ſame name, which divides it into two parts, called E and W Bothnia.

Botesdale. See Buddesdale.

Botwar, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wurtemberg, 15 miles SE of Hailbron. Lon. 9 32 W, lat. 49 9 N.

Botzenburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Elbe. Lon. 10 48 E, lat. 53 30 N.

Bova, an epiſcopal town of Naples, near the Appennines, 28 miles SE of Reggio. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 37 50 N.

Bouchain, a fortified town of France, in the departument of the North and late French Hainault, divided into two parts by the Scheld. It is nine miles W of Valenciennes. Lon. 3 21 E, lat. 50 18 N.

Bouchart, a town of France, lately in the province of Touraine, now in the departument of Indre and Loire, ſituate in an iſland of the river Vienne, 15 miles SSW of Tours.

Boudry, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Neufchatel. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 47 1 N.

Bouillon, a town of France, in the duchy of the ſame name, and territory of Luxemburg. It has a caſtle, ſeated on an almoſt inacceſſible rock, near the river Semois, 12 miles N of Sedan. Lon. 5 20 E, lat, 49 45 N.

Bovignes, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Meuſe, ten miles S of Namur. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 19 N.

Bovino, an epiſcopal town of Naples,

in Capitanata, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 15 miles NE of Benevento. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 41 17 N.

BOULOGNE, a large seaport of France, in the department of the straits of Calais and late province of Boulonnois. It was lately an episcopal see; and is divided into two towns, the higher and the Lower. The former is strong both by nature and art; and the latter is only surrounded by a single wall. The harbour has a mole for the safety of the ships; and which at the same time, prevents it from being choaked up. It is seated at the mouth of the Lianne, 14 miles S of Calais. Lon. 1 42 E, lat. 50 44 N.

BOURBON, an island of Africa, in the Indian Ocean, 60 miles long, and 45 broad. There is not a safe harbour in the island; but many good roads for shipping. It is for the most part mountainous, but in some places there are very beautiful and fertile plains. The climate is hot, but not to such a degree as might be expected from its situation, the breezes from the mountains being constant, and very refreshing. On the SE is a volcano. It is a fertile island; producing, in particular, excellent tobacco. The French settled here in 1672, and had some considerable towns in the island; but it now belongs to the English E India Company. It is 300 miles E of Madagascar. Lon. 55 30 E, lat. 20 52 N.

BOURBON LANCI, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its castle, and hot baths. It has a large marble pavement, called the Great Bath, which is a work of the Romans. It is 15 miles SW of Autun. Lon. 4 6 E, lat. 46 47 N.

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBEAU, a town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois, situate in a bottom, near the river Allier. It is remarkable for its baths which are very hot, and for giving name to the family of the late unfortunate king of France. It is 15 miles W of Moulins, and 362 S of Paris. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 46 35 N.

BOURBONNE-LES BAINS, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, famous for its hot baths. It is 17 miles E of Langres. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 47 54 N.

BOURBONNOIS, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Nivernois and Berry, on the W by Berry and a small part of Marche, on the S by Auvergne, and on the E by Burgundy and Forez. abounds in corn, fruit, pasture, wood, ga. and wine. It now forms the departm. of Allier.

BOURDEAUX, an ancient city France, in the department of Giron and late province of Guienne. It w. archbishop's see; has a university, an academy of arts and sciences. It is b. in the form of a bow, of which the r. Garonne is the string. This river is. dered by a large quay, and the water. four yards at full tide, for which reason largest vessels can come up to it very nea. The castle called the *Trumpet*, is seated the entrance of the quay, and the river r. round its walls. The town has 12 gat and near another castle are fine walks u. der several rows of trees. The ancient ty of Bourdeaux, though considerable point of size, was ill built, badly pa. without police, or any of these munic. regulations, indispensibly requisite to r. der a city splendid or elegant. It has. tirely changed its appearance within th. last 40 years. The public edifices are v. noble, and all the streets newly built regular and handsome. The quays four miles in length, and the river itse. considerably broader than the Thames London bridge. The beauty of the r. Garonne and the beauty of the surroun. country were probably the causes wh. induced the Romans to lay the foundat. of this city. The ruins of a very la. amphitheatre yet remain, constructed der the emperor Galienus, built of bri. likewise several aqueducts. It is 87 m. S of Rochelle, and 325 SW of Paris. L. 0 34 W, lat. 44 50 N.

BOURDINES, a town of the Austr. Netherlands, in Namur, five miles NW. Huy. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 50 35 N.

BOURG, a town of France, la. in the province of Bresse. Near this. is the magnificent church and monas. of the late Augustins. Bourg is seated. the river Reslousse, 20 miles SE of M. con, and 233 of Paris. Lon. 5 19 E, l. 46 11 N.

BOURG, a town of France, lately in. province of Guienne, now in the dep. ment of Gironde, with a good harbour the Dorgogne, near the point of land fo. ed by the junction of that river with. Garonne, which is called the Bec-d'Am. It is 15 miles N of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 W, lat. 45 5 N.

BOURG, a town of the island Cayenne, in S America. Lon. 52 50 W lat. 5 2 N.

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Bourganeuf, a town of France lately in the province of Marche, now in the department of Creuſe. It had formerly an epiſcopal ſee and univerſity. Bourganeuf is ſeated on the river Taurion, 20 miles NE of Limoges, and 200 S of Paris. Lon. 1 35 E, lat. 45 59 N.

Bourges, an ancient city of France in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. It ſtands upon a great deal of ground but is but thinly peopled with women ſtudents and eccleſiaſtics, the whole number of ſtudents only amounting to about 18,000. It is the birthplace of Louis XI, the Nero of France; and the celebrated preacher Bourdaloue. It is ſeated on the rivers Auron and Yevre, 25 miles NW of Nevers, and 125 S of Paris. Lon. 2 28 E, lat. 47 5 N.

Bourget, a town of Savoy, on a lake of the ſame name, ſix miles N of Chamberry. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 45 41 N.

Bourg-la-Reine, a town of France, a league S of Paris.

Bourmont, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champaigne, 22 miles E by N of Chaumont. Lon. 5 43 E, lat. 48 14 N.

Bourn, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a good market on Saturday. It is ſeated near a ſpring, called Bourn Well-head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town. From Bourn is a navigable canal to Boſton. It is 35 miles S of Lincoln, and 97 N of London. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Bouro, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, between the Moluccas and Celebes, ſubject to the Dutch, who have a fortreſs there. Some mountains in it are extremely high, and the ſea on one ſide is uncommonly deep. It produces nutmegs and maſs, cocoa and banana trees, and many vegetables introduced by the Dutch. The rivers of the rivers are infeſted by crocodiles of an aſtoniſhing ſize, who devour all beaſts as fall in their way; and men are protected from their fury by no other method than carrying torches. Bouro is 180 miles in circumference. Lon. 127 25 E, lat. 3 30 S.

Bourton-on-the-Hill, a village in Gloceſterſhire, on the ſide of a hill, with a fine proſpect into Oxfordſhire. It is five miles from Stow, and 30 from Glouceſter.

Bourton-on-the-Water, a village, a mile from the preceeding place, watered by a river that riſes near it, which ſpreads 30 feet wide, and over which is a ſtone bridge. Adjoining to it is a Roman camp, where coins and other antiquities are dug up.

Boussac, a town of France, in the department of Creuſe and late province of Marche, with a caſtle almoſt inacceſſible, 25 miles NE of Gueret.

Bouton, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, 12 miles SE of Celebes. The inhabitants are ſmall, but well ſhaped, and of a dark olive complexion. Their religion is Mahometaniſm. Lon. 123 30 E, lat. 5 0 S.

Bow, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated at the ſource of a river that falls into the Taw, 14 miles NW of Exeter, and 188 W by S of London. Lon. 3 49 W, lat. 50 50 N.

Bow, or Stratford le Bow, a conſiderable village in Middleſex, two miles ENE of London. It is ſaid that the bridge here, was the firſt ſtone one built in England, and that from its arches it received the name of Bow.

Bowness. See Bulness.

Boxley, a village in Kent, near Maidſtone, famous for an abbey of Ciſtertian monks, founded by William earl of Kent in 1146, the remains of which ſtill exiſt. In this abbey, Edward II granted the charter to the city of London, empowering them to elect a mayor from their own body.

Boxtel, a town of Dutch Brabant, on the river Bommel, eight miles S of Boiſle-duc. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Boxthude, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, ſeated on a brook which falls into the Elbe, 12 miles SW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 53 26 N.

Boyle, or Abbey Boyle, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Roſcommon. It is ſeated near lake Key, 23 miles N of Roſcommon.

Boyne, a river of Ireland, which riſes in Queen's-county, and runs by Trim and Cavan, into the Iriſh Channel, below Drogheda. Here the deciſive battle was fought between James II. and William III.

Boyolo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, capital of a territory of the ſame name, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is 15 miles SW of Mantua. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 45 6 N.

Braan, a river of Scotland, which deſcending from the hills of Perthſhire, E of loch Tay, falls into the Tay above Dunkeld. Upon this river is a grand ſcene, at a place called the Rumbling Bridge. Under an arch, thrown over a narrow chaſm, between two projecting rocks, the river is precipitated in a fall of near 50 feet.

Brabant, a dutchy of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by Holland, on the NE

by Guelderland, on the E by Liege, on the S by Namur, and on the W by Hainault, Flanders, and Zealand. It is divided into Dutch Brabant and Auſtrian Brabant watered by ſeveral rivers of which the Scheld, the Ruppel, and the Dommel are the chief. It was overrun by the French in 1794.

BRACCIANO, a town of Italy in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a lake of the ſame name, 12 miles NW of Rome. There are ſome celebrated baths to the W of the town. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 42 3 N.

BRACKLAW, a ſtrong town of Poland in Podolia, on the river Bog, 85 miles E of Kaminieck. Lon. 28 30 E, lat. 48 49 N.

BRACKLEY, a borough in Northamptonſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It is ſeated on the river Ouſe, and contains two churches, and had formerly a college, now a freeſchool. It is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It lies 18 miles S of Northampton, and 64 NW of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 52 2 N.

BRAD, a town of Sclavonia, on the river Save, 18 miles S of Poſega. Lon. 18 56 E, lat. 45 19 N.

BRADESLEY, or BADESLEY, a village near Bromſgrove, in Worceſterſhire, where are the ruins of a ſuperb abbey, founded by empreſs Maud, mother of Henry II.

BRADFIELD, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Thurſday, 16 miles N of Chelmsford. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 51 58 N.

BRADFORD, a town in Wilts, with a market on Monday. It is the centre of the greateſt manufacture of ſuperfine cloths in England, which it ſhares with the ſurrounding towns of Trowbridge, Melkſham, Corſham, and Chippenham. It is ſeated on the Avon, 11 miles W of Devizes and 102 of London. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 51 20 N.

BRADFORD, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Monday. It is ſeated on a branch of the Aire, 36 miles SW of York, and 193 NNW of London, and has a trade in ſhalloons, everlaſtings, &c. which are made in the neighbourhood. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 53 49 N.

BRAE-MAR, a fertile vale in Aberdeenſhire, ſurrounded by rugged precipices. Here the earl of Mar began the rebellion in 1715. It is 27 miles NW of Aberdeen.

BRAGA, a town of Portugal, capital of Entre-Minho-e-Douero, ſeated on the river Cavado, 180 miles N of Liſbon. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 41 42 N.

BRAGANZA, the capital of the duchy of Braganza, in Portugal. It is divided into two towns, the Old and the New: Old is ſeated on an eminence, ſurrou... by double walls; and the New ſtan... a plain, at the foot of a mountain, an... defended by a fort. It is ſeated on Sabor, 32 miles NW of Miranda. Lon. 30 W, lat. 42 2 N.

BRAILA, a town of Turkey in Eur... in Walachia, on the Danube. It ha... caſtle taken by the Ruſſians in 1711, afterward given back.

BRAILOW, a town of Poland, in P... lia, on the river Bog, 30 miles NW Bracklaw. Lon. 28 0 E, lat. 49 12 N.

BRAIN LE COMTE, a town of Aus... Hainault, 15 miles SW of Bruſſels. L... 4 6 E, lat. 50 41 N.

BRAINTREE, a town in Eſſex, wit... market on Wedneſday, noted for a c... ſiderable manufacture of bays. It i... miles N of Chelmsford, and 41 NE of L... don. 0 40 E, lat. 51. 55 N.

BRAKEL, a town of Weſtphalia, in biſhopric of Paderborn, ſeated on rivulet Brught, 12 miles E of Paderb... Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 51 46 N.

BRALIO, a mountain of the Alps, the country of the Griſons, which ſepa... the valley of Munſter from the coun... Bormio.

BRAMANT, a town of Savoy, on river Arck, 35 miles NW of Turin. L... 7 5 E, lat. 45 25 N.

BRAMBER, a borough in Suſſex, ſends two members to parliament. L... 47 miles S by W of London. Lon. ... W, lat. 50 52 N.

BRAMPTON, a town in Cumberl... with a market on Tueſday. It is ſ... on the river Iſthin, near the Picts Wall, is eight miles NE of Carliſle, and NNW of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 58 N.

BRAMPTON, a village in Herefordſ... one mile S of Roſs. Here are the ruin... a magnificent caſtle.

BRANCASTER, a village in Norfolk, ancient Branodunum, a conſiderable man city, where ancient coins have b... frequently dug up.

BRANCHON, a town of the Auſt... Netherlands, in Namur, on the r... Mehaigne, eight miles N of Namur. L... 4 40 E, lat. 50 36 N.

BRANDELS, a town of Bohemia, on river Elbe, 10 miles NE of Prague. L... 14 45 E, lat. 50 15 N.

BRANDENBURGH, a country of G... many, bounded on the N by Pome... and Meclenburg; on the E by Poland, the S by Sileſia, Luſatia, Upper Sax... and Magdeburg; and on the W by

burg. It is divided into five principal ... the Old Marche, Pregnitz, the ... Marche, Ucker Marche, and the ... Marche. Berlin is the capital; and ... principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, ..., Ucker, Oder, and Warte. The ... part of the inhabitants are Lu... ans; but the Papists are tolerated.

BRANDENBURG, a town of Germany, ... ded into the Old and New Town, by ... Havel, which separates the fort from ... It is 26 miles W of Berlin. Lon. ... 1, lat. 52 45 N.

BRANDON, a village in Suffolk, seated ... the Little Ouse, over which is a bridge, ... a ferry at a mile's distance; whence ... divided into Brandon, and Brandon-... which last has the most business, ... ase commodities are brought thither ... the isle of Ely. It is 12 miles N of ....

BRANSKA, a town of Transylvania, on ... iver Merish, 35 miles S of Weissem... Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 46 0 N.

BRASIL, a country of S America, which ... es the title of prince to the heir ap... nt to the crown of Portugal. The ... eastern part of S America is compre... ded under this name, and lies between ... quinoctial line and the tropic of Capri..., being 1560 miles in length, and 1000 ... adth. It was discovered in 1500, by ... rez Cabral, a Portuguese, who was ... ed upon it by a tempest. The air of this ..., though within the torrid zone, is ... perate and wholesome. The soil is ..., and produces sugar, tobacco, Indian ..., and several sorts of fruits and medi... drugs. The wood brought from ..., and hence so called, is of great use in ... red; and within the country there ..., and several sorts of precious stones, ... cattle carried over from Europe, in... se prodigiously. They have several ...als not known in Europe; among the ... a beautiful bird called Colibri which ... ize is not much larger than that of a ... ng, but sings as harmoniously as a ... ngale. The Portuguese chiefly in... the coast; for they have not pene... d far into the country. The inland ... are full of people of different lan... es; but they all agree in wearing no ... of clothes. They are of a copper ..., with long coarse black hair on ... heads, but without any on the other ... of their bodies, like the rest of the ... ericans. They are strong, lively, and ..., and being subject to few diseases, live ... g time. They love to adorn them... with feathers, and are fond of feasts, ... which they dance immoderately. They have no temples, nor any other sign of religion; and they make no manner of scruple to marry their nearest relations. They have huts made of the branches of trees, and covered with palm leaves. Their furniture consists chiefly in their hammocks, and dishes, or cups, made of calibashes, painted without of a red colour, and black within. Their knives are made of a sort of stone and split canes; and they have baskets of different sizes, chiefly made of palm leaves. Their arms are bows, arrows, and wooden clubs. When they travel they fasten their hammocks between two trees, and sleep all night therein. The Portuguese divide Brasil into fifteen governments, which are governed by a viceroy, who resides at St. Salvador, the capital.

BRASSA, one of the Shetland Islands, where is the noted Brassa Sound; in which 1000 sail may at once find commodious mooring.

BRASSAW, or CRONSTADT, a strong town of Transylvania, on the river Burczel, 50 miles E by N of Hermanstadt. Lon. 25 55 E, lat. 46 35 N.

BRAUBACH, a town of Germany, in Wetaravia, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, eight miles S of Coblentz.

BRAUNAW, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the river Kiun. 25 miles SW of Passau. Lon. 13 3 E, lat. 48 10 N.

BRAUNSBURG, a town of Poland, in New Prussia, with a commodious harbour, seated near the Baltic, 50 miles E of Dantzic. Lon. 20 6 E, lat. 54 22 N.

BRAUNFELD, a town of Germany in the county of Solms, with a handsome palace, 26 miles N by W of Francfort. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 50 21 N.

BRAVA, a town of Africa, on the coast of Ajan with a pretty good harbour. It is 80 miles from Magadoxo. Lon. 43 25 E, lat. 1 20 N.

BRAVO, one of the Cape-de-Verd Islands, remarkable for excellent wine, and inhabited by the Portuguese. Lon. 24 59 W, lat. 14 52 N.

BRAY, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, seated on St. George's Channel, 10 miles S of Dublin. Lon. 6 1 W, lat. 53 11 N.

BRAY, a village in Berkshire, seated on the Thames, one mile S of Maidenhead.

BRAZZA, a town and island on the coast of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, opposite Spalatro, and subject to Venice. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 43 50 N.

BREADALBANE. See ALBANY.

BRECHIN, a borough in Angusshire. It consists of one large handsome street, and two smaller; and is seated on the side of a small hill, washed by the river Southesk, over which there is a stone bridge of two large arches. It is a royal borough, and with four others sends a member to parliament. It lies at eight miles distance from Montrose, and the tide flows within two miles of the town. The cathedral is a Gothic pile, supported by 12 pillars. It is in length 166 feet; in breadth 61; part is ruinous, and part serves as a parish church. The west end of one of the aisles is entire; its door is Gothic, and the arch consists of many mouldings. The steeple is a handsome tower, 120 feet high; the four lower windows in form of long narrow openings. The top is battlemented, and from it rises a handsome spire. At a small distance from the aisle stand one of those singular round towers, whose use has so long baffled the conjectures of antiquaries. This tower has been observed to shake with the wind. The castle of Brechin was built on an eminence a little S of the town, and was gallantly defended against the English in 1303, by Sir Thomas Maule. The family of Panmure have now a house in the situation of the old castle. Its manufactures of coarse linen and sail-cloth are at present prosperous, it has a weekly market on Tuesday, to which great quantities of yarn are brought from the country for sale; there are also here several fairs through the year for cattle. It is 70 miles NE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 18 E, lat. 56 40 N.

BRECKNOCK, or BRECON, the capital of Brecknockshire, called by the Welsh Abber-Honddey, and seated at the confluence of the Honddey and Usk. It is an ancient place, as appears by the Roman coins that are often dug up here. It sends one member to parliament, and is 34 miles NW of Monmouth, and 162 W by N of London. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 51 54 N.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, a county of S Wales, 39 miles in length, and 27 in breadth; bounded on the E by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, on the S by Glamorganshire, on the W by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire, and on the N by Radnorshire. It is full of mountains, some of which are exceedingly high, particularly Monuchdenny hill, not far from Brecknock; but there are large fertile plains and vallies, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. Its principal rivers are the Wye and the Usk.

BREDA, a city of Dutch Brab. large, populous and well built. It is gularly fortified after the modern and is one of the strongest places on Dutch frontiers. It is seated on the Meck, in a marshy country, which may overflowed and rendered inaccessible to army. The great church is a noble structure, with a fine spire, 362 feet high. was taken by the French in 1793, again in 1795, when they overran Holl. It is 22 miles W by S of Bois-le-duc. NNE of Antwerp, and 60 S of Amsterd. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 51 35 N.

BREGENTZ, a town of Germany, pital of a county of the same name, in Tirol. It is seated on the lake of Consta seventy miles NE of Appenzel. Lon E, lat. 47 27 N.

BREHAR, the most mountainous of Scilly Islands, 30 miles W of the Lar. End. Lon. 6 42 W, lat. 50 2 N.

BRELE, a river of France, which vides the department of Lower Seine, fr that of Somme, and watering Eu, en the English Channel.

BREMGARTEN, a town of Switzerla in the free lower bailiwics, watered by Reuss between the cantons of Zuric Bern. The inhabitants deal chiefly paper; and are Papists. It is div into the Upper and Lower Town, a handsome bridge over the Reuss, and 10 miles W of Zuric. Lon. 8 17 E, 47 20 N.

BREMEN, a considerable town of G many, capital of a duchy of the same na with an archbishop's see, which is secular ed. It is divided by the Weser into Old and New Town. In 1739, w the inhabitants were asleep, the magaz of powder was set on fire by lightn and all the houses were shaken, as there had been an earthquake. It is miles E of Oldenburg. Lon. 8 48 E, 53 6 N.

BREMEN, a duchy of Germany, in circle of Lower Saxony, lying between Weser and the Elbe, of which the for separates it from Oldenburg, and the ot from Holstein. The air is cold; but country is fertile and well peopled. formerly belonged to the Swedes, but w sold to the elector of Hanover, in 17 In the winter it is subject to inundat and particularly in 1617, on Christmas-d several thousand cattle were drowned, side several hundreds of men. Bremen the capital.

BREMENWOERD, a town of Germa in the duchy of Bremen, 27 miles N Bremen. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 53 33 N.

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ENT, a town of Devonshire, with ket on Saturday, 26 miles SW of Exe- and 200 W by S of London. Lon. 4 lat. 50 33 N.

ENT, a river in Somersetshire, which in Selwood Forest, on the edge of and falls into Bridgewater Bay.

ENTE, a river which rises in the ric of Trent, and falls into the gulf ence, opposite that city.

RENTFORD, a town in Middlesex, a market on Tuesday. It is seated the Thames, into which at the W end the town, flows a rivulet called the . Here the freeholders of Middlesex the knights of the shire. It is di- into old and new Brentford, in h last are the church and market . It is seven miles W of London. . 10 W, lat. 51 26 N.

RENTWOOD, a town in Essex with a ket on Thursday. It stands on a eminence, 21 miles WSW of Chelms- , and 18 ENE of London. Lon. 0 25 t. 51 36 N.

RESCIA, a town of Italy, capital of ano, with a citadel, and a bishop's . It is seated on the Garza, 95 miles W nice. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 45 31 N.

RESCIANO, a province of Italy, in the ory of Venice; bounded on the N by ountry of the Grisons and the bishop- t Trent; on the E by lake Carda, the ncle, and the Mantuan; on the S by Mantuan and the Cremonese; and on W by Cremasco, Bergamo, and the ese. It is watered by several small , and is full of towns and villages, of Brescia is the capital.

RESELLO, a town of Italy, in the ese, on the river Po, 27 miles NW Modena. Lon. 10 41 E, lat. 44 50 N.

RESLAW, a large, rich, and populous of Germany, capital of Silesia, with hop's fee, and a university. It is at the conflux of the Oder and Ola, h last runs through several of the . All the houses are built with stone, it is surrounded by good walls, thened with ramparts and other . There are two islands near it, ed by the Oder; in one of which is a , whose tower was burnt by light- in 1730; in the other, called Thum, cathedral. The royal palace was ob- by the Jesuits, where they founded versity in 1702. The two principal ches belong to the protestants; near which is a college. It is 112 miles Prague, and 165 N of Vienna. Lon. , lat. 51 3 N.

BRESSE, a late province of France, which now forms the department of Ain. It is bounded on the N by Burgundy and Franche Comte, on the E by Savoy, on the S by the Viennois, and on the W by the Lyonois.

BRESSICI, or BRZESK, the capital of Polesia, in Poland, seated on the river Beg, 100 miles E of Warsaw. It is a fortified town, and has a castle built upon a rock. Here is a synagogue, resorted to by the Jews from all the countries in Europe. Lon. 24 6 E, lat. 52 4 N.

BRESSUIRE, a town of France, lately in the province of Poitou, now included in the department of the Two Sevres.

BREST, a town of France, in the department of Finesterre and late province of Brittany, with a castle seated on a craggy rock by the seaside. The streets are narrow, crooked, and all upon a declivity. The quay is above a mile in length. The arsenal was built by Lewis XIV, whose successor established a marine academy here in 1752. This is the best port in France, and has every accommodation for the navy. The English attempted in vain to take this place in 1694. It is 30 miles SE of Morlaix, and 325 N of Paris. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 48 22 N.

BRETAGNY, or BRITTANY, a late province of France, 150 miles in length, and 112 in breadth. It is surrounded by the ocean except on the E where it is united to Anjou, Maine, Normandy, and Poitou. The air is temperate, and it has large forests. It now forms the departments of the North Coast, Finisterre, Isle and Vilaine, Lower Loire, and Morbinan.

BRETEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, seated on the Iton, 15 miles SW of Evreux, and 65 W of Paris. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 48 56 N.

BRETON, CAPE, an island of N America, between 45 and 47° N lat. separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait, called Canso, and is 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a barren country, subject to fogs throughout the year, and covered with snow in the winter. There is an excellent fishery on this coast. It was confirmed to England by treaty in 1763. See LOUISBOURG.

BREVORDT, a town of Dutch Guelderland, 24 miles SE of Zutphen. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 52 2 N.

BREWERS-HAVEN, a good harbour on the N end of the island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili. The Dutch landed here in 1643, designing to get possession of some

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part of Chili; but they were driven from thence by the Spaniards and natives. Lon. 74 0 W, lat. 42 30 S.

BREWOOD, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles S by W of Stafford, and 130 NW of London. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 52 43 N.

BREY, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, 14 miles N of Maestricht. Lon. 5 39 E, lat. 51 4 N.

BRIANCON, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny, with a castle seated on a craggy rock. It is remarkable for the manna gathered in its neighbourhood, which at first appears on the leaves and small branches of a sort of pine-tree; but they make incisions into the bark, to get larger quantities. It has a noble bridge over the Durance, and had a handsome church; it is 17 miles N W of Embrun. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 44 46 N.

BRIAIRE, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleanois, seated on the Loire, and remarkable for a canal of communication between that river and the Seine. It is 35 miles SE of Orleans, and 88 S of Paris. Lon. 2 47 E, lat. 47 40 N.

BRIDGEND, a town in Glamorganshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Ogmore, which divides it into two parts, joined by a stone bridge. It is seven miles W by N of Cowbridge, and 178 W of London. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 51 30 N.

BRIDGETOWN, the capital of the island of Barbadoes, situate in the inmost part of Carlisle Bay. It contains 1500 houses, and would make a figure in any kingdom of Europe. The streets are broad, the houses well built and finished, and their rents as high as such houses would let for in London. The wharfs and quays are convenient, and the forts strong. The church is as large as some cathedrals, and it has a fine organ. Here also is a freeschool, an hospital, and a college; the latter erected by the society for propagating the gospel, pursuant to the will of colonel Codrington, who endowed it with 2000l. a year. Lon. 50 36 W, lat. 13 5 N.

BRIDGENORTH, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Severn, which divides it into the Upper and Lower Town, joined by a stone bridge. It has two churches, and a freeschool that sends and maintains 18 scholars at the university of Oxford. It was formerly fortified with walls, and had a castle, seated on a rock, now in ruins. It sends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles W by N of Birmingham, 139 NW of London. Lon. 2 28 W, 52 36 N.

BRIDGEWATER, a borough in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday Saturday, and a large handsome chu It is seated on the river Parret, over w is a stone bridge, and near it ships of tons burden may ride. It is a well quented place with the title of a duc carries on a considerable coasting tr and trades with Ireland and Norway. is eight miles S of the Bristol Channel. SSW of Bristol, and 137 W by S of Lon Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 51 7 N.

BRIDLINGTON, or BURLINGTON, seaport in the E riding of Yorkshire, w a market on Saturday. It is seate a creek near Flamborough-head, wit commodious quay for ships, and is a of good trade, 36 miles N of Hull and of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 54 8 N.

BRIDPORT, a borough in Dorsetsh with a market on Saturday. It is s between two rivers, and had once a bour, which is now choked up with It is 13 miles W of Dorchester, and W by S of London. Lon. 2 52 W, 50 42 N.

BRIEG, a handsome town of Sil capital of a territory of the same na with a college, and an academy for nobility. It is seated on the Oder, miles SE of Breslaw. Lon. 17 35 E 50 50 N.

BRIEL, a town of the United P vinces, capital of the island of V seated at the mouth of the Maese, 13 m SW of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 50 N.

BRIENTZ, a lake of Switzerland, in canton of Bern, three leagues long one broad. The Aar runs through whole extent of this lake, and unite to that of Thun.

BRIESCIA. See POLESIA.

BRIEUX, ST. a town of France, the department of the North Coast late province of Brittany, with a g harbour. It is seated near the En Channel, 50 miles NW of Rennes. Lo 38 W, lat. 48 31 N.

BRIEY, a town of France, now in department of Moselle, lately in the vince of Lorraine, seated near the Manse, 30 miles NE of St. Michel.

BRIGG. See GLANDFORDBRIDGE

BRIGHTHELMSTON, or BRIGHTON, seaport in Sussex, with a market Thursday. It was a poor town, inhab chiefly by fishermen, but having bec a fashionable resort for sea-bathing, it

enlarged by many handſome houſes, public rooms, &c. Here Charles II ſailed for France in 1651, after the battle of Worceſter. It is the ſtation of packet-boats, to and from Dieppe, 56 miles S of London, and 74 of Dieppe. Lon. 0 6 E lat. 50, 52 N.

BRIGNOLLES, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, famous for its prunes. It is ſeated among mountains, in a pleaſant country, 325 miles SSE of Paris. Lon. 6 E, lat. 43 24 N.

BRIHUEGA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſeated at the foot of the mountain Ocana, 43 miles NE of Madrid. Lon. 2 W, lat. 40 50 N.

BRIMPSFIELD, a village in Glouceſterſhire, at the ſource of the river Stroud, where are the foundations of a caſtle long ſince razed. It has alſo a nunnery. It is ſeven miles SE of Glouceſter.

BRINDICI, an ancient ſeaport of Naples, in Otranto, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a fortreſs. It is ſeated on the gulf of Venice, 32 miles E of Tarento. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 40 45 N.

BRINN, a town of Moravia, where the ſtates uſually meet. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Zwitta and Swart, 50 miles N of Vienna, and 27 SW of Olmutz. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 49 6 N.

BRIOUDE, in France, the name of two towns, a mile diſtant from each other now in the department of Upper Loire, lately in the province of Velay; one of which is called Old Brioude, and the other Neuf Brioude, on account of a famous church. Old Brioude is ſeated on the river Alliet, over which is a bridge of one arch, whoſe diameter is 173 feet. It is 10 miles S of Iſſoire, and 225 S by E of Paris. Lon. 2 50 E, lat. 45 16 N.

BRIQUERAS, a town of Piedmont, in the valley of Lucern, three miles from the town of that name. Lon 7 34 E lat 44 50 N.

BRISACH, OLD, a town of Suabia, near the capital of Briſgaw, ſeated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge of boats, 12 miles S of Straſburg. Lon. 7 49 E, lat. 48 2 N.

BRISACH, NEW, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alſace. It is built oppoſite Old Briſach, about a mile from the Rhine, and 23 S of Straſburg. Lon 7 40 E, lat. 48 5 N.

BRISGAW, a territory of Suabia, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine, which ſeparates it from the department of Upper Rhine.

BRISSAC, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, ſeated on the river Aubence, 13 miles S of Angers. Lon. 0 27 W, lat. 47 20 N.

BRISTOL, a city and ſeaport in Glouceſterſhire and Somerſetſhire; to which laſt county it was accounted to belong, before it formed a ſeparate juriſdiction. In wealth, trade, and population, it has long been reckoned the ſecond in this kingdom. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Avon with the Frome, ten miles from the influx of the Avon into the Severn. Briſtol has a prodigious trade; for it is reckoned that hence 2000 ſhips ſail yearly. The tide riſing to a great height in theſe narrow rivers, brings veſſels of conſiderable burden to the quay. But the largeſt ſhips are diſcharged at Hungroad four miles below the city, and the goods are brought to the quay by lighters. For building, equipping and repairing ſhips, there are docks, yards, rope walks and ſhip-wrights. There are ſome conſiderable woollen manufactures; and no leſs than 15 glaſs-houſes, and a ſugar refinery which is one of its principal manufactures. For ſupplying the city with water there are ſix public conduits; and handſome hackney coaches may be hired at reaſonable rates. There are alſo ſtage coaches which ſet out every day for Bath, London, and other places. Hither is a great reſort in the ſummer of invalids as well as other company; for whoſe accommodation and entertainment there is a pump-room, ball-room, coffee houſe, with taverns, and a great number of elegant lodging houſes, both below on a level with the well, and above in the delightful village of Clifton, which is ſituated on the brow of a hill, from whence there are downs extending ſeveral miles where the company ride out for exerciſe. It has 18 churches, beſide the cathedral, a bridge over the Avon, a cuſtomhouſe, and an exchange. The Hot Well, about a mile from the town, on the ſide of the Avon, is much reſorted to: It is of great purity, and has obtained a high reputation in conſumptive caſes. In St. Vincent's Rock, above this well, are found thoſe native cryſtals, ſo well known under the name of Briſtol ſtones. Beſides this well, there is a cold ſpring which guſhes out of a rock on the ſide of a river, that ſupplies the cold bath. The city walls have been demoliſhed long ago; but there are ſeveral gates yet ſtanding. Here are uſed ſledges inſtead of carts, becauſe the vaults and common ſewers would be injured by them. Briſtol is governed by a mayor, has a market on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday,

and ſends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles WNW of Bath, 34 SSW of Glouceſter, and 124 W of London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 28 N.

BRISTOL, the capital of the county of Bucks, in Pennſylvania, ſeated on the Delaware, 20 miles N of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 8 W, lat. 40 15 N.

BRISTOL, a town of N America, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, on the continent, 17 miles N of Newport.

BRISTOL, a cape of Sandwich Land, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 26 51 W, lat. 59 2 S.

BRITAIN, or GREAT BRITAIN, the moſt conſiderable of all the European iſlands, extending 550 miles from N to S, and 290 from E to weſt. It lies to the N of France, from which it is ſeparated by the Engliſh Channel. The ancient name of the iſland was Albion, which, in proceſs of time, gave way to that of Britain, by which it was known to Julius Ceſar. The general diviſion of the iſland is into England, Scotland, and Wales.

BRITAIN, NEW, a country in N America, commonly called the Eſquimaux country. It is ſubject to Great Britain; and lies between 50 and 70° N lat. and between 50 and 100° W lon. There are innumerable lakes and moraſſes, which are covered with ice and ſnow a great part of the year. The principal ſettlements belonging to the Engliſh Hudſon's Bay Company are Churchill, Nelſon, New Severn, and Albany, on the W ſide of Hudſon's Bay.

BRITAIN, NEW, an iſland to the N of New Guinea, has Hudſon's bay and ſtrait, on the N and W; Canada and the river St. Laurence, on the S; and the Atlantic on the E, from which it is ſeparated by a ſtrait thro' which Dampier firſt ſailed. It is divided into two iſlands by another ſtrait thro' which Capt. Cartaret ſailed in 1767. New Britain lies in lon. 152 19 E, and lat. 4 0 S. The ſhores of both iſlands are rocky, the inland parts high and mountainous, but covered with trees of various kinds, among which are the nutmeg, the cocoanut, and different kinds of palm. The inhabitants are black, and woolly-headed, like negroes, but have not their flat noſes and thick lips.

BRITTANY. See BRETAGNE.

BRIVES-LA-GAILLARDE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Correze and late province of Limoſin. It is ſeated near the confluence of the Correze and the Vezere, in a delightful valley, and has a handſome hoſpital and college; and a fine walk, planted with trees, which ſurrounds the town, and adds to the beauty of its ſituation. It is 12 miles S of Limoges, and 220 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 45 15 N.

BRIXEN, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of the biſhopric of the ſame name. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Rientz and Eyſoch, 15 miles E of Tirol, and 40 N of Trent. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 46 45 N.

BRIXEN, a biſhopric of Germany, in the Tirol. It is ſurrounded with mountains which produce excellent wine. The biſhop is a prince of the empire.

BRIZEN, or BRIETZEN, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburgh, ſeated on the river Adle, 18 miles NE of Wirtemberg.

BRODERA, a principal fortreſs and town of Hindooſtan Proper, in Guzerat, in the NE part of the tract lying between the rivers Tapty and Myhie. Through this place runs the great road, from Surat to Ougein. It is 95 miles S by W of the former, and 195 NE of the latter. Lon. 11 E, lat. 22 15 N.

BROD, or BRODT, a ſtrong place of Hungary, on the river Save, famous for a battle gained by the Turks in 1688. It is 20 miles SE of Poſega. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 45 20 N.

BROD-NEMEKI, or TEUTCH-BROD, a town of Bohemia, ſeated on the river Sozawa, 20 miles S by E of Czaslaw. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 49 33 N.

BRODZIEC, a town of Lithuania, on the river Berezina, 100 miles S of Pol. Lon. 28 5 E, lat. 54 8 N.

BROEK, a town of Weſtphalia, in the duchy of Berg, the capital of a county of the ſame name; ſeated on the Roer, 6 miles N of Duſſeldorp. Lon. 6 53 E, lat. 51 23 N.

BROEK, a beautiful village in N Holland, ſix miles from Amſterdam. The inhabitants, though peaſants only, are rich. The ſtreets are paved in mo[ſaic] work, with variegated bricks. The houſes are painted on the outſide, and kept as freſh as if quite new. The gardens adorned with china vaſes, grottoes of ſhell work, trees, and flowers; with borders compoſed of minute particles of glaſs of differeſt colours, and diſpoſed into a variety of forms. Behind the houſes and gardens are meadows, full of cattle grazing: the outhouſes are likewiſe behind, ſo that waggons, carts, and cattle, never paſs theſe neat ſtreets.

BROKEN-BAY, a bay of New S Wales, on the E coaſt of New Holland. It

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...d by the mouth of a great river ...d the Hawkesbury. Lon. 151 27 E, ... 34 S.

BROMLEY, a town in Kent, with a ...t on Thursday, situated on the ri... Ravensburn. Bromley is 10 miles ... E of London. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 51 ...

BROMLEY, a town in Staffordshire, ... a market on Tuesday. It was for... called Abbots-Bromley, and after... Parets-Bromley, being given to lord ... when Henry VIII plundered the ... It is seven miles E of Stafford, and ... NW of London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. ... N.

BROMLEY, a village near Bow, in ...dlesex. It had formerly a monastery, ...urch of which is still used by the in...nts.

BROMPTON, a village in Middlesex, two ... W by S of London.

BROMTON, a village in Kent, situate on ...ly ascent from Chatham, and con...ing the fine barracks for the military ...t garrison.

BROMSGROVE, a town in Worcester...e, seated on the river Salwarp. It is a ...y good town, 15 miles NNE of Wor..., and 115 NW of London. Lon. 1 ..., lat. 52 25 N.

BROMYARD, a town in Herefordshire, ...s a market on Tuesday. It is 18 miles ... Worcester, and 125 WNW of London. ... 10 W, lat. 52 8 N.

BRONNO, a town of Italy, in the Mila..., 10 miles SE of Pavia. Lon. 9 26 E, ... 45 6 N.

BROOM LOCH, an extensive salt-water ... arm of the sea, in Rossshire, on the W ...t of Scotland. It has long been ...d for its excellent herrings, and is ...med one of the best fishing stations on ... coast.

BRORA, a seaport on the E coast of ...erlandshire, Scotland. Here is a coal ... which was lately worked, and ... coal used in the manufacture of salt; ... cannot be carried to any distance, ... takes fire on being exposed to the ... Brora is 40 miles N by E of Inver...

BRORA, a river in Sutherlandshire, ... issues from a lake of the same ... Above the town of Brora, it forms ... fine cascades; and, below that ..., falls into the British Ocean.

BROUAGE, a town of France, in the ...rtment of Lower Charente and late ...ince of Saintonge. Its salt works are ... finest in France, and the salt is ... Bay-salt, because it lies on a bay of the sea. It is 17 miles S of Rochelle, and 170 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 45 52 N.

BROUCA, a town of Sicily, on the S side of the gulf of Catania, 15 miles S of Catania. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 37 25 N.

BROUERSHAVEN, a seaport of the United Provinces, in the island of Schonen, nine miles SW of Helvoetsluys. Lon. 4 15 E, lat. 51 40 N.

BRUCHSAL, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Spire, seated on the river Satz, five miles SE of Philipsburg. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 49 11 N.

BRUGG, or BROUG, a town of Switzerland, in Argau, seated on the river Aar, over which is a bridge. It is 22 miles SE of Basil. Lon. 8 4 E, lat. 47 21 N.

BRUGES, a large episcopal city of Austrian Flanders, once the greatest trading town in Europe; but in the 16th century, the civil wars, occasioned by the tyranny of Philip II, drove the trade first to Antwerp, and then to Amsterdam. It is seated in a plain, eight miles from the sea, and has a communication by canals, with Ghent, Ostend, Sluys, Newport, Furnes, Ypres, and Dunkirk. There are several fine churches, in the first rank of which is the cathedral, whose rich ornaments and treasure deserve notice. Bruges has been often taken and retaken, the last time by the French, in 1794. It is eight miles E of Ostend. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 51 12 N.

BRUGGE, or BRUGGEN, a town of Lower Saxony in the bishopric of Hildesheim, six miles from the city of that name. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 6 N.

BRUGNETO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, at the foot of the Appeninnes, 35 miles SE of Genoa. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 44 15 N.

BRUNETTO, a strong and important place in Piedmont, near Susa, which it defends.

BRUNSUTTLE, a seaport of Germany, in Holstein, at the mouth of the Elbe, 13 miles NW of Gluckstadt. Lon. 9 2 E, lat. 54 2 N.

BRUNSWICK, a country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N by Lunenburg, on the W by the circle of Westphalia, on the S by Hesse, and on the E by Anhalt, Halberstadt, and Magdeburg. The principal rivers are the Wesar, Ocker, and Lyne. It is divided into three principalities, Wolfenbuttle, Grubenhagen, and Calenberg, which also comprehends the dutchy of Gottingen. The principality of Wolfenbuttle has its own dukes; but the other two belong to the elector of Hanover.

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BRUNSWICK, a large city of Germany, in the duchy of Brunſwick. It was formerly an imperial and hanſeatic town, till it was taken by the duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle in 1671, who built a citadel to keep it in awe. In the ſquare before the caſtle is a famous ſtone ſtatue, with a lion made of block-tin, done after the life. Here is alſo a rich monaſtery of St. Blaiſe, whoſe prior is a prince of the houſe of Bevern. This town is famous for the liquor called Mum, which has hence the name of Brunſwick Mum. The number of inhabitants is about 24,000. The academy of Brunſwick has been new modelled, and the plan of education improved, by the attention and under the patronage of the hereditary prince. It is ſeated on the Ocker, 55 miles W of Magdeburg. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 52 25 N.

BRUNSWICK, a town of Georgia, in N America, where the Turtle River enters St. Simon's Sound. It has a ſafe harbour, capable of containing a numerous fleet of men of war; from its ſituation, and the fertility of the inland country, it promiſes to be one of the firſt trading towns in Georgia. It is 70 miles WSW of Savannah. Lon. 82 0 W, lat. 31 10 N.

BRUNSWICK, a city of New Jerſey, in N America, ſituate on the Raritau, 12 miles above Perth Amboy. Its ſituation is low and unpleaſant; but the inhabitants are beginning to build on a pleaſant hill which riſes at the back of the town. They have a conſiderable inland trade, and many ſmall veſſels belonging to the port. Here is a flouriſhing college, called Queen's College. Lon. 75 0 W, lat. 40 20 N.

BRUNSWICK, NEW, in N America, one of the two provinces into which Nova Scotia was divided in 1784; bounded on the W by New England, on the N by Canada, on the E by the gulf of St. Lawrence, and on the S by the bay of Fundy and Nova Scotia. St. John's is the capital.

BRUSSELS, the capital of Brabant, and ſeat of the governor of the Auſtrian Low Countries. It is a rich and handſome city, and has many magnificent public buildings, and walks. No city in Europe except Naples and Genoa, makes a finer appearance at a diſtance; but like them it is all up and down hill. It is encompaſſed with a double brick wall, and has ſeven gates: but being ſeven miles in compaſs, is too large to hold out a long ſiege. In Bruſſels are ſeven fine ſquares or market places; that of the great market is one of the moſt beautiful in the world. The town houſe takes up one quart it; and has a very high ſteeple, o top of which is a brazen ſtatue of St. chael, fifteen feet high. The opera-h is built after the Italian manner, with of boxes, in which are chimneys. C covered over with looking glaſs, ſo they can ſit by the fire, and ſee wh doing. There are 20 public fount adorned with ſtatues at the corners moſt public ſtreets; and in the midd the town-houſe is one with Neptune. Tritons, and the horſes, ſpouting out ter from their noſtrils. The nunnery the Beguinage is like a little town, b ſurrounded by a wall and ditch, and little ſtreets, where each nun has apartment. This nunnery exiſts no lo being aboliſhed with ſeveral others, by French, when they took Bruſſels, 1794. is ſeated partly on an eminence, and p on the rivulet Senne. It has a commu cation with the Scheld by a fine canal, is 22 miles S of Antwerp, 26 SE of G and 148 N by E of Paris. Lon. 4 21 lat. 50 51 N.

BRUTON, a town of Somerſet with a market on Saturday, a freeſ founded by Edward VI.; and a fi almſhouſe, conſiſting of the ruins of a ory. It is ſeated on the river Brew, miles SE of Wells, and 109 W of Lon Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 51 7 N.

BRUYIERS, a town of France, in t department of the Voſges and late prov of Lorrain, 22 miles S by E of Lune Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 48 18 N.

BRAYNS-BRIDGE, a town of Ire in the county of Clare, ſeated on the S non, eight miles N of Limerick. Lon 34 W, lat. 52 50 N.

BUA, an iſland of the gulf of Ve on the coaſt of Dalmatia, near the tow Traou, called likewiſe Partridge Iſland. cauſe frequented by thoſe birds.

BUARCOS, a town of Portugal in province of Beira, 27 miles S of A Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 40 13 N.

BUCHAN, a diſtrict in the NE part Aberdeenſhire, from the ſea to the ri Ythan on the S.

BUCHANNESS, the moſt eaſtern p montory of Scotland, ſituate in the diſtr of Buchan, in lon. 1 26 W, lat. 57 28 Between this promontory and the town Peterhead is the place called the Boilers Buchan; a large oval cavity, ſunk into ſteep rocks on the coaſt, to the depth 150 feet. Boats frequently ſail into awful pit, under a natural arch openin the ſea at the E end, and reſembling window of ſome great cathedral. A

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...ffunce, is a vaſt inſulated rock, di... a narrow and very deep chaſm ... land; and in the middle of the ... many feet above the level of the wa... a large triangular aperture, through ... the ſea, in a ſtorm, ruſhes with a tre... noiſe.

...LHAW, a free imperial town of ..., on the Tederſee, with a monaſtery, ... abbeſs has a voice in the diet of the ...re. It is 27 miles SW of Ulm. Lon. ... E, lat. 48 10 N.

...CHOREST, a large and ſtrong town ... Wiachia, where the hoſpodar com... reſides. It is 45 miles SE of Ter... Lon. 26 27 E, lat. 45 7 N.

...UCHORN, a free imperial town of ..., on the lake of Conſtance, 18 miles ... Conſtance. Lon. 9 42 E, lat. 47 ... N.

...CKENHAM, a town in Norfolk, with ...ket on Saturday, 12 miles E by N of ...ford, and 97 NE of London. Lon. 1 ... lat. 52 34 N.

BUCKINGHAM, the chief town in ...inghamſhire, with a market on Sa...day. It is ſeated on low ground, and ...ſt ſurrounded by the Ouſe, over ...ch are three ſtone bridges. There ...formerly a caſtle, on a mount, in the ...dle of the town. It ſends two members ...rliament, and is 25 miles NE of Ox..., and 57 NW of London. Lon. 0 58 ... lat. 51 56 N.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, or BUCKS, a ...ty of England, bounded on the N by ...rthamptonſhire; on the E by Bedford..., Herts, and Middleſex; on the W by ...fordſhire, and on the S by Berks. It ...y miles in length, and 18 in breadth, of ...oblong form whoſe greateſt extent is ...m N to S. It ſends 14 members to ...liament, and lies in the dioceſe of Lin... Its principal rivers are the Thames, ...n, Ouſe, and Tame. The moſt ge...al manufacture is bonelace and paper; ...the woods of the hills, chiefly beech, ...m a conſiderable article of profit, both ...el and timber. The air is healthy, ...the ſoil rich, being chiefly chalk or ...rt.

BUCKS, a county of Pennſylvania, 38 ...s long and 15 broad.

BUDA, the capital of Lower Hungary, ...ate on the ſide of a hill, on the Da...be. The churches and public build...gs are handſome. In the adjacent coun... are vineyards, which produce excellent ...ne; and hot baths that were in excel...nt order, with magnificent rooms, while ...e Turks had poſſeſſion of this place. It ...s 105 miles SE of Vienna, and 560 NW of Conſtantinople. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 47 25 N.

BUDDESDALE, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thurſday, with a ſmall chapel. It is ſeated in a valley, 15 miles NE of Bury, and 88 NE of London. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 52 22 N.

BUDELICH, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Treves, on the Traen, 10 miles E of Treves. Lon. 6 55 E, lat. 49 50 N.

BUDOA, a ſtrong epiſcopal town of Dalmatia, ſubject to the Venetians. It was almoſt ruined by an earthquake in 1667. It is 30 miles SE of Raguſa. Lon. 18 58 E, lat. 42 30 N.

BUDRIO, a town of Italy, in the Bologneſe, whoſe adjacent fields produce large quantities of fine hemp. It is eight miles E of Bologna. Lon. 11 37 E, lat. 44 30 N.

BUDWEIS, a town of Bohemia, 70 miles S of Prague, and 85 NW of Vienna, Lon. 14 52 E, lat. 48 55 N.

BUEN AYRE. See BONAIRE.

BUENOS AYRES, a country of S America, belonging to the Spaniards. This name given from the pleaſantneſs of the climate, is extended to the country lying between Tucuman on the E, Paraguay on the N, and Terra Magellanica on the S. No country in the world abounds more in horned cattle and horſes, where the greateſt expence of a horſe or cow is the catching it. In ſuch abundance are theſe uſeful animals, that the hide alone is deemed of any value, as this conſtitutes a main article in the trade of the country. Lon. 58 31 W, lat. 34 35 S.

BUENOS AYRES or CIVIDAD DE LA TRINIDAD, the capital of the country called Buenos Ayres, in S America, was founded in the year 1735, under the direction of Don Pedro de Mendoza, at that time governor. It ſtands on a point called Cape Blanco, on the S ſide of the Plata, 50 miles from the ſea fronting a ſmall river. The ſituation is in a fine plain, riſing by a gentle aſcent from the river; and truly delightful, whether we regard the temperature of the climate, the fertility of the ſoil, or the beautiful verdure which overſpreads the whole face of the country. The city is very conſiderable in extent, containing 3000 houſes. The ſtreets are ſtraight, broad and pretty equal in the heights and dimenſions of the buildings. Moſt of the buildings are of chalk or brick, except the cathedral, a magnificent ſtructure compoſed chiefly of ſtone.

BUGIA, a province of Algiers, in Africa,

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surrounded with mountains, and very fertile in corn.

BUGIA, a seaport of the kingdom of Algiers, at the mouth of the Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean. It has a handsome port formed by a narrow neck of land running into the sea; a great part of whose promontory was formerly faced with a wall of hewn stone. The city itself is built on the ruins of a large one, at the foot of a high mountain, where there is also a castle that commands the whole town, besides two others at the bottom, built for the security of the port. It is 75 miles E of Algiers. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 36 49 N.

BUILTH, a town in Brecknockshire, seated on the Wye, over which is a wooden bridge into Radnorshire. It has a market on Monday and Saturday, and is 12 miles N of Brecknock, and 171 W by N of London. Lon. 3 14 W, lat. 52 8 N.

BUIS, a town of France, now in the department of Drome, lately in the province of Dauphiny, 40 miles SW of Gap.

BUKARI, a small but well built town of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a harbour, on the gulf of Bikeriza, near the gulf of Venice, ten miles NE of Veglia. Lon. 14 59 E, lat. 45 29 N.

BULAC, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, two miles W of Grand Cairo, being the seaport of that city. On the N side of it is the Calisch, whose banks are cut every year, to convey the waters of the Nile, by a canal, to Grand Cairo. Lon. 31 22 E, lat. 30 2 N.

BULAM, an island of Africa, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The soil is good; and, as it was uninhabited, a settlement of free Blacks was formed here, in 1792, by the English, who purchased it of the neighbouring king, but has been since entirely relinquished. Lon. 15 0 W, lat. 11 0 N.

BULGARIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Walachia, on the E by the Black Sea, on the S by Romania and Macedonia, and on the W by Servia.

BULNESS, or BOWNESS, a village in Cumberland, at the end of the Picts Wall, on the Solway Frith. It was a Roman station, called Blatum Bulgium; and hence Antoninus began his Itinerary. It is 13 miles W by N of Carlisle.

BUNDELA, or BUNDELCUND, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, on the SW of the river Junna, and separated from it by a narrow track of low country. It is surrounded by the dominions of Oude, Benares and the Mahrattas. It is a mountainous tract of more than 100 miles sq. and contains the celebrated diamond m of Panna, with some strong fortr Chatterpour is the capital. Lon. 79 7 lat. 25 0 N.

BUNGAY, a town in Suffolk, wi market on Thursday, seated on Waveny, which is navigable hence to mouth. It is 36 miles N by E of Ipsw and 107 NE of London. Lon. 1 30 E. 52 35 N.

BUNGO, a kingdom of Japan, in island of Ximo, whose capital is Lunav

BUNTINGFORD, a town of Herts, v a market on Monday, seven miles W Royston, and 31 N by E of London. L 0 6 E, lat. 51 58 N.

BURAGRAG, a river of Barbary, in kingdom of Fez, which falls into the lantic Ocean, at the town of Sallee.

BURELLA, or CIVITA BURRELL town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, miles S of Lanciano. Lon. 14 48 E, 41 58 N.

BUREN, a town of Dutch Guelderl which gives the title of count of Bure the prince of Orange. It is 22 mile of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 12 E, lat. 51 5

BUREN, a town of Westphalia, in bishopric of Paderborn, seated on Alme, 10 miles S of Paderborn. Lo 53 E, lat. 53 16 N.

BUREN, a town of Switzerland, in canton of Bern, seated on the river A between Arberg, and Soleure.

BURFORD, a town in Oxfordshire, v a market on Saturday; seated on the r Windrush, and noted for the makin saddles, and for the downs in its neighbourhood. It is 17 miles W by N of Ox and 71 W of London. Lon. 1 33 W, 51 49 N.

BURG, a town of the Dutch Netherl in Zutphen, seated on the Old Yssel, miles E of Nimeguen. Lon. 6 15 E, 52 59 N.

BURGAW, a town and castle of Suab capital of a margravate of the same n It belongs to the house of Austria, an 26 miles W of Augsburg. Lon. 10 25 lat. 48 28 E.

BURGDORF, a handsome town of Sw Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a cas It is pretty large and seated on an e minence, eight miles NE of Bern. Lon. 7 E lat. 46 58 N.

BURGHCLEAR, a village in Hampsh three miles W of Kingsclear.

BURGH-UPON-SANDS, a village in Cu berland, near Solway Frith, where E ward the First died, in 1307. It is n miles NW of Carlisle.

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…GOS, a town of Spain, capital of …stile, and an archbishop's see. The …, public buildings, and fountains are …ed the walks agreeable. It is seat…ly on a mountain, and partly on …ver Aranzon, 95 miles E by S of …, and 117 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 30 …. 42 20 N.

…RGUNDY, a late province of France, …d now forms the three departments of …e d'Or, Saone', Loire, and Yonne. …s 112 miles in length, and 75 in breadth; …ded on the E by Franche Compte' on …s by Bourbonnois and Nivernois, on …by Lyonois, and on the N by Cham…e. It is fertile in corn, fruits and ex…nt wines.

…RHANPOUR, a city of Hindooſtan in …Deccan, the capital of Candeiſh, and, at …period, of the Deccan alſo. It is yet …ſhing city, and is ſituated in the …t of a delightful country, 225 miles E …of Surat. Lon. 76 19 E, lat. 21 …N.

…RICK, a town of Germany, in the …y of Cleves, ſeated on the Rhine, op…te Weſel, 17 miles SE of Cleves. Lon. …E, lat. 51 32 N.

…RKHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in …er Bavaria, on the river Saltz, 27 …N by W of Saltzburg. Lon. 12 50 E, …40 17 N.

…RLINGTON, a town of New Jerſey, …N America, ſeated on the Delaware, …hich is here a mile broad, and affords a …and convenient harbour. It is 17 …N of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 10 W, …40 17 N.

…RMAH, an extenſive kingdom of Aſia, …E of the Ganges; ſometimes, but …reouſly, called Ava, from its reputed …al. It is bounded by Pegu on the N …occupies both ſides of the river Ava, …ar as the frontiers of China; on the …y Meckley; on the W it has Aracan, …on the E Upper Siam. This country, …h is little known to Europeans, pro…s ſome of the beſt teek timber in …. Ships built of teek, upward of …ars old, are no uncommon objects in …Indian ſeas, where an European ſhip …ned in five years.

…RNHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a …ket on Monday and Saturday. It is …ated near the ſea, 29 miles NW of Nor…, and 126 NE of London. Lon. 0 48 …t. 53 4 N.

…RNHAM, a town in Eſſex, at the …th of the river Crouch, which is here …d Burnham Water. The Weſtfleet …Burnham oyſters are the produce of the creeks and pits of this river. Burnham is 11 miles SE of Malden.

BURNLEY, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Monday, 35 miles SE of Lancaſter, and 208 NNW of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 53 46 N.

BURNTISLAND, a borough in Fifeſhire, on the frith of Forth, with an excellent harbour. It is ſeated under a ſtupendous rock, ten miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 56 8 N.

BURRAMPOOTER, a river of Aſia, which riſes near the head of the Ganges, in the mountains of Thibet. It firſt takes its courſe to the E directly oppoſite to that of the Ganges, and winding with a rapid current thro' Thibet, where it is named Sanpoo, or Zanchin, it waſhes the border of the territory of Laſſa, and proceeds SE to within 220 miles of Yunan, the weſternmoſt province of China: then turning ſuddenly to the W through Aſſam, it enters Bengal on the NE, where it aſſumes the name of Burrampooter. It then makes a circle round the Weſtern point of the Garrow mountains, and altering its courſe to S, meets the Ganges about 40 miles from the ſea, after having meandered for more than 2000 miles. During the laſt 60 miles before its junction with the Ganges, it forms a ſtream which is regularly from four to five miles wide; and, but for its freſhneſs, might paſs for an arm of the ſea. Common deſcription fails in an attempt to convey an adequate idea of the grandeur of this magnificent object.

BURSA, or PRUSA, one of the largeſt cities of Turkey in Aſia, capital of Becſangil. It was the capital of the Ottoman empire before the taking of Conſtantinople. It ſtands upon ſeveral little hills, at the foot of Mount Olympus, and on the edge of a fine plain full of fruit-trees. So many ſprings proceed from the mount, that every houſe has its own fountain. The moſques are elegant, as are the caravanſaries. Burſa is 99 miles S of Conſtantinople. Lon. 29 5 E, lat. 39 22 N.

BURTON UPON TRENT, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It had formerly a large abbey; and over the Trent is a famous bridge of free ſtone, a quarter of a mile in length, ſupported by 37 arches. It conſiſts chiefly of one long ſtreet, which runs from the ſite of the abbey to the bridge; and has a good market for corn and proviſions. Burton ale is accounted excellent, and great quantities are ſent down the river to Hull, and exported to other parts of the kingdom and abroad. It is 12 miles NE of Lichfield,

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and 124 NNW of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 52 48 N.

BURTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday; seated on a hill, near the river Trent, 30 miles N of Lincoln, and 164 N by W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 53 40 N.

BURTON, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Tuesday; seated in a valley, near a hill called Farleton-Knothill, 11 miles N of Lancaster, and 247 NNW of London. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 54 10 N.

BURY, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Irwell, and noted for its fustian manufacture, and the coarse goods called half-thicks and kerseys. In 1787, the theatre fell, and buried under its ruins more than 300 persons, many of whom were killed or much bruised. Bury is 36 miles SE of Lancaster, and 190 NNW of London. Lon. 2 24 W, lat. 53 36 N.

BURY St. EDMUNDS, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The situation is very pleasant, and the air is supposed to be the best in England; for which reason it is frequented by genteel people. The noble ruins of its abbey, are still standing near the two churches, which are both large, and seated in one churchyard. In St. Mary's, lies Mary, queen of France, who was married to Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk. Bury sends two members to parliament, and took its name from St. Edmund the king, who was buried here, after being murdered in a wood. The assizes are held here. It is 14 miles E of Newmarket, and 72 NNE of London. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 52 22 N.

BUTESHIRE, a county of Scotland, consisting of the islands of Bute, Arran, and Inchmarnoc, which lie in the frith of Clyde. They are fertile in corn and pastures, and there is a considerable herring-fishery. This shire sends a member to parliament alternately with Caithnesshire.

BUTRAGO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Lozoya, 30 miles N by E of Madrid. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 40 46 N.

BUTRINTO, a seaport and episcopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, on the canal of Corfu, and at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 30 miles S of Chimæra. Lon. 20 9 E, lat 39 49 N.

BUTTERMERE WATER, a lake in Cumberland, eight miles SW of Keswick, two miles long, and nearly one broad. It is formed by a vast number of torrents, which rushing down in never failing cataracts from a rock of vast height, called Hanister Crag, forms the lake below. This lake is called the Upper Lake; and, not a mile from it, to the NE is the Low Lake, called also Cromack Water. The river Cocker flows through both these lakes to Cockermouth.

BUTTON'S BAY, the N part of Hudson's Bay, through which attempts have been made to discover a NW passage to China. It is so called from Sir Thomas Button, who here lost his ship, and came back in a sloop built in the country. It lies between 60 and 66° N lat.

BUTZAW, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Schwerin, 17 miles SW of Rostock. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 54 0 N.

BUXTON, a village in Derbyshire, at the entrance of the Peak. The warm waters of Buxton are the bath consisting of nine springs, St. Anne's well and St. Peter's well. St. Anne's well formerly rose into a stone bason, over which an arch was erected, which still continues. It is 12 feet long and 12 broad, set round with stone-steps in the inside. In the midst of this dome the water now springs up into a stone bason two feet square. It appears by several ruins found here that their waters were known in the time of the Romans. They are hot and sulphureous, but create an appetite, and open obstructions; and, if bathed in, give relief in scorbutic rheumatisms, nervous cases, &c. Much company resort to this in the summer. The duke of Devonshire has erected a beautiful building in the form of a crescent, which is divided into different hotels, shops, &c. with a public coffee room, and a very elegant room for assemblies and concerts. A mile from hence is another of the wonders, called Poole's Hole, at the foot of a mountain. The entrance is low and narrow, but it presently opens to a cave of considerable height, and 696 feet long, with a roof resembling a Gothic cathedral: it contains many stalactitious concretions, and several curious representations both of art and nature, produced by the petrifying water continually dropping from the rock. Buxton is 25 miles NW of Derby, and 160 NNW of London.

BUZBACH, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, and in the county of Solms, 12 miles N by E of Francfort. Lon. 8. 45 E, lat. 50 23 N.

BYCHOW, a town of Lithuania, on the Dnieper, 180 miles SW of Wilna. Lon. 30 0 E, lat. 53 38 N.

BYRON'S ISLAND, an island in the

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...e Ocean, discovered by commodore ...n in 1765. Lon. 173 46 E, lat. 1 ... S.

BYZANTIUM. See CONSTANTINO...

C

CAANA a town of Egypt, on the river Nile, whence they transport corn ... pulse to Mecca. Some fine monuments, covered with hieroglyphical characters, have been found here. It is 320 ... S of Cairo. Lon. 30 23 E, lat. 26 ... N.

CABECA-DE-VIDE, a town of Portugal Alentejo, with a strong castle, 12 miles ... of Portalegro. Lon. 6 43 W, lat. 39 ... N.

CABENDA, a seaport of Africa, in Con... 100 miles SE of Loango, subject to ...rtugal. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 4 5 S.

CABES or GABES, a town of Africa, ...the kingdom of Tunis, seated on a river ...a gulf of the same name. Lon. 10 ... E, lat. 33 40.

CABRERIA, an island in the Mediter...an, about seven miles S of Majorca. ...as a large harbour defended by a ...ge castle.

CABUL, a province of Hindoostan Pro... bounded on the W by Persia, on the ...by the Hindoo-ko, on the NE by Caf...an, and on the E by Rashmere, and ...the S by Candahar. It is a country ...ly diversified; consisting of mountains ...ered with eternal snow; hills of mode... height and easy ascent; rich plains ...stately forests; and these enlivened ...numerable streams. It produces ev... article necessary to human life, with ...most delicate fruits and flowers. It ...metimes called Zabulistan, from ...ul, one of the names of Ghizni, which ... the ancient capital of the country. ... province is subject to the king of ...ahar.

CABUL, the capital of the province of ...l, and of the dominions of the king ...Candahar, seated near the foot of the ...oo-ko, and the source of the Attock, ...runs near it. Its situation is spoken ...in terms of rapture by the Indian histo... being no less romantic than pleasant; ...it has within its reach, the fruits and ...products both of the temperate and ...d zone. In a political light it is con...ed as the gate of India towards Tar... It is 680 miles NW of Delhi. Lon. ...56 E, lat. 34 36 N.

CACACA, a town of the kingdom of Fez, with a fort upon a rock. The Moors retook it from the Spaniards in 1534. Lon. 2 55 W, lat 35 2 N.

CACERES, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, famous for its fine wool, and seated on the Sabret, 22 miles SE of Alcantara. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 39 11 N.

CACERES-DE-CAMARINHA, a town of Luconia, one of the Philippine Islands, with a bishop's see. Lon. 124 0 E, lat. 14 35 N.

CACHAN, or CASHAN, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, where they carry on a considerable trade in silks, silver and gold brocades, and fine earthen ware. There are many Christians and Guebres, or worshippers of fire, in this place. It is seated in a vast plain, 55 miles N by W of Ispahan. Lon. 51 55 E, lat. 33 20 N.

CACHAO, the capital of a province of the same name, in Tonquin, on the W side of the river Hoti, 80 miles from the gulf of Tonquin. It contains 20,000 houses, whose walls are of mud, and the roofs covered with thatch. The houses of the English factory is the best in the place. The trading people are civil to strangers, but the great men are haughty, and the poor thievish. They are pagans and have a great number of pagodas. The factories purchase silks and lackered ware, as in China. Lon. 105 31 E, lat. 22 10 N.

CACHEO, a town of Negroland, seated on the river St. Domingo. It is subject to the Portuguese, who have three forts, and carry on a great trade in flax and slaves. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 12 0 N.

CACONGO, a small kingdom of Africa, on the river Zaire. The inhabitants have a considerable trade; and their manners, religion, and government, are the same as in Loango. It lies in lat. 5 0 S.

CACORLA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the rivulet Vega, between two mountains. It is 15 miles ESE of Ubeda. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 37 4 0 N.

CADENAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot and late province of Querci, on the river Lot, 27 miles ENE of Cahors. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 44 32 N.

CADENET, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone 28 miles SE of Avignon. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 43 42 N.

CADILLAC, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, seated on the Garonne, with a handsome castle, 15 miles SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 22 W, lat. 44 40 N.

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CADIZ, a large and rich city of Spain in Andaluſia, with a good harbour. It is a biſhop's ſee, and ſeated on an iſland, 18 miles in length and nine in breadth; but the NW end, where the city ſtands, is not two broad. It has a communication with the continent, by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 12 miles in length and ſix in breadth. The S ſide is inacceſſible by ſea becauſe it is edged with craggy rocks; and two forts, the Puntal and Matagorda, command the paſſage into the harbour. Except the *Calle Ancha*, all the ſtreets are narrow, ill-paved and inſufferably ſtinking. The roofs are flat, covered with an impenetrable cement, and few are without a turret for the purpoſe of commanding a view of the ſea. High above all theſe, ſtands the tower of ſignals. Here flags are hung out on the firſt ſight of a ſail, marking the ſize of the ſhip and the nation it belongs to. The ſquare of St. Antonio is large and tolerably handſome, and there are a few ſmaller openings of no great note. The public walk or Alameda is pleaſant in the evening. The ſea air prevents the trees from thriving, and deſtroys all hopes of future ſhade. Weſtward of the Alameda is Campoſanto, a large eſplanade, the only airing for coaches. Oppoſite to it is the fortreſs of St. Sebaſtian, built on a neck of land running out into the ſea. The round tower at the extremity is ſuppoſed to have ſaved the city in the earthquake in 1755, from being ſwept away by the fury of the waves. The inhabitants are computed at 100,000. It is a very ancient place, being built by the Phenicians: it was afterward a Roman town; and there are ſtill ſeveral remains of Roman antiquities. It is 45 miles W of Gibraltar, and 90 W by S of Malaga. Lon. 6 11 W, lat. 36 31 N.

CADORE, the capital of the diſtrict of Cadorino, in Italy, 15 miles N of Belluno. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 46 28 N.

CADORINO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the E by Friuli Proper, on the S and W by the Belluneſe, and on the north by Brixen. The chief town is Cadore.

CADSAND, an iſland on the N coaſt of Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheld, which river it commands.

CAEN, a conſiderable city of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Lower Normandy, of which it was the capital. It has a celebrated univerſity, and an academy of literature, and the inhabitants are computed at 40,000. William the conqueror was buried here in the abbey of St. Stephen, which he founded. The river Orne runs [illegible] the city, to which the tide brings [illegible] veſſels. It is 65 miles W by S of [illegible] and 125 W of Paris. Lon. 0 [illegible] lat. 49 11 N.

CAER. For ſome places that begin as Caerdiff, ſee under Car.

CAERLEON, a town in Monmouthſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is a Roman town, as is evident from the [illegible] tiquities found here; and it has the [illegible] of a caſtle. It is ſeated on the U[illegible] miles SW of Monmouth, and 148 W of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 4[illegible]

CAERPHILLY, a town in Glamorgan[illegible]ſhire, with a market on Thurſday, [illegible] miles N of Landaff, and 158 W of Lo[illegible] Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 51 33 N.

CAERWENT, a village in Monmouthſhire, famous for a beautiful teſſe[illegible] pavement, diſcovered here in 1777, [illegible] aſſerted to be ſuperior to any ſuch diſcov[illegible]ed on this ſide the Alps, and equal to [illegible] preſerved at Portici.

CAERWIS, a town in Flintſhire, with a market on Tueſday, five miles W of [illegible] and 203 NW of London. Lon. 3 3[illegible] lat. 53 12 N.

CAFFA, a town of the Crimea, with an excellent harbour. It is ſeated on the Black Sea, 150 miles NE of Conſtantinople. Lon. 35 45 E, lat. 45 8 N.

CAFFA, STRAIT OF, the ancient Cimmerian Boſphorus, a ſtrait that forms a communication between the Black Sea and the ſea of Aſoph.

CAFFRARIA, a very extenſive country of Africa, bounded on the N by Negroland and Abyſſinia, on the W by part of Guinea, Congo and the ſea; on the S by the Cape of Good Hope, and on the E by the ſea. The Caffres are tall and well-proportioned; and, in general, evince great courage in attacking lions and other beaſts of prey. Their colour is a jet black, their teeth white as ivory, and their eyes large. The clothing of both ſexes is the ſame, conſiſting entirely of the hides of oxen, which are as pliant as cloth. The men wear tails of different animals tied round their thighs, pieces of braſs in their hair, and large ivory rings on their arms: they are adorned alſo with the hair of lions, and feathers faſtened on their heads, with many other fantaſtical ornaments. They are extremely fond of dogs, and if one particularly pleaſes them, they will give two buſhocks in exchange for it, their whole exerciſe is hunting, fighting, or dancing. They are expert in throwing their lances, and in time of war, uſe ſhields made of the hides of oxen. The women are employed in

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...tion of their gardens and corn. ...ultivate ſeveral vegetables, which ...x indigenous to the country, as to... watermelons, kidneybeans, and ... The men have great pride in their ...; and cut their horns in ſuch a way ...e able to turn them into any ſhape ...pleaſe: when they wiſh their cattle ...turn, they go a little way from the ... and blow a whiſtle, which is made ...ne, and ſo conſtructed as to be heard ...great diſtance, and in this manner ...them all home, without any difficul... Their huts are higher and more com... than thoſe of the Hottentots, and ...lands more fertile; but their oxen and ...all their animals, are much ſmaller. ...entertain a very high opinion of the ...me Being, and of his power: they ...e in a future ſtate of rewards and ...ments, but have no idea of the crea... thinking that the world had no be..., and will ever continue in its pre... ſtate. They have no ſacred cere..., and never pray. They inſtruct ...children themſelves, having no prieſts; ...inſtead of them a kind of conjurors ...m they greatly revere. They are go...ed by an hereditary king, whoſe power ...y limited, receiving no tax, and hav...no troops at his command; being per...ted to take as many wives as he pleaſes, ...has a larger portion of land to cultivate, ...a greater number of cattle to tend ...eed. His cabin is neither higher, nor ...er decorated than the reſt; and his ...le family live around him, compoſing ...up of 12 or 15 huts. The diſtance ...the different hordes makes it neceſſary ...they ſhould have inferior chiefs, who ...appointed by the king.

CAGLI, an ancient epiſcopal town of ..., in the duchy of Urbino, at the foot ...the Appennines, 20 miles S of Urbino. ...12 42 E, lat. 43 26 N.

CAGLIARI, an ancient and rich city, ...tal of Sardinia, with an archbiſhop's ..., a univerſity, a caſtle, and a good har...r. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 39 27 N.

CAHORS, a conſiderable town of France, ...the department of Lot and late pro... of Querci, with a biſhop's ſee, and ...niverſity. It is ſeated on a peninſula ...ed by the river Lot, and built partly on ...raggy rock. There are three bridges ...er the river. The cathedral is a Gothic ...ecture, and has a large ſquare ſteeple. ...rn is 50 miles NW of Alby, and 287 ...f Paris. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 44 26 N.

CAJANABURG, the capital of E Both... in Sweden, on Lake Cajania, 300 miles NE of Abo. Lon. 27 45 E, lat. 64 13 N.

CAJAZZO, or CAJIZZO, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, 22 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 34 E, lat. 41 10 N.

CAICOS, iſlands of the W Indies, to the N of St. Domingo, which takes their name from the principal one. Lon. 71 30 W, lat. 21 40 N.

CAIFONG, a large and populous city of China, ſeated on the Hoang-ho, in the province of Honan. When beſieged by the rebels in 1642, they cut the dikes of the river, which drowned 300,000 of the inhabitants. Lon. 113 27 E, lat. 35 0 N.

CAIMAN ISLANDS, in the W Indies, to the NW of Jamaica, between 81 and 86° W lon. and 21° N lat.

CAIRNGORM, a mountain of Scotland, in the E of Inverneſsſhire, famous for beautiful rock-cryſtals of various tints, ſome of which having the luſtre of fine gems, bring a high price. Its lofty top is patched with ſnow.

CAIRO, or GRAND CAIRO, a large city, capital of Egypt, with a caſtle built on a rock. It is divided into the New and Old cities; Old Cairo is on the E ſide of the Nile, and almoſt uninhabited. New Cairo is a mile from the river Nile, and ſeven miles in circumference. The ſtreets are ſo narrow and winding, that it is impoſſible to follow their direction amid the multitudes of houſes which ſtand crouding on each other. The caſtle includes the palaces of the ſultans of Egypt, now almoſt buried under their own ruins; domes overthrown, heaps of rubbiſh, gilding, and pictures, the colours of which have defied corroding time, ſtately marble columns ſtill ſtanding, but in general without capitals; ſuch are the tokens of its former magnificence. From Joſeph's hall, there is a delightful proſpect over the city, the pyramids, and all the country round. It was probably a terrace to that magnificent room which is now open on the top, and is adorned with large beautiful pillars of red granite. There are ſeveral public bagnios, very handſome within, and uſed as places of refreſhment and diverſion, eſpecially for the women, who go there twice a week; but the wives of great men have baths at home. It is exceedingly populous; ſeveral families living in one houſe, and a number of people living in each room; and in the buſy time of the day, the ſtreets are ſo crowded, that it is difficult to paſs along. The women have greater liberty here than in any part of the Turkiſh empire; and

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there are particular ſtreets where the courtezans ſit at the doors, richly dreſſed. The Caliſh is a canal which conveys the waters of the Nile into the city: it is 20 feet broad, and has houſes on each ſide of it. As ſoon as the water begins to riſe, they cloſe the mouth of the canal with earth, and place a mark, to ſhow the time when this and all other canals in the kingdom are to be opened, which is done with great ſolemnity. There are not leſs than 300 moſques in Cairo, the lofty minarets of which preſent a very picturesque appearance. The Europeans have conſuls and factors here; and it was a place of very great trade, before the diſcovery of the Cape of Good Hope. It was taken by the French under Buonaparte, in their late expedition to Egypt. It is 100 miles S of the mouth of the Nile. Lon. 31 27 E, lat. 30 2 N.

CAIROAN, or KAIROAN, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, on the river Magrida, 80 miles S of Tunis. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 35 20 N.

CAITHNESSHIRE, the moſt northerly county of Scotland, bounded on the E by the ocean, on the S and SW by Strathnaver and Sutherland. On the N it is waſhed by the Pentland frith, which flows between this county and the Orkneys. Its greateſt extent is 35 miles from N to S, and 20 from E to W. The whole SW part is occupied by great mountains, the abode of roes and a variety of game; and the lakes are often reſorted to by numerous waterfowls. A vaſt ridge of hills forms the SW boundary, ending in the promontory called the Ord of Caithneſs. Along the ſide of this ſteep hill, impending, in a manner, above the ſea, a winding road is cut, which is the only entrance into this ſhire from the S. The climate is good, and the ſoil around the coaſt very improveable. Its chief exports are beef, meal, barley, butter, cheeſe, yarn, ſkins, feathers, and kelp. Engliſh is chiefly ſpoken on the coaſt, but in the highlands the Gaelic prevails.

CAKET, a town of Perſia, near Mount Caucaſus. Its trade conſiſts chiefly in ſilks. Lon. 46 15 E, lat. 33 0 N.

CALABRIA, a county of Naples, divided into Calabria Citeriore, and Calabria Ulteriore, or Hither and Further Calabria. The firſt is one of the 12 provinces of Naples, bounded on the S by Calabria Ulteriore, on the N by Baſilicata, and on the W and E by the Mediterranean. Coſenza is the capital. Calabria Ulteriore is waſhed by the Mediterranean on the E, S, and W, and bounded by Calabria Citeriore on the N. Reggio is the capital. This country was entirely deſolated by the earthquakes in March and February 1783. Beſide the deſtruction of many towns villages and farms, above 40,000 people periſhed by this calamity. Stupendous alterations were occaſioned on the face of the country. Mountains were ſplit, and vallies formed in an inſtant: new rivers began to flow; others choaked up by the falling in of the hills were converted into lakes or ſunk into the earth and deſtroyed: plantations were removed from their ſituations, and hills carried to places far diſtant. The earthquakes (for there were many ſhocks) vented their greateſt force from the foot of the Appenines, extending weſtward to the ſea, all which vaſt track, there was not a ſingle village or town, which was not either totally deſtroyed, or very much damaged.

CALAHORRA, an epiſcopal town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the ſide of a hill which extends to the Ebro, 70 miles E of Burgos. Lon. 2 7 W, lat. 42 12 N.

CALAIS, a ſeaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy, with a citadel. It is built in the form of a triangle, one ſide of which is towards the ſea. The fortifications are good: but its greateſt ſtrength is its ſituation among the marſhes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. In time of peace there are packet boats, which go twice a week between Dover and Calais. It is 21 miles ESE of Dover, and 152 N of Paris. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 50 58 N.

CALAIS, ST. a town of France, in the department of Sarte and late province of Maine, 16 miles NW of Vendome.

CALAMATA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. It ſtands on the river Spinarza, eight miles from the Mediterranean. Lon. 21 55 E, lat. 37 0 N.

CALAMIANES, three ſmall iſlands in Aſia, between Borneo and the Philippines, and N of Parago. Lon. 118 5 E, lat. 12 0 N.

CALATAJUD, a town of Spain, in Aragon, at the confluence of Xalon and Xiloca, with a caſtle on a rock, 37 miles SW of Saragoſſa. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 41 42 N.

CALATRAVA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, the chief place of the military order of the knights of Calatrava. It is ſeated near the Guadiana, 80 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 39 4 N.

CALBEN, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, with a ſtrong caſtle, 32 miles N of Magdeburg.

CALCAR, a town of the duchy of Cleves, near the Rhine, eight miles SE of Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 51 40 N.

CALCINATO, a town of Italy, in the ..., remarkable for a victory gained ... the Auſtrians, by the French, in 1706. ... 25 miles NE of Milan. Lon. 9 52 E, ... 45 45 N.

CALCUTTA, or FORT WILLIAM, the ...ital of Bengal, ſituate on the E ſide ... Hoogly, or weſtern arm of the ..., 100 miles from the ſea, in the bay ... Bengal. It is a modern city, having ... on the ſite of the village of Govind..., about 90 years ago. It extends ... the weſtern point of Fort William, ... the banks of the river, almoſt to the ... of Coſſipoor, four miles and a half; ... breadth, in many parts, inconſider... Generally ſpeaking, the deſcription ... Indian city is a deſcription of all; ... all built on one plan, with very ... and crooked ſtreets; an incredi... number of reſervoirs and ponds, and a ... many gardens interſperſed. A few ... ſtreets are paved with brick. The ... are variouſly built; ſome of brick, ... with mud, and a greater proportion ... bamboos and mats: theſe different ... of fabrics, intermixed with each ..., form a motly appearance. Thoſe ... latter kinds are invariably of one ..., and covered with thatch; thoſe of ... ſeldom exceed two floors, and have ... terraced roofs: the two former claſſes ... outnumber the laſt, which are ſo thinly ...tered, that fires, which often happen, ... not, ſometimes, meet with the obſtruc... of a brick-houſe through a whole ... Altho' by much the greateſt part ... Calcutta is built upon this plan, yet the ...ter inhabited by the Engliſh is an ...ception to this rule of building; being ...ſed entirely of brick-buildings, many ... which have more the appearance of pa... than of private houſes. The line of ...ings that ſurrounds two ſides of the ... of the fort, is magnificent; and ...ds greatly to the ſuperb appearance, ... the houſes are detached from each ..., and inſulated in a great ſpace. The ...ings are all on a large ſcale, from the ...ity of having a free circulation of air ... climate, the heat of which is extreme. ... general approach to the houſes is by ... of ſteps with great projecting por..., or ſurrounded by colonnades or ..., which give them the appearance ...ecian temples. But the remainder of ..., and by much the greater part, is ... as before deſcribed. Within theſe 20 ... years, Calcutta has been wonderfully improved both in appearance and in the ſalubrity of the air, for the ſtreets have been properly drained, and the ponds filled up. It is ſuppoſed to contain at leaſt 500,000 inhabitants. The mixture of European and Aſiatic manners that may be obſerved here, is curious: coaches, phaetons, chaiſes, with the palankeens and hackeries of the natives, the paſſing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearances of the fakirs form a ſight more extraordinary, perhaps, than any other city can preſent. The hackery here mentioned is a ſmall covered carriage upon two wheels, drawn by bullocks, and uſed generally for the female part of the family. The Ganges is navigable up to the town for the largeſt ſhips that viſit India. Here is the ſeat of the governor-general and council of Bengal, who have a controul over the preſidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen. Here is likewiſe a ſupreme court of judicature, in which juſtice is diſpenſed, according to the laws of England, by a chief juſtice and three puiſne judges. In 1756, Calcutta was taken by the ſoubah of Bengal, who forced the feeble garriſon, to the amount of 146 perſons, into a priſon called the Black Hole, a cube of 18 feet, out of which only 23 came alive. It was retaken the next year; the victory of Plaſſey followed; and the inhuman ſoubah was depoſed, and put to death by his ſucceſſor. Immediately after this victory the erection of Fort William commenced, which is ſuperior to any fortreſs in India. Calcutta is 1030 miles NNE of Madras. Lon. 88 28 E, lat. 22 23 N.

CALDER, a river in Yorkſhire, which riſes on the borders of Lancaſhire, and falls into the Aire eight miles below Wakefield. It is navigable the greater part of its courſe.

CALEDONIA, NEW, a large iſland, in the S Pacific Ocean, extending from 19 to 22° S lat. and from 163 to 167° E lon. It was diſcovered by captain Cook, in 1774. The inhabitants are ſtout, tall, and in general well proportioned, their hair and beards black, and much frizzled, ſo as to be ſomewhat woolly in ſome individuals; they beſmear their faces with black pigment; and their only covering is a wrapper made from the bark of a tree, or of leaves. They cultivate the ſoil with ſome art and induſtry, but ſubſiſt chiefly on roots and fiſh. Plaintains and ſugar-canes are not plentiful, bread-fruit is very ſcarce, and the cocoa-nut trees are but thinly planted; but their yams and taras are in great abundance. Their houſe are circu-

lar like a bee-hive, and full as close and warm. The framing is of small spars and reeds; and both sides and roof are thick, and close covered with thatch made of dried grass, and the floor laid with dry grass. They deposit their dead in the ground, and decorate the grave of their chiefs with spears, darts, paddles, &c. all stuck upright in the ground about it. They are of a pacific disposition, and their women are much chaster than those of the more eastern islands.

CALENBERG, a castle of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Brunswick Calenberg, seated on the river Leina, 10 miles S of Hanover. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 15 N.

CALI, a town of Terra Firma, in Popayan, in a valley of the same name, on the river Canca. The governor of the province generally resides here. Lon. 77 5 W, lat. 3 15 N.

CALICUT, a country on the coast of Malabar, 62 miles in length, and as much in breadth. It produces pepper, ginger, aloes, and rice; and the trees are always green. There is a tree, which produces a kind of dates, from which is obtained sugar and oil. This country was subject to Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore; of which he was finally stript by the E India Company in 1799.

CALICUT, a city, capital of a country of the same name, on the coast of Malabar. It was the first Indian port visited by European shipping; being discovered by the Portuguese, when they came to the E Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, in 1498, and was then the most flourishing place on the Malabar coast. The English have a factory here. It is 320 miles WSW of Madras. Lon. 74 24 E, lat. 11 18 N.

CALIFORNIA, a peninsula of N America, in the N Pacific Ocean, separated from the W coast of America, by the Vermilion Sea, or Gulf of California; extending SE, from lat. 32° N, to Cape St. Lucar, in lat. 23° N. It was discovered by Cortes, in 1536; and is said to have been visited by Sir Francis Drake, in 1578, and to have received from him the name of New Albion. This latter name, which belongs to no part of the peninsula, but to a country further N, between 37 and 45° latitude; the harbour of Sir Francis Drake being situate in about 110 23 W lon. and 38 23 N lat. At last, on the expulsion of the Jesuits, who were said to have studiously depreciated the country, the court of Madrid appointed don Joseph Galvez to visit this peninsula. His account of the country was favourable; he found the pearl fishery on its coast to be valuable, and he discovered mines of gold of a promising appearance. At present, however, California (the natural history which is very little known) still rem among the most desolate and useless tricts of the Spanish empire.

CALLAO, a seaport of S America, Peru. The harbour is the best in the Sea. It was almost totally destroyed by earthquake, in 1746. It is five miles fr Lima, of which it is the port. Lon. 53 W, lat. 12 2 S.

CALLA SUSUNG, a town of the isla of Bouton, in the Indian Ocean. It mile from the sea, on the top of a l encompassed with cocoa-nut trees. Th is a stone wall round the town, and houses are built on posts. The relig of the inhabitants is the Mahometan, they speak the Malayan language. people are small, well-shaped, and o dark olive colour. Lon. 123 45 E, lat. 5

CALLEN, a town of Ireland, in county of Kilkenny, 10 miles SW of K kenny. Lon. 7 6 W, lat. 53 28 N.

CALLOO, a fortress of the Netherlan in the territory of Waes, on the Sche subject to Austria. It is five miles W Antwerp. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 13 N.

CALLINGTON, a borough in Cornw 217 W by S of London. Lon. 4 35 lat. 50 30 N.

CALMAR, a strong seaport of Swede in the province of Smoland, divided fr the isle of Oeland, by a strait about fo miles broad in its narrowest part. On eminence, half a mile from the town, the castle, the only remains of its ancie magnificence. This palace, once the r sidence of the illustrious queen Margaret, now converted into a distillery. It is 1 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 27 lat. 56 40 N.

CALNE, a borough in Wiltshire, wi a market on Tuesday. It sends tw members to parliament, and is seated a river of the same name, 25 miles E Bristol, and 88 W of London. Lon. 1 W, lat. 51 30 N.

CALVADOS, a department of Franc comprehending part of the late province Normandy.

CALVARY, MOUNT, a hill near Jeru lem, on which JESUS CHRIST was crucifi

CALVI, an episcopal town of Naple in Terra di Lavora, eight miles N of C pua. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 15 N.

CALVI, a town of Corsica, on a crag mountain and gulf of the same name, wi a strong fortress and a good harbour. was taken from the French, by the En lish, Aug. 10, 1794; but has been since r

.. It is 32 miles SW of Baſtia. Lon. .. E, lat. 42 26 N.

..., or GRANT, a river which riſes in .. and running NE by Cambridge in.. Iſle of Ely, there falls into the .. to which river it is navigable from .. ridge.

..MARANA, an iſland of Arabia, in the Sea, where is a fiſhery for white coral pearl oyſters.

..MARAT, a ſeaport of France, in the ..rtment of Finiſterre and late province ..rmany. It ſtands on a bay of the .. name.

..MBAY, a large city of Hindooſtan ..er, in the province of Guzerat. It ..on a deep and dangerous gulf of the .. name, and was the Camanes of Pto.. Its products and manufactures are ..r to thoſe of few towns in India; .. country abounds in corn, cattle, ..lk; and cornelian and agate ſtones ..ound in its rivers. The inhabitants ..oted for embroidery; and ſome of .. quilts have been valued at 40l. It ..ect to the Poonah Mahrattas, is the .. of Amedabad, from which it is diſ.. 56 miles. Lon. 72 10 E, lat. 22 .. N.

..MBODIA, a kingdom of Aſia, bound.. the N by Laos, on the E by Cochin.. and Ciampa, and on the S and .. the gulf and kingdom of Siam; di.. by a large river called Mecan, or ..bodia, which annually overflows the .. country in the rainy ſeaſon, between June and October.

..MBODIA, the capital of a kingdom of ..ame name, in Aſia, ſeated on the .. Mecan, or Cambodia, 150 miles from ..outh. Lon. 104 5 E, lat. 13 10 N.

..MBRAY, a fortified city of France, in ..epartment of the North and late pro.. of the Cambreſis. It has a citadel and .. and a conſiderable manufacture of ..rics, which took their name from this .. It is ſeated on the Scheld, 22 miles .. Arras, and 102 N of Paris. Lon. 3 .. lat. 50 11 N.

..MBRESIS, a late province of France, ..iles in length; bounded on the N and .. Hainault, on the S by Picardy, and on .. by Artois. Cambray is the capital; .. is now comprehended in the depart.. of the North.

..MBRIDGE, the county-town of Cam..ſhire, and ſeat of a celebrated uni..ty. It takes the name of Cambridge .. the bridge over the Cam, which di.. the town into two parts. It is go..ed by a mayor, who, on entering up.. office, takes an oath to maintain the privileges of the univerſity. The townhall and ſhire-houſe are the only buildings of note that do not belong to the univerſity: the county-gaol is the gatehouſe of an ancient caſtle, built by William the Conqueror. It has a market on Wedneſday and Saturday; and in the market-place, which conſiſts of two ſpacious oblong ſquares, united together, is a conduit that is conſtantly running. The univerſity is ſuppoſed to have been founded during the heptarchy. It enjoys great privileges and is governed by the chancellor, the high ſteward, the vice chancellor, and ſeveral other inferior officers. It contains 12 colleges and four halls, which, unlike thoſe at Oxford, have equal privileges with the colleges. The colleges are Peter Houſe, Corpus Chriſti or Bennet, King's, Queen's, Jeſus, Chriſt's, St. John's, Magdalen, Trinity, Emmanuel, and Sidney Suſſex. The halls are, Clare, Pembroke, Trinity, and Catharine. Of the colleges, Peter Houſe is the moſt ancient, being founded in 1257; and King's and Trinity colleges the moſt conſiderable. King's college is the nobleſt foundation in Europe, and the chapel, for its contrivance and extent, its fine carved work in wood and ſtone, and painted windows, is one of the fineſt pieces of Gothic architecture in the world. The library, chapel, &c. of Trinity college juſtly place it in the firſt rank. The other ſtructures belonging to the univerſity are the ſenate-houſe, a fine edifice, which, with St. Mary's church, the ſchools, the univerſity library, and other buildings, forms a noble ſquare. Here is alſo a botanical garden, and a general hoſpital, called Addenbrooke's, from the name of the founder. Cambridge has 14 pariſhes, and is pretty large; but the ſituation is low and dirty. It ſends four members to parliament, two for the borough and two for the univerſity. It is 17 miles S of Ely, and 51 N by E of London. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 52 12 N.

CAMBRIDGE, a village in Glouceſterſhire, near Berkley, on the river Cam.

CAMBRIDGE, a village in the ſtate of Maſſachuſets, in N America. It has a flouriſhing univerſity, which conſiſts of four elegant brick houſes, and is, with reſpect to its library, philoſophical apparatus, and profeſſorſhips, the firſt literary inſtitution in America. It was eſtabliſhed in 1638, and has generally from 120 to 150 ſtudents.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the NW by Lincolnſhire, on the NE by Norfolk, on the E by Suffolk, on the S by Eſſex and Herts, and

on the W by the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Northampton. It extends 50 miles from N to S, and 25 from E to W. It lies in the dioceſes of Ely and Norwich; contains 17 hundreds, a city, a univerſity, ſeven market-towns, and 163 pariſhes; and ſends ſix members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Grant, Ouſe, Nen, and Cam. In the fens it is moiſt and foggy, and therefore not ſo wholeſome; but in the S and E parts it is very good, theſe being much drier than the other; but both, by the late improvements, have been rendered very fruitful, ſo that it produces plenty of corn, and affords the richeſt paſtures. The fens called Bedford Level, conſiſt of 30,000 acres of marſhy ground, which receive all the waters of the middle part of England, which do not run into the Thames or the Trent. And in the latter part of the year, when they are overflowed by water, they appear covered with fogs; ſo that while the higher grounds of the adjacent country glitter with the beams of the ſun, the iſle of Ely appears wrapt in a miſt. See BEDFORD LEVEL.

CAMELFORD, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Friday, ſeated on the river Camel, 24 miles W of Launceſton, and 229 W by S of London. It is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. A great quantity of yarn is ſpun in this place and in its neighbourhood. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 50 42 N.

CAMERINO, an ancient and populous town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the Appennines and the river Chiento, 37 miles SW of Ancona. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 43 15 N.

CAMINHA, a ſeaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, at the mouth of the river Minho, 12 miles N of Viana. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 41 50 N.

CAMMIN, a diſtrict of Pruſſian Pomerania, converted into a principality, in favour of the Houſe of Brandenburg, by the treaty of Weſtphalia. Colberg is the capital.

CAMMIN, a ſeaport of Pruſſian Pomerania, in the principality of the ſame name; ſeated on the Oder, oppoſite the iſle of Wollin, 30 miles N of Stetin. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 54 4 N.

CAMPAGNA, or CAMPANIA, a town of Naples in Principato Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee, 40 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 40 35 N.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, anciently TIUM, a province of Italy, in the I. ſiaſtical State, extending 60 miles along the Mediterranean, to the fro of Naples, formerly the moſt delig and moſt populous country in the wo few villages, little cultivation, and fea any inhabitants are now to be ſeen trees, no incloſures; nothing, in o but the ſcattered ruins of temples tombs, which preſent the idea of a cou depopulated by peſtilence. Rome is capital.

CAMPBELTON, a borough of Scotl in Argyleſhire, ſituate on a bay tow the S extremity of the peninſula of C tyre, of which it is the capital. It h good harbour, and is now a conſider place, for which it is principally inde to its being the general rendezvous of fiſhing veſſels that annually viſit the w c It is 10 miles W of the iſle of Arran. L 5 42 W, lat. 53 29 N.

CAMPDEN, a town in Glouceſterſ with a market on Wedneſday, 22 mile of Glouceſter, and 87 WNW of Lon Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 4 N.

CAMPEACHY, a town of Mexico, America, in the peninſula of Yucatan. the E coaſt of a bay of the ſame name. is noted for logwood, which, howe does not grow very near it. It is defen by a good wall, and ſtrong forts, but is ther ſo rich, nor carries on ſuch a trad formerly, it having been the port for ſale. Lon. 90 57 W, lat. 20 0 N. HONDURAS.

CAMPEN, a town of the United P vinces, in Overyſſel, with a citadel, a port almoſt choked up. It was take the Dutch in 1578, and by the Frenc 1672; but they abandoned it in 167 is ſeated near the mouth of the Yſſel, the Zuider Zee, 44 miles NE of Amſ dam. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 52 38 N.

CAMPOLI, a town of Naples, in Ab zo Ulteriore, 23 miles N by E of Aq Lon. 43 57 E, lat. 42 42 N.

CAMPO MAJOR, a town of Portugal, Alentejo, 100 miles E of Liſbon. Lon. W, lat. 38 53 N.

CAMPREDON, a town of Spain, in C lonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees, and the river Ter, 45 miles N of Barcel Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 42 0 N.

CANAAN, the country ſo named fr Canaan the ſon of Ham. It lies betw the Mediterranean and the mountain Arabia, and extends from Egypt to P nicia. It is bounded to the E by the m tains of Arabia; to the S by the wilde

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...n, Idumea, and Egypt; to the W ... Mediterranean; and the N by the ... of Libanus. Its length is about ... es, and its breadth in ſome places

...NADA, a large country of N Ame... bounded on the N by New Britain, on ... by the gulf of St. Laurence, on the ... New Brunſwick and the United ..., and on the W by unknown lands. ... between 61 and 81° W lon. and ... 52° N. lat. and was diſcovered ... and Sebaſtian Cabot, father and ... in 1497. This country, in general, ... good; but the winter continues ... months very ſevere. The land ... cleared is fertile, and the wheat ... in May is reaped at the end of Au... The climate is not very different ... that of the northern Britiſh colonies; ... a much ſeverer winter; and like ... of the American tracts that do not ... far to the N, the ſummers are ... hot and exceeding pleaſant. They ... a great variety of animals, ſuch as ... elks, deer, bears, foxes, martins, ... cats, ferrets, weaſels, hares, and rab... The marſhes and lakes with which ... country abounds ſwarm with otters ... beavers, which are highly valued for ... furs, which form a principal article ... commerce in Canada. Canada turpen... is greatly eſteemed for its balſamic ... ties, and for its uſe in diſorders ... breaſt and ſtomach. The different ... s of Indians, or original natives in Ca..., are almoſt innumerable; but they ... been obſerved to decreaſe in popula... where the Europeans are moſt nume..., owing chiefly to the immoderate uſe ... vinuous liquors. Canada was con... ed by the Engliſh, in 1759, and con... ed to them by the peace of 1763. In ...4, this country was formed into a pro..., called Quebec, from the name of ... capital; a government was inſtituted ... erably to the French laws of Canada; ... the Roman Catholic religion was eſ... ed. In 1791, the country was di... into two provinces, Upper Canada, Lower Canada, of which latter ... Quebec is the chief town; and ... conſtitution, in imitation of that of ... land, was given to each of theſe pro...

CANANORE, a large ſeaport, on the ... t of Malabar. It was ceded by ... Sultan, regent of Myſore, to the ... E India Company, in 1792. Lon. ... E, lat. 12 0 N.

CANARA, a province on the coaſt of ... ar, ſubject to the regent of Myſore. Its moſt northerly port is Onore, in lat. 14 20 N.

CANARIA, or the GRAND CANARY, the principal of the Canary Iſlands, about 180 miles from the coaſt of Africa, which gives name to the whole. It is a fruitful iſland and famous for the wine that bears its name; the temperature of its air is delightful; and it abounds with good water, with trees, herbs, and delicious fruits. Here are two wheat harveſts, in February and May, and the corn makes bread as white as ſnow. It is 42 miles long, and 27 broad; and lies 18 leagues W by S of Fuertaventura. Lon. 15 34 W, lat. 28 14 N.

CANARY ISLANDS, anciently called the Fortunate Iſlands, on account of their temperate healthy air and excellent fruits, are ſeven in number, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, near the continent of Africa; namely, Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriffe, Canaria, Fuertaventura, and Lancerota; to which may be added ſeveral ſmaller iſles, as Graciosa, Roccas, Allegranza, St. Clare, Infierno, and Lobos. From theſe iſlands the Canary birds originally came. The NE point of theſe is in lon. 15 38 W, lat. 28 13 N.

CANARY, the capital of the iſland of Canaria, with a biſhop's ſee, an inquiſition, ſupreme council of the Seven Iſlands, and a caſtle ſeated on a hill. They have ſugarhouſes, in which a great quantity of ſugar is made. The wine called Sack, has hence been often termed Canary. It is computed that 10,000 hogſheads are ſent annually to England in time of peace. Lon. 15 50 W, lat 28 4 N.

CANCALLE, a bay on the coaſt of France, 10 miles E of St. Maloes, where the Engliſh made a deſcent, under the duke of Marlborough, in 1758, and hence proceeded to burn the ſhips at St. Maloes.

CANDAHAR, a rich trading city of Aſia, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. While the Perſian and Mogul empires were ſeverally undivided, it was the frontier fortreſs of Hindooſtan toward Perſia: and was eſteemed the key of the weſtern provinces of the latter, and not unfrequently changed maſters, although very ſtrong by ſituation, being ſurrounded by fens and rocks. It is 145 miles SW of Cabul. Lon. 67 15 E, lat. 33 0 N.

CANDAHAR, a kingdom of Aſia, between the river Indus and Perſia, bounded on the N by Cabul, on the E by Lahore, on the SE by Moultan, and on the W by Perſia. The dominions of the king of this country extend weſtward to the neighbourhood of the city of Tarſhiſh;

including generally Cabul, Candahar, Ghizni, Gaur, Paiſhawur, Korafan and Seiſtan; this tract is not leſs than 800 miles in length; its breadth is not well known, and on the E ſide of the Indus, he poſſeſſes the territory of Caſhmere, and ſome diſtricts above the city of Attock. Theſe countries are all called by the general name of the Country of the Abdalli. Ahmed Abdalla, the founder of this kingdom, was originally the chief of an Afghan tribe, named Abdal (whence the name Adballi) who was ſtript of his country by Nadir Shah, in 1739. On the death of Nadir, he ſuddenly appeared among his former ſubjects, and erected a conſiderable kingdom in the eaſtern part of Perſia, adding to it moſt of the provinces to the W of the Indus, which had been ceded by the Great Mogul to Nadir Shah, together with Caſhmere on the E of that river.

CANDIA, an iſland in the Mediterranean, formerly Crete, lying to the S of the Archipelago. The capital, of the ſame name, though populous formerly, is little better than a deſart, there being nothing but rubbiſh, except at the bazar or market-place; and the harbour of Candia is now fit for nothing but boats; but the walls of the town are ſtanding, and it is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. This iſland was taken by the Turks, in 1669, after a war of 25 years. It was attempted to be retaken by the Venetians, in 1692, without effect. The products are corn, wine, oil, wool, ſilk, and excellent honey. The climate of Candia is delightful. The heat is never exceſſive; and in the plains violent cold is never felt. In the warmeſt days of ſummer the air is cooled by breezes from the ſea. Except December and January the whole year is one continued fine day. The ſky is always unclouded and ſerene; the winds mild and refreſhing breezes. The mountains are covered with a great number of odoriferous plants; the rivulets which flow down the vallies, are overhung with myrtles, and laurel-roſes; clumps of orange, citron, and almond trees are ſcattered over the fields; ſome extenſive plains are arrayed in ſaffron, and the cavities of the rocks are fringed with ſweet ſmelling dittany. In a word from the hills, the vales, and the plains, on all hands there ariſe clouds of exquiſite perfumes, which embalm the air and render it a luxury to breathe it. Candia is 200 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is 500 miles SW of Conſtantinople. Lon. 25 18 E, lat. 35 18 N.

CANDEISH, a rich and populous province, in the Deccan of Hindooſtan, ſubject to the Poonah Mahrattas. It is bounded on N by Malwa, on the E by Berar, on the by Dowlatabad, and on the W by Bag.

CANDLEMAS ISLES, near the coaſt Sandwich Land. Lon. 27 13 W, lat. 10 S.

CANDY, a kingdom of Ceylon, containing about a quarter of the iſland is full of hills, whence rivulets pro which abound with fiſh. The inhab are dexterous in turning theſe rivule water their land, which is fruitful in pulſe, and hemp. The king is abſol and his ſubjects are idolaters.

CANDY, the capital of a kingdom the ſame name, in the iſland of Ceylo was often burnt by the Portugueſe, w they were maſters of theſe coaſts. L 80 52 E, lat. 7 45 N.

CANE, GROTTA DEL, a famous grotto, the banks of Lake d'Agnano, ſeven m from Puzzoli, in the kingdom of Na A ſuffocating vapour riſes a foot above bottom of this cave, and is deſtructive animal life. A dog having his head i in this vapour, is convulſed in a minutes, and ſoon after falls motio to the earth. The fellows who atte the cave, have always ſome miſerable d with ropes about their necks, ready for cruel purpoſe.

CANEA, a conſiderable town of iſland of Candia, with a good harb The environs are adorned with fores olive-trees, mixed with fields, vineya gardens, and brooks, bordered with myr trees, and laurel-roſes. Lon. 24 15 E, 35 20 N.

CANETO, a town of Italy, in the M tuan, on the river Oglio, often taken retaken by the French and Auſtrians. is 20 miles W of Mantua. Lon. 10 22 lat. 45 9 N.

CANGERECORA, a large river of peninſula of Hindooſtan. It has its ſou in the Gauts, and running SW to the of Malabar, enters the Indian Ocean, miles to the N of Mount Diſla; be which its courſe is parallel with the coaſt for about 11 miles, being ſepara only by a ſpit of ſand.

CANIADERAGO, LAKE, a narrow of N America, in the ſtate of New Y ſix miles W of Lake Otſego, and miles long.

CANINA, the capital of a diſtrict the ſame name, in the N part of Alba a province of Turkey in Europe, near the entrance of the gulf of Ven eight miles N of Valona. Lon. 19 25 lat. 41 12 N.

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CANNAY, one of the weſtern iſles of land, SW of the iſle of Skye. This is fertile, and is noted for vaſt baſaltic columns, which riſe above each other to great height, in many ſucceſſive ranges, ſeparated from the other by a ſtratum of globular concretions. On the E ſide of the iſland, the tops of an immenſe number of theſe columns appear at low water, forming a ſort of cauſeway of ſurpriſing extent, the ſurface of which is ſmooth and regular, like an ordinary paved ſtreet.

CANNÆ. See CANOSA.

CANOGE, the ruins of which are at preſent of great extent, is a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Agra, ſituated on the Ganges, near its confluence with the Caſini. It is now reduced to the ſtate of a middling town. It is ſaid to have been built more than 1000 years before the chriſtian era, and to have been the capital of all Hindooſtan, under the prince or Porus, who fought againſt Alexander. In the 6th century, it was ſaid to contain 30,000 ſhops, in which grain only was ſold. It is 127 miles SE of Agra. Lon. 80 13 E, lat. 27 3 N.

CANOBIA, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, on Lake Maggiore, 35 miles NNW of Milan. Lon. 8 44 E, lat. 45 55 N.

CANOSA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Terra di Bari. It contains little more than 300 houſes, and occupies the ſite of the ancient Canuſium, one of the moſt populous and magnificent cities of Italy. Between Canoſo and the river Ofanto, are ſtill ſome traces of the ancient city of Cannæ, in the plain of which was fought the celebrated battle between Hannibal and the Romans. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 30 N.

CANSO, a ſeaport of Nova Scotia, in N America, on a ſtrait which ſeparates Nova Scotia from Cape Breton. Near the town is a fine fiſhery for cod. Lon. 61 W, lat. 45 20 N.

CANSTAT, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, ſeated on the Neckar, two miles NE of Stutgard. Lon. 9 E, lat. 48 53 N.

CANTAL, a department of France, including part of the late province of Auvergne. The capital is St. Flour.

CANTAZARO, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore. It is ſeated near the ſea, 20 miles E of Nicaſtro. Lon. 16 47 E, lat. 39 3 N.

CANTERBURY, an ancient city, the capital of Kent, with an archbiſhop's ſee, the metropolitan of all England. The cathedral, a large ſtructure, was once famous for the ſhrine of Thomas Becket, to which ſo great was the reſort and ſo rich the offerings, that Eraſmus, who was an eye witneſs of its wealth, ſays, the whole church and chapel in which he was interred, glittered with jewels. But Henry VIII, in 1538, not only pillaged this rich ſhrine, but cauſed the ſaint to be cited in court, tried, and condemned as a traitor; ordering his name to be ſtruck out of the calendar, his bones to be burnt, and his aſhes thrown into the air. In this cathedral are interred Henry IV, and Edward the Black Prince. The city has likewiſe 14 pariſh churches; the remains of many Roman antiquities; and an ancient caſtle, with walls and a deep ditch. It is governed by a mayor, and poſſeſſes a ſhare of the ſilk manufactures introduced by the Walloons, who have here a church under the cathedral. This city is noted for its brawn, and the adjacent country produces abundance of hops. It has a market on Wedneſday and Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeated on the river Stour, 26 miles ESE of Rocheſter and 56 of London. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 51 19 N.

CANTIN, CAPE, a promontory of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coaſt of Morocco. Lon. 9 5 W, lat. 32 49 N.

CANTON or QUANGTONG, one of the ſouthern provinces of China; bounded on the NE by Fokien; on the N by Kiangſi, on the W by Quang-ſi, and the kingdom Tonking, and every where elſe by the ſea. The country is diverſified with hills and plains, and the ſoil is in general ſo fertile that it produces two crops annually. Abundance of valuable aromatic woods are to be met with in this province, as well as eagle-wood, ebony &c; and in the mineral kingdom the province furniſhes gold, precious ſtones, tin, quick-ſilver, and copper. Canton is the capital.

CANTON, a large populous, and wealthy city of China, capital of the province of that name, ſtands on the river Tſia, one of the fineſt in the empire. The buildings of Canton are in general low, conſiſting of one ſtory and a ground floor, which is covered with earth or red tiles to keep it cool; but the houſes of the moſt reſpectable merchants and mandarins are comparatively lofty, and well built. The ſtreets of Canton are long and narrow, paved with flint-ſtones, adorned at intervals with triumphal arches, which have a pleaſing effect and are much crowded with people. In Canton there are no carriages. The better ſort of people are carried about in chairs; but the common ſort walk barefooted and bareheaded; and their goods are carried by porters. At the end of every

ſtreet is a barrier, which is ſhut every evening, as well as the gates of the city; ſo that people are obliged to be at home early. The river is covered with barks, which have apartments in them for families, where many reſide. The number of inhabitants is computed at 1,000,000, but later calculations have made them conſiderably leſs. Lon. 133 12 E, lat. 23 7 N.

CANTYRE, a ſouthern diviſion of Argyleſhire in Scotland. It is a narrow peninſula 50 miles long, and from five to eight broad. It is connected on the N by an iſthmus to the mountainous diſtrict of Knapdale. Acroſs this iſthmus, which is ſcarce a mile broad, a canal might eaſily be cut. To the S the peninſula terminates in a great promontory, ſurrounded by a group of dangerous rocks, called the Mull of Cantyre. The ſoil, in general, is fertile.

CAORLO, a ſmall iſland in the gulf of Venice, on the coaſt of Venetian Friuli, 20 miles SW of Aquileia. It has a town of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 45 42 N.

CAPACIO, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 16 miles S of Salerno. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 40 20 N.

CAPE BRETON. See BRETON, CAPE; and other Capes, in like manner, ſee under their reſpective names.

CAPELLE, a town of France, now in the department of Aiſne, lately in the province of Picardy, eight miles NE of Guiſe, taken by the Spaniards in 1636, but retaken the year after. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 49 58 N.

CAPESTAN, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, near the river Aude and the famous canal of Languedoc. Lon. 3 8 E, lat. 43 21 N.

CAPITANATA, a province of Naples, bounded on the N by the gulf of Venice, on the E by Terra di Bari, on the S by Baſilicata and Principato Ulteriore, and on the W by Moliſe and Abruzzo. It is a level country, without trees; has a ſandy ſoil, and a hot air; but the land, near the rivers, is fertile in paſtures. The capital is Manfredonia.

CAPO FINO, a barren rock, in the territory of Genoa, with a caſtle on its eaſtern peak. Near it is a ſmall harbour of the ſame name, 13 miles ESE of Genoa. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 44 20 N.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, a town of Italy, in Venetian Iſtria, on the gulf of Trieſt, whoſe principal revenue conſiſts in wine and ſalt. It is eight miles S of Trieſt. Lon. 14 6 E, lat. 45 49 N.

CAPRALA, an iſle in the Mediterranean Sea, to the NE of Corſica, on which it depends. It has a ſtrong caſtle, and is 5 miles in circumference. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 43 5 N.

CAPRI, an iſland of Naples, in the Mediterranean, oppoſite Sorento, famous for being the retreat of the emperor Tiberius. A vaſt quantity of quails come here every year, forming the principal revenue of the biſhop, who is hence called the Biſhop of Quails. It is five miles in length, and two in breadth.

CAPRI, the capital of an iſland of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſtle. It was once a delightful place, embelliſhed with magnificent works, which were demoliſhed after the death of Tiberius. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 40 31 N.

CAPUA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It ſtands two miles from the ancient Capua, which was built out of its ruins. Here Hannibal and his officers trifled away their time in pleaſure, and gave time to the Romans to recover from their conſternation after the battle of Cannæ. It was taken by the Auſtrians in 1707; and is ſeated on the Volturno, 15 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 7 N.

CARACCAS, a diſtrict of S America in Terra Firma, included in the W part of the province of Venezuela. It is bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, on the E by Cumana, and on the S by New Granada. The coaſt is rocky and mountainous, interſperſed with ſmall fertile valleys, bleſſed in general with a clear air and wholeſome climate. The chief town is Caraccas. The commerce of this region was for a long time open to all the ſubjects of the Spaniſh monarchy. But in 1728 a company was formed, who obtained the excluſive right of trading to this part of the world. It is ſometimes called the Company of Caraccas, and ſometimes the Company of Guipiſcoa, from the province of Spain, in which it is eſtabliſhed. Jago de Leon is the capital.

CARAMANIA, a province of Turkey in Aſia, in the S part of Natolia. Moſt of the houſes have turrets ſo contrived, as to cool the rooms in ſummer. Satalia is the capital.

CARAMANTA, a province of Terra Firma, lying on both ſides the river Cauca; bounded on the N by the diſtrict of Carthagena, on the E by New Granada, on the S and W by Popayan and Panama. It is a valley ſurrounded by high mountains, and there are rivers whence the natives get very good ſalt.

SAMANTA, the capital of a province of the same name, in Terra Firma, seated on a river, 240 miles NNE of Popayan. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 5 18 N.

CARANGO, an inconsiderable island in the East Indies, near Bombay. It affords nothing but some rice, fowls and goats.

CARARA, a town of Tuscany, in the territory of Massa, between Massa and Pietra Santa, five miles from each. Near this town are quarries of marble of various colours. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 44 5 N.

CARASU, a river of Natolia, which rises in Romania, crosses part of Aladula, and falls into the Mediterranean.

CARASU MESTRO, a river of Romania, which rises in Mount Rhodolpho, and falls into the Archipelago.

CARASUI, a lake in Bulgaria, said to be 100 miles in circumference, and to contain 72 islands. It is formed by a branch of the Danube, not far from its entrance into the Black Sea.

CARAVACCA, a town of Spain, among the mountains near the river Segura, in Murcia. It is 50 miles NW of Carthagena. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 38 5 N.

CARCASSONE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town by the river, over which is a stone bridge. In the Upper Town are a strong castle and the cathedral. The Lower Town is square, after the modern taste, and kept very clean by means of an aqueduct, which conveys the water of the Aude to different fountains. The Upper Town, which is called the City, is very ancient, and the castle are preserved some old records written on the bark of trees. Here are manufactures of all sorts of cloth. It is 20 miles W of Narbonne, and 400 S of Paris. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 43 14 N.

CARDIFF, a borough of S Wales in Glamorganshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a large and well built town, and has a castle, a wall, and three gates. It is seated on the Taafe, over which is a bridge, and it has a considerable trade with Briſtol; for veſſels of ſmall burthen may come to the bridge. The caſtle, though much decayed, makes a grand appearance at this time, and the walls of the caſtle are very ſtrong and thick. The conſtable of the caſtle is the chief magiſtrate, whom they call mayor. Near the town are ſome iron-works; and a canal, extending 25 miles hence, to the iron-works at Merthyr-Tidvil. In the caſtle, died Robert, duke of Normandy, eldeſt ſon of William the Conqueror, after having been blinded, and confined 28 years, by his brother Henry I. Cardiff is 12 miles E of Cowbridge, and 164 W of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 51 30 N.

CARDIGAN, the county-town of Cardiganſhire, with a market on Tueſday and Saturday; ſituate on the river Tyvy, over which is a handſome ſtone bridge. The walls and caſtle are gone to ruin. It is governed by a mayor, ſends one member to parliament, and is 33 miles NE of St. David's and 225 WNW of London. Lon. 4 38 W, lat. 52 10 N.

CARDIGAN BAY, on the coaſt of Cardiganſhire, at the mouth of the Tyvy, extending to Barſey iſland in Carnarvonſhire. It is 40 miles from one cape to the other, and affords ſecure ſhelter for ſhips.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a county of S Wales, bounded on the N by Merionethſhire and Montgomeryſhire, on the E by Radnorſhire and Brecknockſhire, on the S by Carmarthenſhire and Pembrokeſhire, and on the W by Cardigan Bay. It extends 42 miles from N to S, and 20 from E to W; and is divided into five hundreds, containing ſix market-towns, and 64 pariſhes. It lies in the dioceſe of St. David's, and ſends two members to parliament. The air is milder here than in moſt parts of Wales. To the S and W are plains fruitful in corn; but the N and E parts are a continued ridge of mountains, however there are cattle bred in all parts; but they have neither wood nor coals of their own for fuel. They have fiſh in plenty with fowls both tame and wild. Near the rivers are great numbers of otters; and in the valleys are ſeveral lakes. The mountains abound with veins of lead and ſilver ore; and the mines have been worked ſeveral times to great advantage: Sir Hugh Middleton is ſaid to have cleared 2000l. a month, for ſeveral years together, which enabled him to bring the New River water to London; but he expended the whole on that great object. The principal rivers are the Tyvy, the Rydal, and the Iſtwith.

CARDONA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a caſtle. Near it is an inexhauſtible mountain of ſalt, of ſeveral colours, which, when waſhed, becomes white; and there are vineyards, which produce excellent wine. It is ſeated on an eminence, near the river Cardenero, 30 miles NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 41 36 N.

CARELIA, the eaſtern part of Finland. It belongs partly to the Swedes, and partly to the Ruſſians. See WIBURGH.

CARENTAN, a town of France, in the

department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, with an ancient caſtle, eight miles from ſea. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 49 16 N.

CARIATI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee. It is two miles from the gulf of Taranto. Lon. 17 19 E, lat. 39 35 N.

CARIBBEAN SEA, that part of the Atlantic, lying between Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico on the N, and Terra Firma on the S. It was formerly called the North Sea; for the Spaniards having croſſed the iſthmus of Darien from N to S, gave the ſea they diſcovered the name of the South Sea, and this, of courſe, the North Sea, although with reſpect to the American continent, the Pacific is the weſtern, and the Atlantic the eaſtern ocean.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS, the moſt eaſtern iſlands of the W Indies divided into Windward and Leeward Iſlands. As the Caribbee iſlands are all between the tropics, their inhabitants are expoſed to perpetual heat. In thoſe places where the wind does not blow, the air is exceſſively hot, and none but eaſterly winds contribute to refreſh it. The torrents of rain which fall refreſh the air; but their humid exhalations render the climate very unhealthy.

CARIGNANO, a town of Piedmont, in a diſtrict of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Po, three miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 57 N.

CARIMAN JAVA, a cluſter of iſlands to the N of Java, at the principal of which ſhips touch for refreſhments, in their voyage to Borneo. Lon. 110 12 E, lat. 5 56 S.

CARINOLA, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, ſeated near Mount Maſſico, 25 miles NW of Naples. Lon. 14 18 E, lat. 41 15 N.

CARINTHIA, a fertile duchy of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, bounded on the N by Auſtria, on the E by Stiria, on the S by Carniola and Friuli, and on the W by Tirol and Saltzburg. Clagenfurt is the capital.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, an ancient caſtle, near Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, where Charles I was impriſoned.

CARISTO, an epiſcopal town of Greece, in the E part of the iſland of Negropont. Lon. 24 45 E, lat. 38 4 N.

CARLINGFORD, a ſeaport of Ireland, on Carlingford Bay, in the county of Lowth, 21 miles N of Drogheda. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 54 11 N.

CARLISLE, an ancient city, the capital of Cumberland, with a market on Sa day. It is walled round, and pleaſ. ſituate above a rich tract of meado bordering the Eden and two other ri which here unite their ſtreams. gates of this city are called the Eng Iriſh, and Scotch. It has a caſtle, on W ſide of the town; and the cathedr a ſtately ſtructure. The eaſtern p which is the neweſt, is a curious piec workmanſhip. The choir with the a is 71 feet broad; and has a ſtately E w dow, 48 feet high and 30 broad, adorn with curious pillars. Carliſle has a c ſiderable manufacture of printed lin and checks, for which 3000l. per ann is paid in duties, and is noted for making of whips and fiſhhooks. It taken by the rebels in 1745, but reta by the duke of Cumberland. It is gove ed by a mayor, ſends two members parliament, and is 60 miles S of Edinbur and 301 NNW of London. Lon. 2 W, lat. 54 56 N.

CARLISLE, the county-town of Cu berland, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, in America. It contains a college, a co houſe, 300 houſes, and 1500 inhabita In 1752, this ſpot was a wilderneſs, in bited by Indians and wild beaſts. It 100 miles W by N of Philadelphia. L 77 30 W, lat. 40 10 N.

CARLOW, or CATHERLOUGH, a co ty of Ireland, in the province of Lein 28 miles in length, and eight in brea bounded on the E by Wicklow and W ford, on the W by Queen's county Kilkenny, and on the N by Kildare.

CARLOW, or CATHERLOUGH, a tow of Ireland, in a county of the ſame na on the river Barrow, 16 miles NE of K kenny. Lon. 7 14 W, lat. 52 48 N.

CARLOWITZ, a town of Sclavonia, ſe ed on the Danube, 38 miles NW of B grade. Lon. 20 5 E, lat. 44 45 N.

CARLSCRONA, or CARLSCROON, ſeaport of Sweden, in the province Blekingen. It derives its origin and na from Charles XI, who firſt laid the fo dations of a new town in 1680, and moved the fleet from Stockholm to t place, on account of its advantage ſituation in the centre of the Swediſh and the ſuperior ſecurity of its harb which has depth of water for firſt- ſhips to carry their lower tier of guns; t entrance into this harbour, is defended two ſtrong forts. The greateſt part the town ſtands upon a ſmall rocky iſla which riſes gently in a bay of the Ba the ſuburbs extend over another ſm

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..nd along the mole, close to the basin ..the fleet is moored. The way into the ..rom the main land, is carried over a ..o an island, and from thence along ..ng wooden bridges joined by a bar- ..k. The town contains about 18,000 ..ants; and the suburbs are fortified, ..d the land, by a stone wall. For- .., vessels in this port, when careened ..repaired, were laid upon their sides in ..een harbour; until a dock was hol- ..d in the solid rock, in 1724, capable ..eiving a first rate man of war. A ..t for constructing 30 covered docks, ..ther improvements, was begun in ..; but they have proceeded slowly. ..dock was finished in 1779, and gives ..a of the expence and greatness of the .. the bottom and sides are of hewn ..e; rows of granite pillars support ..roof, and bear rather the appearance ..colonnade to a temple than a recep- ..ter ships. Carlscrona is 120 miles SW ..Stockholm. Lon. 15 46 E, lat. 56 N.

CARLSTADT, the capital of Croatia, on ..iver Kulp, 140 miles S of Vienna. ..ft 21 E, lat. 46 2 N.

CARLSTADT, a town of Sweden, in ..Sudland, on the island of Tingwalla, ..h is formed by two branches of the ..e Elb. It is a bishop's see. The town ..ains 1500 inhabitants, who carry on a .. in iron and wood across lake Wenner. ..133 miles W of Stockholm. Lon. 13 .. lat. 59 16 N.

CARLSTADT, a town of Germany, in ..bishopric of Wurtzburg, seated on the ..e, 16 miles N of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 .. lat. 49 56 N.

CARMAGNIOLA, a trading town of ..Piedmont, with a strong citadel. It was ..en by the French in 1691, but retaken ..prince Eugene the same year. It is ..d on a small river, which runs into the .. 14 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E, .. 44 51 N.

CARMARTHEN, the county-town of ..Carmarthenshire; with a market on Wed- ..sday and Saturday. It is seated on the .. Towy, over which is a stone bridge, ..which small vessels may come up. It ..once fortified with a wall and a castle, ..in ruins. It sends one member to ..liament, and is 24 miles SE of Cardigan, ..207 W by N of London. Lon. 4 23 ..t. 51 52 N.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, a county of S ..les, 35 miles in length, and 20 in ..eadth; bounded by Cardiganshire on ..N, the Bristol Channel on the S, Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire on the E, and Pembrokeshire on the W. It lies in the diocese of St. Davids; contains eight market towns and 87 parishes; and sends two members to parliament. Its principal rivers are the Towy, Tyvy, and Taafe. It is fruitful in corn and grass, having many pleasant and rich meadows, also wood, coal and sea-fish, especially salmon, which is exceeding good. The air is mild and wholesome, it not being so mountainous as the other counties of Wales.

CARMEL, a mountain in Palestine, noted for having been the retreat of the prophet Elias, and for a monastery of Carmelites. It is 50 miles N of Jerusalem.

CARMONA, a town of Italy, in Austrian Friuli, on a mountain near the river Indri, seven miles NW of Goritz. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 46 25 N.

CARMONA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia. The gate toward Seville is one of the most extraordinary pieces of antiquity in all Spain. It is 25 miles E of Seville. Lon. 4 48 W, lat. 37. 24 N.

CARNARVON, the county-town of Carnarvonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a strait of the Irish sea, called Menai, and carries on a considerable trade with Ireland and the principal English ports. It is a place of great strength, as well by nature as art, being surrounded on all sides, except the E, by the sea and two rivers. Carnarvon sends one member to parliament, and is governed by the constable of the castle, who, by patent, is always mayor. It is seven miles SW of Bangor, and 251 NW of London. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 53 8 N.

CARNARVONSHIRE, a county of N Wales 50 miles in length, and 13 in breadth: bounded on the N and W by the Irish Sea, on the S by Merionethshire, and on the E by Denbighshire. It lies in the diocese of Bangor, and is about 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The principal rivers are the Seint and Conway; the last of which rivers, though its course is only 12 miles, is navigable by ships of good burden for more than half its length. The air is piercing, owing partly to the snow that lies 7 or 8 months of the year on the mountains, and partly to the great number of lakes which are said to be not fewer than 60. Its central part is occupied by the famed Snowdon, and the several craggy summits, deep dells, moors, chasms, and lakes, which constitute its dreary regions. Cattle, sheep, and goats are almost its sole rural riches. These are fed, during the summer, very high on the mountains, tended by their owners,

who reſide for that ſeaſon in temporary huts, and make butter and cheeſe for their own conſumption. The proſpects around are rude and ſavage in the higheſt degree; but not without a mixture of beauty, when the dimenſions of the vales admit the varieties of wood, water, and meadows. Many rare vegetables, met with only on the moſt elevated ſpots, grow here. Copper mines have been worked in various parts of theſe mountains, and are at preſent about Llanberris. Other places afford lead; and quantities of ſtone, excellent for hones, are dug near Snowdon; to the bleak region of which the vale of Conway below, in fertility and beauty, forms a very pleaſing contraſt.

CARNATIC, a country of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, extending from the Guntoor circar, along the whole coaſt of Coromandel, to Cape Comorin; including its appendages, which are Tanjore, Maravar, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinevelly. It is 570 miles from N to S, but no where more than 120 wide, and commonly no more than 75. The annual revenue of the nabob of Arcot, its ſovereign, is ſtated at about 1,500,000l. out of which he pays a ſubſidy of 160,000l. to the Engliſh E India Company, toward the expence of their military eſtabliſhment. The Britiſh poſſeſſions in the Carnatic, are confined chiefly to the tract called the Jaghire, whoſe annual revenue is 150,000l. There is, beſides, a land revenue dependent on Madras, of 725,000l. The Carnatic is rich, fertile, and populous; and contains an incredible number of fortreſſes: public monuments too, the unequivocal marks of civilization and opulence, are more common here than in the northern parts of India. In 1787, the E India Company took the whole adminiſtration of the Carnatic, and the collection of the nabob's revenues into their own hands. Arcot is the capital.

CARNIOLA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria; bounded on the N by Carinthia and Stiria, on the E by Sclavonia and Croatia, on the S by Morlachia and Iſtria, and on the W by Friuli. It is full of rocks and mountains, ſome of which are cultivated, others naked and barren, and others continually buried in ſnow. Laubach is the capital.

CAROLINA, NORTH, one of the United States of America; bounded on the N by Virginia, on the E by the Atlantic, on the S by S Carolina and Georgia, and on the W by the Miſſiſſippi. It is 758 miles long, and 110 broad; divided into eight diſtricts and 58 counties. This country is ſeated between the extremities of heat and cold; the heat being more troubleſome in ſummer, than the cold in winter. The air is generally ſerene and clear the greateſt part of the year, but in February the inhabitants have a cuſtom of burning the woods, which cauſes ſuch a ſmoke as would ſeem to proceed from a thickness of the air. Beſide the vegetable products common to America, there are grounds peas, which run on the ſurface of the earth, and are covered by hand with a light mould, and the pods grow under ground; they are eaten raw or roaſted, and taſte much like a hazle nut. Cotton alſo is univerſally cultivated here. The moſt remarkable of their trees is the pitch pine, which affords pitch, tar, turpentine and various kinds of lumber. Among their medicinal herbs and roots, this country abounds with the ginſeng, Virginia and Seneca ſnakeroot, and lion's-heart, a ſovereign remedy for the bite of a ſerpent. The indigo is however inferior to what comes from the Caribbee Iſlands. The inhabitants of this ſtate were eſtimated, in 1790, at 210,000 whites and 60,000 negroes. Newburn is the capital.

CAROLINA, SOUTH, one of the United States of America; bounded on the E by the Atlantic, on the N by N Carolina and on the S and SW by the river Savannah, which divides it from Georgia, its weſtern boundary has not yet been accurately aſcertained. It is 200 miles long, 125 broad; divided into ſeven diſtricts and 35 counties. Beſide Indian corn, wheat, &c. for home conſumption, large quantities of tobacco, and ſome indigo and wheat are raiſed for exportation. Their rivers are large, and abound with delicate fiſh; beſides water fowl of different kinds. The number of white inhabitants has been eſtimated at 80,000; the negroes the ſame number, but ſome compute the latter to be 120,000. Columbia is the capital.

CAROLINAS, or CAROLINE ISLANDS. See PHILIPPINES, NEW.

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, mountains which divide Hungary and Tranſylvania from Poland.

CARPENTRAS, an epiſcopal town of France, in the late province of Provence and capital of Venaiſſin. Before the French revolution, it was ſubject to the pope. It is ſeated on the Auſon, at the foot of a mountain, 14 miles NE of Avignon. Lon. 5 E, lat. 44 8 N.

CARPI, a town of Italy, in the Modenese with a caſtle, eight miles N of Modena. Lon. 11 16 E, lat. 44 41 N.

CARPI, a town of Italy, in the Veronese

...on the Adige, 24 miles SE of Verona. ... 11 39 E, lat. 45 10 N.

CARRICK ON SURE, a town of Ireland, ...perary, 14 miles NW of Waterford. ... 10 W, lat. 52 24 N.

CARRICKFERGUS, a populous borough ...eaport of Ireland, in Antrim, with ...tle. It is ſeated on a bay in the Iriſh ...el, of the ſame name, 85 miles N of ...n. Lon. 5 46 W, lat. 54 43 N.

CARRON, a river of Stirlingſhire, which ...on the ſide of the Campſey Hills, and ...s into the frith of Forth, below Fal... Its ſtream is ſmall and ſcarcely deſ...s the notice of the traveller; yet there ...w rivers which have been the ſcene of ...y memorable tranſactions. When ...Roman empire was in its glory the ...s of Carron were its boundaries on the ..., and Antoninus wall which was raiſed ...rk the limits of that vaſt empire, ran ...ed to this river for ſeveral miles. ... miles from its ſource, it forms a fine ...de, called the Fall of Auchinlilly.

CARRON, a village in Stirlingſhire, ...land, remarkable for its extenſive foun... belonging to the Carron Company, ...e river Carron, one mile from Fal... conſiſting of the greateſt iron works ...Europe. All ſorts of iron goods are ... in it, from the moſt trifling article ... cannon that diſcharges a ball of 42 ...s. The ſhort piece of ordnance, ...d a carronade, and introduced into ...y in the laſt war, was firſt made ..., and hence received its name. They ...t great quantities of large cannon to ..., Germany, and other foreign parts. ...e works were erected in 1761; be... which time there was not a ſingle ...e on the ſpot. At preſent the build... are of vaſt extent, and the machinery ...ructed by Mr. Smeaton, is the firſt in ..., both in elegance and correctneſs; ... tons of iron are ſmelted annually from ...mineral with pit-coal, and caſt into ..., cylinders, &c. In one place, ...e coal is converted into coak, by diſ...ing it of its ſulphur, and the fire ... of courſe over a large ſurface, the ...es of ſmoke, the ſpiry flames, and ... ſcorching heat of the glimmering air, ...derfully affecting; and at night, its ... is inconceivably grand. How vaſt ...re is we may conceive, when we are ...that it often burns 100 tons of coal in ...y. The maſſy bellows which rouſe ...furnaces are put in motion by water, ...receiving the air in large cylinders, ... it out again through ſmall orifices, ...ng with aſtoniſhing noiſe. The fire ...the furnace thus rouſed, becomes a glowing ſpot, which the eye can no more look at than at the ſun. Under ſuch intenſe heat, the rugged ſtone inſtantly diſſolves in ſtreams of liquid iron.

CART, the name of two rivers in Renfrewſhire, diſtinguiſhed by the appellations of Black and White.

CARTAMA, a town of Spain, in Granada, at the foot of a mountain near the river Guadala Medina, eight miles NW of Malaga. Lon. 4 43 W, lat. 36 40 N.

CARTERET ISLAND, an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, ſeen by captain Carteret in 1767. It is ſix leagues long from E to W. Lon. 159 14 E, lat. 8 26 S.

CARTHAGE, a famous city of antiquity in Africa, which for many years diſputed the empire of the world with Rome, but was at length razed by the Romans. Some of the ruins are to be ſeen on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, 10 miles NE of Tunis, near a promontory called Cape Carthage. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 36 50 N.

CARTHAGE, a town of New Spain, in Coſta Rica, with a biſhop's ſee, 360 miles WNW of Panama. Lon. 85 45 W, lat. 10 15 S.

CARTHAGENA, a ſeaport of Spain, in Murcia, built by Aſdrubal, a Carthaginian general, and named after the city of Carthage. It has the beſt harbour in Spain, but nothing elſe very conſiderable. It was taken by Sir John Leake in 1706, but the duke of Berwick retook it. It is ſeated on a gulf of the ſame name, 27 miles S of Murcia. Lon. 0 8 W, lat. 37 37 N.

CARTHAGENA, a province of S America, in Terra Firma, bounded on the W by the iſthmus of Darien, on the NW and N by the Caribbean Sea, on the E by St. Martha, and on the S by Popayan. It is a mountainous country; but has many well-watered and fertile vallies; yet, being thinly peopled, it is ill cultivated. The climate is exceedingly unhealthy. The Europeans are ſubject to a terrible diſeaſe called the *black vomit*, which ſweeps off multitudes annually on the arrival of the galleons. It produces a variety of valuable drugs, and ſome precious ſtones, particularly emeralds.

CARTHAGENA, the capital of the province of Carthagena, in Terra Firma one of the moſt populous, opulent, and beautiful cities in S America. Its harbour is the ſafeſt and beſt fortified in the Spaniſh American dominions. This was not the only circumſtance, to which Carthagena owed its ſplendour and importance; it was choſen as the port in which the galleons ſhould firſt begin to trade; for

their arrival from Europe, and, to which they were directed to return, in order to prepare for their voyage homeward. There is reason, however, to apprehend, that it has reached its highest point of exaltation, as it must be affected, in a great degree, by the change in the Spanish system of trade with America, which has withdrawn from it the desirable visits of the galleons. The fortifications both of the city and suburbs are built after the modern manner and lined with free stone. The streets are broad uniform and well paved. All the houses are built of stone or brick only one story high, neat and furnished with balconies of wood, which is more durable in that climate than iron, the latter being soon corroded by the acrimonious quality of the atmosphere. It was taken by the English in 1585, and by the French in 1697, who found a great booty: but admiral Vernon, in 1741, though he had taken the castles, was obliged to abandon the siege. Lon. 75 26 W, lat. 10 24 N.

CARTMEL, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, and a handsome church, built like a cathedral. It is seated among the hills called Cartmel Fells, not far from the sea, and near the river Kent, 12 miles N by W of Lancaster, and 260 NNW of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 54 12 N.

CARWAR, a seaport on the coast of Malabar, subject to the regent of Mysore. It is 60 miles S by E of Goa. Lon. 74 34 E, lat. 15 0 N.

CASAL, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, with a citadel and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Po, 37 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 8 27 E, lat 45 18 N.

CASAL MAGGIORE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It was forced to surrender to the French in May 1796, and is seated on the river Po, 20 miles SE of Cremona. Lon. 10 35 E lat. 44 56 N.

CASAL NUOVA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. A terrible earthquake happened here in 1783, by which the princess Gerace, and upwards of 4000 inhabitants lost their lives.

CASBIN, or CASWIN, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, where several of the kings of Persia have resided. Nadir Shah built a palace here, inclosed by a wall a mile and a half in circumference; likewise the town is incircled by a wall four miles in circuit. It carries on a great trade and is seated near the high mountain Elwend, where there are fine quarries of white marble, 180 miles N of Ispahan. Lon. 16 E, lat. 35 30 N.

CASCAIS, a town of Portug. Estramadura, at the mouth of the T 17 miles E of Lisbon. Lon. 8 43 W. 38 40 N.

CASCHAW. See CASSOVIA.

CASCO BAY, a bay of N Americ the state of Massachusets and distri Main, between Cape Elisabeth and C Small Point. It is 25 miles wide. interspersed with small islands. Lon 30 W, lat. 44 5 N.

CASHAN. See CACHAN.

CASHEL, a town of Ireland, in T perary, with an archbishop's see, 1 NW of Clonmel. Lon. 7 33 W, lat. 26 N.

CASHGUR, or LITTLE BOKHA See BOKHARIA.

CASHGUR, a city of Asia, capit a country of the same name. It s at the foot of the Himmaleh moun and enjoys a good trade with the n bouring countries. Lon. 73 25 E, 41 30 N.

CASHMERE, a province of Hindo Proper, subject to the king of Cand bounded on the W by the Indus, on t by Himmaleh Mount, and on the E s by Lahore. The valley or countr Cashmere is 80 miles long, and 40 b and is celebrated for its romantic bea the fertility of the soil, and the temper of the atmosphere. All these partic may be accounted for, when it is sidered, that it is an elevated and ex sive valley, surrounded by steep moun that tower above the regions of snow, that its soil is composed of the mud posited by a capital river, which orig formed its waters into a lake, that o ed the whole valley, until it opened a passage through the mountains, an this fertilized valley an ample fi human industry, and to the accomm tion of a happy race. It appears that periodical rains, which almost deso rest of India, are shut out of C. by the height of the mountains, fo only light showers fall there; these ever are in abundance enough to feed hundreds of cascades, which are p pitated into the valley, from every of this stupendous and romantic bu that encircles it. The soil is the ri that can be conceived, and its pro tions those of the temperate zone. vast number of streams from all qua of the valley, bring their tribute to Chelum, the parent of the soil, and a

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...le river. Many lakes are ſpread ... ſurface, and ſome of them con... iſlands. In a word the whole ... is beautifully picturesque; and ... of the romantic circle of the moun... makes a part of every landſcape. ... ſuperſtition of the inhabitants has ... the places of worſhip of Maha... Buddhan, and Brama. All Caſhmere ... land, and miraculous fountains a... They are conſtantly ſubject to ... quakes; and, to guard againſt the ... terrible effects, all their houſes are ... of wood. Among other curious ... natures of Caſhmere is that of ... and the delicate wool of which ... are made, is the product of a ſpecies ... of this country, or of the ad... Thibet. Here are bred a ſpecies ... ſheep, called Hundoo, which are em... in carrying burdens. The Caſh... have a language of their own, ... to be anterior to that of the Sanſcrit; ... religion too, it is thought, different ... that of the Hindoos.

CASHMERE, a large city of Hindooſtan ..., capital of the province or valley ... Cahmere. It is ſeated on both ſides ... Chelun, 285 miles E by S of Cabul. ... 73 11 E, lat. 33 49 N.

CASHNA, an extenſive empire of Africa, ... of the region called Negroland; ... ded on the N by Fezzan and Zahara, ... the S by the Niger, and on the E by ... phara and Bornou. It reſembles ... in climate, ſoil, and natural pro... ns, and in the colour, genius, religi... and government of the people. The ... indeed, are leſs violent than thoſe of ... u. Its monkies and parrots (but ... m ſeen in Bornou) are numerous and ... rious ſpecies. The common people ... is courteous in Caſhna than in Bor... A thouſand towns and villages are ... to be included in this empire, which, ... Bornou, conſiſts of different tribes or ... ns, ſubject to the dominion of one ... power.

CASHNA, the capital of the empire of ... in Africa, 970 miles S by W of ..., in 16 20 N lat.

CASIMIR, a town of Poland, in the ... ate of Lublin. Lon. 22 3 E, lat. ... N.

CASPIAN SEA, a great inland ſea of ..., bounded on the N by the country ... Kalmucs, on the E by a tribe of ... Turcomans, on the S by Perſia, and ... the W by Georgia and Circaſſia. It ... miles in length, reckoning from Gu... to Medſhetiſar, and in no part more ... 260 miles in breadth. It has no tide; and, on account of its frequent ſhoals, is navigable only for veſſels drawing from 9 to 10 feet water. It has ſtrong currents, and, like all inland ſeas, is ſubject to violent ſtorms. There are certain winds that domineer over it with ſuch abſolute ſway, that veſſels are often deprived of every reſource and in the whole extent of it there is not a port that can truly be called ſafe. Its waters are briackiſh. The fiſhery is a nurſery for ſailors. The Uralian Coſſacs enjoy the right of fiſhing on the coaſt 47 miles on each ſide of the river Ural; and the inhabitants of Aſtracan have an excluſive privilege on the remaining ſhores belonging to Ruſſia. The fiſh, which are chiefly ſalted and dried, form a conſiderable article of conſumption in the Ruſſian empire. Seals are the only quadrupeds that inhabit the Caſpian ſea, but they are in ſuch quantities, that they afford the means of ſubſiſtence to great numbers of people. The Caſpian abounds with ſea-dogs, which are hunted and caught in great numbers. Lon. from 48 to 53° E, lat. from 37 to 47° N.

CASSANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a caſtle, memorable for the defeat of prince Eugene by the duke de Vendome, in attempting to force the paſſage of the Adda. Caſſano is ſeated on the Adda, 15 miles NE of Milan. Lon. 9 24 E, lat. 45 30 N.

CASSANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee, 35 miles N of Coſenza. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 55 N.

CASSEL, the capital of the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, divided into the Old and New Town. The ſtreets are broad; the market-places ſpacious; and there are four churches. The caſtle, or palace, whence there is an extenſive and delightful proſpect, is built of freeſtone. The gardens, the arſenal, and the cabinet of curioſities, deſerve the attention of travellers. It is ſeated on the Fulda, 40 miles S of Paderborn. Lon. 9 29 E, lat. 51 19 N.

CASSEL, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, ſeated on a mountain, whence may be ſeen 32 towns, and the German Ocean, though 50 miles from it. It is 10 miles NE of St. Omer. Lon. 2 36 E, lat. 50 48 N.

CASSEL, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, ſituate on the Rhine, oppoſite Mentz, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats.

CASSOVIA, or CASHAW, a ſtrong

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town of Hungary, with a fine arſenal, ſeated near the river Horat, 55 miles NE of Agria. Lon. 21 25 E, lat. 46 48 N.

CASTANOVITZ, a town of Auſtrian Croatia, ſeated on the river Unna, which divides that country from Turkey. Lon. 17 19 E, lat. 45 40 N.

CASTELAMARA, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee, and a good harbour, 15 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 14 35 E, lat. 41 40 N.

CASTEL-ARAGONESE, a ſeaport of Sardinia, with a biſhop's ſee, 20 miles NE of Saſſari. Lon. 9 1 E, lat. 40 56 N.

CASTEL-BALDO, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, on the river Adige, 35 miles SE of Verona. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 45 5 N.

CASTELBAR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 35 miles N of Galway. Lon. 9 15 W, lat 53 54 N.

CASTEL-BRANCO, a town of Portugal, capital of Beira, ſituated on the river Lyra, 38 miles NW of Alcantara. Lon. 6 40 W, lat. 39 52 N.

CASTEL-DE-VIDE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, eight miles N of Portalegre. Lon. 7 31 W, lat. 39 15 N.

CASTEL-FOLIT, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on an inacceſſible eminence, near the river Fulvia, 15 miles W of Gironna.

CASTEL-GONDOLFO, a village in Campagna di Roma, near Lake Albano. Near this village is the villa Barbarini, within the gardens of which are the ruins of an immenſe palace, built by the emperor Domitian. It is 10 miles S by E of Rome.

CASTEL-JALOUX, a town of France, lately in the province of Guienne, now in the department of Lot and Garonne. It is ſeated on the Avance, 20 miles E of Bazas. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 44 20 N.

CASTEL-NUOVO, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, ſituate on the gulf of Cataro, 12 miles N by W of Cataro. Lon. 18 29 E, lat. 42 36 N.

CASTEL-RODRIGO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, 30 miles NW of Cividad-Rodrigo. Lon. 6 22 W, lat. 41 0 N.

CASTEL-NUOVO-DI-CARFAGNANA, a town of Italy in the Modeneſe, with a ſtrong fort. It is the capital of the valley of Carfagnana, and ſeated on the river Serchio, 17 miles above Lucca. Lon 10 40 E, lat. 44 5 N.

CASTELLANE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence. It is ſeated on the Verdon, in a hilly country, 27 miles S by E of Senez. Lon. 6 34 E, lat. 43 55 N.

CASTELLON, a town of Spain, in C lonia, five miles NW of Roſes. Lon. 2 E, lat. 42 18 N.

CASTELNAUDARY, a town of Fra in the department of Aude and late vince of Languedoc, on an eminence. Languedoc Canal, here forms a baſin 3600 feet in circumference. Caſtel dary is 15 miles W of Carcaſſonne. 2 0 E, lat. 43 19 N.

CASTIGLIONE, a town of Italy, in Mantuan, with a caſtle. It was take the French on Auguſt 3, 1796. It miles NW of Mantua. Lon. 10 32 45 23 N.

CASTILE, the principal and moſt lent of the kingdoms into which S was formerly divided. It now form two provinces of Old Caſtile and Caſtile.

CASTILE, OLD, a province of S 192 miles in length, and 115 in bre bounded on the S by New Caſtile, E by Arragon and Navarre, on the Biſcay and the Aſturias, and on the Leon. Burgos is the capital.

CASTILE, NEW, or TOLEDO, a vince of Spain, 200 miles in length, 184 in breadth; bounded on the Old Caſtile, on the E by Arragon Valencia, on the S by Murcia and daluſia, and on the W by Eſtrama It is divided into three parts; Arg the N, Mancha to the E, and Sierra S. Madrid is the capital.

CASTILE DEL ORO, or NEW CAST in America. See TERRA FIRMA.

CASTILLARA, a town of Italy, in duchy of Mantua, ſix miles NE of Ma Lon. 10 54 E, lat. 45 14 N.

CASTILLON, a town of France, in department of Gironde and late pro of Guienne; famous for a victory g by the French over the Engliſh in It is ſeated on the Dordogne, 25 mile Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 44 52 N.

CASTLE-CARY, a town in Som ſhire, with a market on Tueſda miles SE of Wells, and 112 W by London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 51 5 N.

CASTLE-COMB, a town in Wilt called from its ancient caſtle. It ly had a market. It is 12 miles N Bath.

CASTLE-HEDINGHAM, a village in ſex, ſeven miles SW of Sudbury.

CASTLE-RISING, a borough in folk, which had a market, now di on account of its harbour being choke but it is governed by a mayor, and two members to Parliament. The whence it has its name, has now fall

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...s. It is ſeven miles NE of Lynn, ... 125 NNE of London. Lon. 0 30 E, ... 52 N.

...STLETON, a village in the peak of ...hire, at the foot of a rock above ...eet high, on which are the remains of ..., aſcribed to William Peverel, na... of the Conqueror.

...STLETOWN, the capital of the Iſle ...an, with a caſtle, but of no great im...ance, on account of its diſtance from ...ocky and ſhallow harbour. Lon. 4 ... lat. 53 55 N.

...STON, a town in Norfolk, with a ...ket on Monday, 10 miles NNW of ...ich, and 113 NE of London. Lon. ... E, lat. 52 48 N.

...STOR, a town in Lincolnſhire, with ...arket on Saturday, 15 miles NE of ...n, and 159 N of London. Lon. 0 9 ... 53 30 N.

...STRES, a town of France, in the ...rtment of Tarn and late province of ...guedoc, of which it was recently an ...opal ſee. Near this town, are mines ...turquoiſe ſtones. It is the birthplace ...gin Thoyras, Abel Boyer, and M. ...er. It is ſeated in a fine valley, on ... about 20 miles S of Alby. Lon. 2 20 ... 43 37 N.

...STRO, a town of Italy, in the patri...y of St. Peter, 40 miles NW of Rome. ... 11 54 E, lat. 42 23 N.

...STRO, a maritime town of the king... of Naples, ſix miles S of Otranto. ... 18 31 E, lat. 40 16 N.

...STRO, a town of S America, in Chili, ...al of the iſland of Chiloe. It is 180 ...s S of Baldivia. Lon. 75 5 W, lat. 42 ...

...STRO-MARINO, a town of Portugal, ...lgarve. It is ſtrong by ſituation, and ...ed near the mouth of the Guadiana, ...miles S of Beja. Lon. 7 12 W, lat. ... N.

...STRO-VEREGNA, a town of Peru, ...arkable for mines of ſilver, good to..., and wholeſome air. It is 125 ... SE of Lima. Lon. 74 45 W, lat. 12 ...

...AT ISLAND. See GUANAHAMI.

...ATABAW, a town belonging to the ...aws, the only Indian nation in the ... of S Carolina. It is ſeated on the ... Catabaw, on the line which ſeparates ...nd S Carolina. Lon. 81 15 W, lat. ... 49 N.

...ATALONIA, a province of Spain, ...ed on the N by the Pyreneſe, on the ... S by the Mediterranean Sea, and on ... W by Arragon and Valencia. Its ...reſt extent from E to W is 112 miles, and from N to S 148. It is 155 miles in length and 100 in breadth. The air is wholeſome; and it is full of high mountains, covered with foreſt and fruit-trees. It abounds in wine, corn, and pulſe, and there are ſeveral quarries of marble of all colours, cryſtal, alabaſter, amethyſts and lapis lazuli. Gold duſt has been found among the ſand of one or two of the rivers, and there are mines of tin, alum, vitriol, and ſalt. They likewiſe fiſh for coral on the Eaſtern coaſt. Barcelona is the capital.

CATANIA, a celebrated city of Sicily, on a gulf of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity, the only one in the iſland. The church is a noble fabric, the largeſt in Sicily; and the organ is much admired by muſical connoiſſeurs. The land about it is fertile in corn, excellent wine, and fruits. By an eruption of Etna, in 1669, it was almoſt totally deſtroyed; and, in 1693, it was entirely ſwallowed up, by an earthquake, which buried 18,000 people in the ruins. It is 52 miles SW of Meſſina. Lon. 15 29 E, lat. 37 36 N.

CATANZARO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on a mountain, 15 miles SW of Belcaſtro. Lon. 16 48 E, lat. 39 0 N.

CATARO, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, with a caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on a gulf of its own name, 30 miles W of Scutari. Lon. 18 40 E, lat. 42 40 N.

CATEAU. See CHATEAU CAMBRESIS.

CATEGATE, a gulf between Sweden and Denmark, by whom the Baltic communicates with the ocean.

CATHARINENSLAF, or ECATERRINENSLAF, a government of the Ruſſian empire, divided into two provinces; namely, Catharinenſlaf, which includes New Ruſſia and the late government of Aſoph; and Taurida, which includes the Crimea.

CATHARINENSLAF, the capital of a province of the ſame name, built by the late empreſs of Ruſſia; and its name ſignifies The glory of Catharine. It is ſeated near the confluence of the Kiltzin and Samara, 178 miles NE of Cherſon. Lon. 35 15 E, lat. 47 23 N.

CATHARINE'S, ST. the principal iſland on the coaſt of the S part of Braſil, with a harbour defended by ſeveral forts. It is 27 miles long, but not more than ſix broad. Lon. 49 17 W, lat. 27 35 S.

CATHERLOUGH. See CARLOW.

CATMANDU, the capital of Napaul, in Hindooſtan Proper, 445 miles E of Delhi. Lon. 84 51 E, lat. 28 6 N.

CATOUHE, CAPE, the NE promontory

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of Yucatan, in N America, where the Engliſh adventurers from Jamaica firſt attempted to cut logwood. Lon. 86 30 W, lat. 22 10 N. See HONDURAS.

CATTACK, or CUTTACK, the capital of Oriſſa, a province of Hindooſtan, in the Deccan. It is a poſt of conſequence on the Mahanuddy, as it lies on the only road between Bengal and the Northern Circars; and the poſſeſſion of this city and its dependencies gives the Berar rajah (a Mahratta prince) more conſequence in the eyes of the government of Bengal, than even his extenſive domain and centrical poſition in Hindooſtan. Cattack is ſeated on the Mahanuddy, near its influx into the bay of Bengal, 220 miles SW of Calcutta. Lon. 86 1 E, lat. 20 51 N.

CATTARICK, a village near Richmond, in the W riding of Yorkſhire. It has a bridge over the river Swale, and a ſort of cataract near it, from which it ſeems to have derived its name. It appears to have been a great city in the time of the Romans, one of whoſe highways croſſed the river here, on the banks of which are the foundations of great walls, and a mount caſt up to a vaſt height. Many coins and urns have been dug up here. The final deſtruction of this city was by the Danes.

CATWICK, a village of Holland, on the German Ocean, near which the only branch of the Rhine that retains its original name, is loſt in the ſands. It is ſix miles N by W of Leyden.

CAVA, a conſiderable and populous town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated at the foot of Mount Metelian, three miles W of Salerno. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 40 26 N.

CAVAILLON, a town of France, in Venaiſſin. It lately had an epiſcopal ſee, and was ſubject to the pope. It is ſeated on the Durance, 20 miles SE of Avignon. Lon. 5 17 E, lat. 43 34 N.

CAVAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, 47 miles in length, and 23 in breadth; bounded on the N by Fermanagh and Monaghan, on the E by the latter county and Louth, on the W by Leitrim, and on the S by Lonford, Weſt Meath, and Eaſt Meath. It has but two towns of any note, Cavan and Kilmore. It ſent ſix members to the Iriſh parliament, and it contains 37 pariſhes.

CAVAN, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Cavan, 60 miles NW of Dublin. Lon. 7 23 W, lat. 54, 51 N.

CAUCASUS, a very high mountain of Aſia, being one of that great ridge of mountains that runs between the Black and Caſpian ſeas. Theſe mountains are habited by ſeven diſtinct nations, ſpeaking a different language: namely, Turcomans, the Abkhas, the Circaſſians, Oſſi, the Kiſli, the Leſguis, and the Ge ans. They have fine complexions and women are beautiful. Of this ridge m Caucaſus is the higheſt and moſt diffi to paſs. It is 36 leagues over, and ſummit eight leagues in breadth. T top is perpetually covered with ſnow, the other parts are very fruitful, abound in honey, corn, fruits, hogs, and la cattle.

CAUCASUS, a government of the R ſian empire, divided into the two provin of Aſtracan and Caucaſus. The p vince of Caucaſus compriſes the Cu and all that diſtrict to the E and S, w in the poſſeſſion of Ruſſia, between rivers Don and Cuban, and between Black Sea and the Caſpian, extending far as the confines of Georgia.

CAUDEBEC, a rich and populous tr ing town of France, in the department Lower Seine and late province of N mandy, at the foot of a mountain, near Seine, 18 miles NW of Rouen. Lon. 26 E, lat. 49 31 N.

CAVIANA, an iſland of S America, the mouth of the river Amazon, 90 m in circumference, and of a triangular fo with its baſe to the ocean. It lies un the equinoctial line in lon. 50 20 W.

CAUVERY, or CAVERY, a conſider river of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, wi riſes among the Gauts, and watering Ingapatam and Tanjore, enters the bay Bengal, by ſeveral mouths, between C dalore and Trichinopoly.

CAVINA, a town in the iſland of M nilla, with a ſtrong caſtle, a harbour, a a dock. It is 10 miles from the city Manilla.

CAUNE, a town of France, in the d partment of Tarn and late province Languedoc, ſeated near the mount where the river Agout has its ſource. is 21 miles NE of Caſtres. Lon. 2 43 lat. 43 40 N.

CAUTERETS, a village of France, the department of the Upper Pyrenees late province of Bigorre, noted for its neral water. It is 18 miles SW of B neres.

CAWOOD, a town in the E riding Yorkſhire, with a market on Wednesd 12 miles S of York, and 186 NW of L don. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 53 47 N.

CAXAMALCA, a town of Peru, cap of a territory of its own name. It w noted for a ſumptuous palace belonging

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...as, and a magnificent temple dedi... to the ſun. Here Pizarro, the Spa... general, in 1532, perfidiouſly ſeized ... Atahuhalpha, and the next year, ... mock trial, cauſed him to be publicly ...ed. It is 300 miles NNE of Lima. ...4 53 W, lat. 7 25 S.

...XTON, a town in Cambridgeſhire, ... market on Tueſday, 10 miles W by ... Cambridge, and 49 N of London. ...0 10 W, lat. 10 0 N.

...AYA, a river of Portugal, which riſes ... Fertalegre, and running SE divides ... from Portugal, and falls into the ...iana, at Badajoz.

...AYENNE, a rich town and iſland on ...aſt of Guiana, in S America, capi... the French ſettlements there, and ...ated on the W by the Dutch colony ...inam. The French ſettled here in ..., but left it in 1654, and it was ſuc...ly in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, ..., and Dutch; but the latter were ...ed by the French in 1677. The ... is about 16 miles in circumference, ... only ſeparated from the continent ...o rivers. By a particular formation ...mmon in iſlands, the land is higheſt ... the water-ſide, and low in the middle. ...e it is ſo full of moraſſes, that all ...munication between the different parts ... impoſſible, without taking a great cir... The entrance thro' the harbour is thro' ...ow channel, and ſhips can only get in ...h water thro' the rocks and reefs that ...attered about this paſs. Cayenne ..., ſugar, and coffee are the princi...mmodities. Lon. 52 15 W, lat. 45 6 N.

...ZIMIR, a town of Little Poland, in ...ſtinate of Lublin, ſeated on the ..., 80 miles E of Zarnaw. Lon. 22 ... lat. 51 0 N.

...U, one of the moſt ſouthern of the ...ine mountains.

...AR CREEK, a water of James ... in Virginia, in the county of Rock...; remarkable for its natural bridge, ... is one of the moſt aſtoniſhing works ...ture. It ſtands on the aſcent of a hill, ... ſeems to have been cloven through ...gth by ſome great convulſion. The ... juſt at the bridge, is by ſome ad...rements 250 feet deep, 45 wide at ...ottom, and 90 at the top. This, of ..., determines the length of the bridge ... height from the water. Its breadth ... middle is about 60 feet, but more ... ends, and the thickneſs of the maſs ... ſummit of the arch, about 40 feet. ... of this thickneſs is conſtituted by a ... earth, which gives growth to ma...ge trees. The reſidue, with the hills on both ſides, is one ſolid rock of limeſtone. This bridge gives name to the county of Rockbridge, and affords a commodious paſſage over a valley, which cannot be croſſed elſewhere for a conſiderable diſtance.

CEDONGA, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles NW of Melfi. Lon. 15 38 E, lat. 41 5 N.

CEFALONIA, a conſiderable iſland of the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Livadia, and oppoſite the gulf of Lepanto. It is fertile in oil, and excellent muſcadine wine. It is ſubject to the Venetians, and the capital is of the ſame name. Lon. 20 36 E, lat. 38 22 N.

CEFALU, a ſeaport of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, with a caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 13 58 E, lat. 38 25 N.

CELANO, a town of Naples in Abruzzo Ulteriore, a mile from the lake of Celano. Lon. 13 39 E, lat. 41 56 N.

CELEBES, or MACASSAR, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, to the E of Borneo. The heat would be inſupportable, but for the N winds and the rains, which overflow this country, and for which reaſon the inhabitants build their houſes on piles of wood 10 feet high. The fruits are ripe all the year. The natives are Mahometans, and the beſt ſoldiers in theſe parts. The Dutch have ſtrong forts here, by which they keep the natives in awe. Lon. from 116 to 124° E, lat. from 1 30 N to 5 30 S.

CELTIBERIA, a county of the Hither Spain, along the SW ſide of the river Iberus; tho' ſometimes the greateſt part of Spain was denominated Celtiberia. The people were brave and warlike, and their cavalry in particular was excellent.

CENADA, an ancient town of Italy, in Treviſano, with a biſhop's ſee, 18 miles north of Trevigio. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 46 2 N.

CENIS, a mountain, which is a part of the Alps, and ſeparates the marquiſate of Suſa from the Morianne.

CENU, a town of Terra Firma, eight miles S of Carthagena. Lon. 75 24 W, lat. 10 19 N.

CERAM, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, one of the Moluccas, to the W of New Guinea, 140 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It is mountainous and woody; and the Dutch once had a fortreſs to keep the natives in ſubjection, and to defend the Spice Iſlands, having deſtroyed the clove-trees here. Lon. from 126 to 129° E, lat. 3 0 S.

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CERDAGNA, a small district, partly of Spain, in Catalonia, and partly of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon. Puycerda is the capital of the Spanish part, and Mont Louis of the French.

CERENZA, a town of Naples in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see; seated on a rock, 12 miles NW of St. Severino. Lon. 17 2 E, lat. 39 23 N.

CERET, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, with a magnificent bridge of one arch over the Tet. It is 12 miles from Perpignan. Lon. 2 46 E, lat. 42 36 N.

CERIGO, an island of the Archipelago, to the S of the Morea, and to the N of Candia, formerly known by the name of Cytherea, and noted for being the birthplace of Venus. It is 45 miles in circumference, full of mountains, and has a small town of the same name. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 36 20 N.

CERINES, a seaport of Cyprus, with a castle, and a Greek bishop's see. Lon. 33 35 E, lat. 35 59 N.

CERNEY, NORTH, a village in Gloucestershire, near the downs, where Cirencester races are run. In an adjacent field is a camp of considerable extent. It is four miles from Cirencester.

CERTOSA, a celebrated Carthusian monastery, in the duchy of Milan, four miles from Pavia. Its park is surrounded by a wall 20 miles in circumference, and contains several villages.

CERVERA, a town of Spain in Catalonia, on a river of its own name, 22 miles NW of Tarragona. Lon. 1 9 E, lat. 41 25 N.

CERVIA, a seaport of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles SE of Ravenna. Lon. 12 17 E, lat. 44. 30 N.

CESENA, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the Savio, 15 miles SE of Ravenna. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 44. 25 N.

CETTE, a seaport of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, seated at the place where the Canal of Languedoc begins, between Montpellier and Agde, on the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 43 23 N.

CEVA, a town of Piedmont, on the Tanaro, with a fort, eight miles SE of Mondovi. It was taken by the French in April, 1796. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 44 26 N.

CEVENNES, a mountainous country in the S of France, in which, after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, a remnant of the persecuted Huguenots took refuge.

CEUTA, a seaport of Africa, with a bishop's see. John, king of Portugal, took it from the Moors, in 1415, but now belongs to Spain. It is seated on the straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 20 W, lat. 35 50 N.

CEYLON, a large island in the Indian Ocean, 250 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. In general the air is very good, and though the country is full of mountains, there are fertile vallies. In some places there are rich mines, whence are got rubies, sapphires, topazes, and other stones of less value. Here is abundance of wood for all sorts of uses, and some proper for dying red. It is remarkable for abundance of cinnamon; and in the kingdom of Candy is plenty of very large cardamums. The pepper here is so good, that it sells dearer than that of other places. One of the most remarkable trees in Ceylon is the talipot, which grows straight and tall, and is so big as the mast of a ship: the leaves are so large as to cover 15 or 20 men, when dried, they are round, and fold up like a fan. The natives wear a piece of the leaf on their head when they travel, to shade them from the sun, and they are so tough that they are not easily torn, though those that wear them make their way through the woods and bushes. Every soldier carries one, and it serves for his tent. Common deer are found in this island in great abundance as well as Guinea deer: but the horned cattle are both very small and very scarce. They have the largest and best elephants in the world; and the woods are infested with tigers the most terrible of all ravenous beasts. They abound also with snakes of monstrous size, one of which has been known to devour a tiger at one meal. Mr. Ives saw one fifteen feet long, and thirty inches in circumference. Spiders, centipedes and scorpions, also grow here to an enormous size. Mr. Ives saw a spider here as large as a toad, with brown spots upon it, and legs as thick as the shank of a tobacco pipe. A scorpion taken out of a piece of wood, was eight inches long, from head to tail exclusive of the claws; and the shell was as hard as that of a lobster. The inhabitants are divided into several tribes, from the nobleman to the maker of mats, and all the children follow the same business as their fathers; nor is it lawful to marry into any other tribe. They are pagans; and though they have a knowledge of a supreme God, they wor-

but the inferior ſort, and among they reckon the ſun and moon. In temples are images, well executed, their figures are monſtrous: ſome ſilver, copper, &c. The different gods have various prieſts, who all ſome privileges. Their houſes ſmall and low, with walls made of ſs, ſmoothly covered with clay, and oofs thatched. They have no chim-, and their furniture is only a few en veſſels, with two copper baſins, two or three ſtools; none but the being allowed to ſit in a chair. r food is generally rice, and their mon drink is water, which they pour their mouths out of a veſſel like a pot, through the ſpout, never touch- with their lips. There are ſome ictions on the rocks, which muſt be ancient, for they are not underſtood y of the preſent inhabitants. The riſe were the firſt Europeans who on this iſland; but the Dutch ſoon them away, and eſtabliſhed them- on all the principal places along aſt. In February 1796, all the forts and ſettlements were taken by gliſh. Lon. from 80 to 82° E, lat. 5 to 10° N.

HABLAIS, a province of Savoy, bound- the N by the lake of Geneva, on the Vallais, on the S by Faucigny, and the W by the Genevois. Thonon is capital.

HABLIS, a town of France, in the rtment of Yonne and late province of rgundy, remarkable for white wines. 15 miles E by N of Auxerre. Lon. E, lat. 47 42 N.

HACO, a large country in S. America ed between 19 and 37° S lat. It be- s to the Spaniards by whom it was ered in 1536. It is not naturally l, but abounds in gold mines, which much the more valuable, that they ably worked.

HACTAWS, or Flat Heads, a tribe of ns, between the rivers Alabama and ſippi, in the w part of Georgia. y have 43 towns and villages, con- ing 12,123 ſouls, of which 4,041 are r men.

HACKTOOLE BAY, a bay in Norton d, diſcovered by captain Cook in . Lon. 162 47 W, lat. 64 31 N.

HÆRONEA, the laſt town or rather e of Beotia, towards Phocis, the ace of Plutarch; famous for the of the confederate Greeks by Philip Macedon.

HAGRE, a fort of S America, in the province of Darien, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, to the SW of Porto-Bello. It was taken by admiral Vernon in 1740. Lon. 80 7 W, lat. 9 20 N.

CHAIS-DIEU, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire and late province of Velay. Its Benedictine abbey was much celebrated. It is 12 miles E of Brioude. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 45 15 N.

CHALDEA. See IRAC ARABIA.

CHALONS-SUR-SAONE, an ancient city of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, lately an epiſcopal ſee in the province of Burgundy. It is the ſtaple of iron for Lyons and St. Etienne, and of the wines for exportation. The great Roman way from Lyons to Boulogne paſſed by Chalons; and here are various indications of Roman magnificence, particularly the ruins of an amphitheatre. Chalons is ſeated on the Saone, 35 miles S of Dijon. Lon. 4 57 E, lat. 46 47 N.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, a city of France, in the department of Marne, lately an epiſcopal ſee in the province of Champagne. It contains 15,000 inhabitants, who carry on a conſiderable trade in ſhalloons and other woollen ſtuffs. Here is an academy of the ſciences, arts, and belles-lettres. Chalons is ſeated on the rivers Marne, Mau, and Nau, 40 miles SW of Verdun, and 95 E of Paris. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 48 57 N.

CHAMB, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, capital of a county of its own name, ſeated on the river Chamb, 37 miles NE of Ratiſbon. Lon. 12 55 E, lat. 49 14 N.

CHAMBERRY, a populous town, the capital of Savoy, with a caſtle. It is watered by many ſtreams, which have their ſources in St. Martin's Hill, and run through ſeveral of the ſtreets. There are piazzas under moſt of the houſes, where people may walk dry in the worſt weather. It has large and handſome ſuburbs, and in the centre of the town is the ducal palace. The principal church is St. Leger, and the Jeſuits college is the moſt magnificent of all the monaſteries. It was taken by the French in 1792. It is 27 miles NE of Grenoble, and 85 NW of Turin. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 45 35 N.

CHAMBERSBURG, the capital of the county of Franklin, in Pennſylvania. Lon. 77 41 W, lat. 39 56 N.

CHAMOND, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Lyonois, with a ſtrong caſtle, on the river Giez, 17 miles S of Lyons. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 29 N.

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CHAMPAGNE, a late province of France, 162 miles in length, and 112 in breadth, bounded on the N by Hainault and Luxemburg, on the E by Lorrain and Franche Comte', on the S by Burgundy, and on the W by the Isle of France and Soissonnois. It now forms the department of Ardennes, Aube, Marne, and Upper Marne.

CHAMPLAIN, LAKE, a lake of N America, 80 miles long, and 14 in its broadest part. Lon. 74 10 W, lat. 45 0 N.

CHANCHA, a rich and considerable town of Egypt, five miles from Cairo, at the entrance of the desert which leads to Mount Sinai.

CHANDA, a considerable city of Berar, in the Decan of Hindoostan, subject to the chief of the Eastern Mahrattas. It is seated on a branch of the Godavery, 70 G miles S of Nagpour. Lon. 79 40 E, lat. 20 10 N.

CHANDERNAGORE, a large town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal. It was a French settlement, and had a very strong fort, destroyed by admiral Watson in 1757; and, in 1793, the English again dispossessed the French of this settlement. It is a neat and pretty large town, and is seated two leagues and a half above Calcutta, with an excellent harbour.

CHANG-HAI, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. In this town, and the villages dependent on it, are more than 200,000 weavers of common cotton cloth.

CHANG-TONG, a province of China, bounded on the E by Petcheli and part of Honan, on the south by Kiang-nan, on the east by the sea, and on the north by the sea and part of Petcheli. The country is well watered by lakes, streams, and rivers; but is nevertheless liable to suffer from drought, as rain falls here but seldom. The locusts also sometimes make great devastation. However, it abounds greatly in game; and there is perhaps no country where quails, partridges, and pheasants, are sold cheaper, the inhabitants of this province being reckoned the keenest sportsmen in the empire. The province is greatly enriched by the river Yun, called the *Grand Imperial Canal*, through which all the barks bound to Pekin must pass in their way thither. The duties on this canal alone amount to more than 450,000l. annually. The canal itself is greatly admired by European travellers on account of its strong and long dikes, the banks decorated with cut stone, the mechanism of its locks, and the great number of natural obstacles have been overcome in the execution the work. The capital is Tsi-nan-

CHANMANNING, a city of T which has been the residence of the lama. It is 130 miles W of Lassa. 89 45 E, lat. 31 0 N.

CHANNERAY, a village in Ross near the frith of Murray, 30 miles W Elgin.

CHAN-SI, a province of China, one of the smallest in the empire, is bounded on the E by Petcheli, on the S by Honan, on the W by Chen-si, and on the by the Great wall. The climate is hea and agreeable, and the soil generally though the country is full of mount Some of these last are rough, wild, uninhabited; but others are cultiv with the greatest care from top to bot and cut into terraces forming a very greeable prospect; while some hav their tops vast plains, no less fertile the richest lowlands. These mount abound with coal, which the inhabi pound and make into cakes with wate kind of fuel, which though not very flammable, affords a strong and la fire, when once kindled. Here are cities of the first class and eighty fiv the second.

CHANTILLY, a town of France, brated for a fine forest, and magnifi hunting seat, which belonged, before late revolution, to the prince of Conde, had made it one of the most delig places in the world. It is 17 miles N E of Paris. Lon. 2 36 E, lat. 11 N.

CHAO-HING-FOU, a city of Chi the province of Tche-kiang. It eight cities of the third rank under jurisdiction. The inhabitants of district are said to be the greatest ad in chicanery of any in China. I they are so well versed in the laws, the governors of the provinces and m mandarins choose their secretaries among them.

CHAO-TCHEO-FOU, a city of C in the province of Quang-tong, s between two navigable rivers, and brated for a monastery of the bonz its neighbourhood. Lon. 114 22 E, 25 0 N.

CHAPARANG, or DSAPRONG, a co able city of Thibet, seated on the fe most of the two heads of the Ganges far westward from the lakes Mana and Lanken. Lon. 78 42 E, la 0 N.

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CHAPEL IN FRITH, a town in Derbyshire, with a poor market on Saturday, on the confines of the Peak, 7 miles from Manchester, and 165 NNW of London. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 53 22 N.

CHARABON, a seaport on the N coast of Java, in the Indian Ocean, 150 miles E of Batavia. Lon. 109 10 E, lat. 6 S.

CHARCOS, LOS, a province of S America, in Peru. It has the fineſt ſilver mines in the world. La Plata is the capital. See POTOSI.

CHARD, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Monday; ſeated on the ſide of a hill, ſix miles W of Crewkerne, and 142 W by S of London. Lon. 3 18, W, lat. 50 51 N.

CHARENTE, a department of France, including the late province of Angoumois.

CHARENTE, LOWER, a department of France, conſiſting of the two late provinces of Aunis and Saintonge. Saintes is the capital.

CHARENTON, the name of two towns in France, the one upon the Marmaude, in the department of Allier, the other on the Seine, four miles S of Paris; once famous for its proteſtant church.

CHARITE, a town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois. Its ſituation on the road from Paris to Lyons, and the canal of Briare, has made its trade very briſk. There are forges, for converting the iron of the neighbourhood into ſteel, a woollen manufacture, and another for arms, helmets, and hardware in general. The town is ſituate in a kind of iſland, which forms about a fourth of the town. A ſtone bridge communicating with it was ruined by the melting of the ice in 1709. The town derives its name from a charity of the late prior of the Benedictine Cluniſtes, upon whoſe bounty it relied in a time of ſcarcity. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 47 10 N.

CHARLEMONT, a borough of Ireland in the county of Armagh, ſeated on the river Blackwater, ſix miles S of Dungannon. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 54 44 N.

CHARLEMONT, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, ceded to the French by the treaty of Nimeguen. It is ſeated on the Meuſe, 25 miles SW of Namur. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 50 6 N.

CHARLEROY, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, built by the Spaniards, in 1666. It has been frequently taken and retaken, the laſt time by the French in 1794. It is ſeated on the Sambre, 18 miles W of Namur. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 50 20 N.

CHARLES, CAPE, a promontory of Virginia, on the N ſide of Cheſapeak Bay. Lon. 75 50 W, lat 37 12 N.

CHARLES, CAPE, a promontory on the SW part of the ſtrait entering into Hudſon's Bay. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 62 10 N.

CHARLES FORT, a fortreſs of Ireland, at the entrance of Kinſale harbour. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 1 N.

CHARLESTON, a ſeaport in America, the capital of S Carolina, ſeated on a peninſula, formed by the rivers Aſhley and Cooper, the former of which is navigable for ſhips of burden 20 miles above the town. The banks of the rivers are adorned with beautiful plantations, and fine walks, interſperſed with rows of trees. It is a place of good trade; and has an exchange, a ſtatehouſe, and an armoury. In 1787, there were 1600 houſes, 9600 white inhabitants, and 5400 negroes. In June 1796, upwards of 300 houſes were deſtroyed by a fire which raged for 14 hours. Lon. 80 15 W, lat. 32 50 N.

CHARLESTON, a town of N America, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland and county of Waſhington. It is remarkable for being the reſidence of the greater part of the Indians that ſtill remain (to the number of 500) in this ſtate. They are peaceable and well diſpoſed toward the government, and ſpeak the Engliſh language.

CHARLESTON, a town on the SW ſide of the iſland of Nevis, in the W Indies. It is the ſeat of government, and defended by a fort. Lon. 62 50 W, lat. 16 10 N.

CHARLETON, an iſland at the bottom of Hudſon's Bay. Lon. 79 5 W, lat. 52 3 N.

CHARLEVILLE, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 30 miles N of Cork. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 52 23 N.

CHARLEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes and late province of Champagne. The ſtreets are as ſtraight as a line, and the houſes of an equal height, covered with ſlate. Here is a magnificent ſquare, and in the centre a handſome fountain. It is ſeated on the Meuſe, near Meziers, from which it is ſeparated by a bridge and a cauſeway; 15 miles NW of Sedan, and 115 NE of Paris. Lon. 4 45 E, lat. 49 50 N.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, formerly ROSEAU, the capital of Dominica, 21 miles SE of

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Prince Rupert's Bay, on a point of land on the SW side of the island. Lon. 61 25 W, lat. 15 25 N.

Queen CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND, an island in the S sea, first discovered by Captain Wallis in the Dolphin. It has abundance of good water, cocoa nuts, palm nuts, and scurvy grass. The inhabitants are of a middle stature, and dark complexion, with long hair hanging over their shoulders.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, a town of Virginia, on James River.

CHARLTON, a village in Kent, on an eminence that commands a fine view of the Thames. Charlton is six miles ESE of London.

CHARMES, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorrain, seated on the Moselle, over which is a handsome bridge, eight miles E of Mirecourt. Lon. 6 17 E, lat. 48 21 N.

CHARNWOOD, or CHARLEY FOREST, a rough open tract in the NW part of Leicestershire.

CHAROLLES, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy. It has a ruinous castle, and is seated on the Reconce, 24 miles WNW of Macon. Lon. 4 24 E, lat. 46 28 N.

CHAROST, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, seated on the Arnon, six miles NE of Issoudun. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 47 1 N.

CHARTRES, an ancient city of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce. It is the episcopal see of the department, and, before the abolition of nobility in France, gave the title of duke to the eldest son of the duke of Orleans. Here is a general hospital, and another for 120 blind persons. The cathedral is one of the finest in France, and its steeple much admired. The principal trade consists in corn. It is seated on the Eure, 45 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 1 34 E, lat. 48 27 N.

CHARTREUSE, or GRAND CHARTREUSE, lately one of the most celebrated monasteries in France, eight miles N of Grenoble, now converted into a kind of arsenal. Lon. 5 49 E, lat. 45 20 N.

CHARYBDIS, a famous whirlpool, in the strait of Messina, on the coast of Sicily, opposite the celebrated Scylla, in Italy. According to the poets, it was very formidable to mariners; but it is said to have been entirely removed by the dreadful earthquake in 1783. On diving into it, there were found vast gulphs and whirlpools below, which produce all the co motion on the surface of the water.

CHATEAU-BRIANT, a town of Fra in the department of Lower Loire and province of Brittany, with an old ca 24 miles S of Rennes. Lon. 1 16 W, 47 N.

CHATEAU-CAMBRESIS, a town France, in the department of the N and late province of the Cambresis, w a magnificent palace, which belonged the archbishop of Cambray. It is fam for a treaty concluded between Henry of France and Philip II of Spain; and 12 miles SE of Cambray. Lon. 3 4 lat. 13 7 N.

CHATEAU-CHINON, a town of Fran in the department of Nievre, and late p vince of Nivernois, with a consider manufacture of cloth. It is seated on Yonne, near the source of that river, miles E of Nevers. Lon. 4 8 E, lat. 0 N.

CHATEAU-DAUPHIN, a strong ca of Piedmont, 18 miles W by N of Sala It was taken by the French and Spani in 1744, and restored in 1748, by the tr of Aix-la-Chapelle.

CHATEAU-DU-LOIR, a town of Fra in the department of Sarte and late provi of Maine, famous for sustaining a sie seven years against the count of M It is seated on the Loir, 22 miles S Mans, and 97 W of Paris. Lon. 0 3 lat. 47 40 N.

CHATEAU-DUN, an ancient town France, in the department of Eure Loire and late province of Beauce. It is a castle, and a holy chapel, built by famous count of Dunois. The streets straight; the houses uniform; and great square is very spacious. It is sea on an eminence, near the Loire, 30 m N of Blois, and 72 SW of Paris. Lo 22 E, lat. 48 4 N.

CHATEAU-GONTIER, a town of Fra in the department and late provinc Maine, seated on the river Maine, w castle. It has a mineral spring; its c consists in linens; and it is 22 miles of Angers, and 147 SW of Paris. L 36 E, lat. 47 47 N.

CHATEAU-LANDON, a town of Fr in the department of Seine and M and late province of the Isle of Fr It lately had an Augustine abbey, i on a hill, five miles S of Nemours, 50 S by E of Paris. Lon. 2 38 E, 48 11 N.

CHATEAULIN, a town of France the department of Finisterre and lat vince of Brittany, 12 miles N of Q

the river Anzon, where there is a fall-on fishery.

CHATEAU-MEILLANT, a town of ce, in the department of Cher and late vince of Berry, nine miles E of Chatre. e is a caſtle, with a tower, ſaid to have en built by Julius Ceſar.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town of France, in department of Cher and late province Berry, 16 miles S of Bourges. It is the e of other two inconſiderable towns of nce.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town of France, the department of Eure and Loire and e province of Beauce, 12 miles NE of artres.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town of France, in department of Maine and Loire and late vince of Anjou, ſeated on the Sarte, 12 les N of Angers.

CHATEAU-RENAUD, a town of France, the department of Indre and Loire and e province of Touraine, 20 miles NW Amboiſe, and 88 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 W, lat. 47 33 N.

CHATEUROUX, a town of France, in e late province of Berry. It has a ma-facture of cloth, and is ſeated in a plea-t plain, on the Indre, 15 miles SW of ſoldun, and 148 S of Paris. Lon. 1 51 lat. 46 46 N.

CHATEAU-THIERRY, a town of rance, in the department of Aiſne and te province of Champagne, with a caſtle n an eminence, ſeated on the river Maine. is the birthplace of the inimitable La ontaine; and is 27 miles SW of Rheims, nd 97 NW of Paris. Lon. 3 33 E, lat. 49 2 N.

CHATEL, a town of France, in the de-rtment of the Voſges and late province Lorrain, ſeated on the Moſelle, 8 miles of Mirecourt.

CHATEL-CHALON, a town of France, in e department of Jura and late province Franche-Comté, remarkable for its late benedictine nunnery, 20 miles S of Dole. n. 5 38 E, lat. 46 46 N.

CHATELLERAULT, a town of France, the department of the Vienne and late rovince of Poitou, ſeated on the Vienne, er which is a handſome ſtone bridge. It noted for its cutlery, watchmaking, and e cutting of falſe diamonds. It gives e title of duke to the Scotch duke of Ha-lton. It is 22 miles NNE of Poitiers, nd 168 SSW of Paris. Lon. 0 44 E, lat. 46 50 N.

CHATHAM, a town in Kent, adjoining Rochester, and ſeated on the Medway. It is one of the principal ſtations of the royal navy; and the yards and magazines are furniſhed with all ſorts of naval ſtores. In 1667, the Dutch ſailed up to this town, and burnt ſeveral men of war; but the entrance into the Medway is now defended by Sheerneſs and other forts; and in 1757, additional fortifications were begun at Chatham. It has about 500 houſes, moſtly low, and built with brick, the ſtreets are narrow and paved; and it contains about 3000 inhabitants. The principal employment of the labouring hands is ſhip building in the king's yard, and private docks. It has a market on Saturday, a church, a chapel of eaſe, and a ſhip uſed as a church, for the ſailors. It is 31 miles ESE of London, Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 51 22 N.

CHATILLON-LES-DOMBES, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Breſſe, 12 miles W of Bourg

CHATILLON-SUR-INDRE, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, 10 miles S of Loches. Lon. 0 55 E, lat. 47 22 N.

CHATILLON-SUR-MARNE, a town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne, 17 miles S of Rheims. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 48 58 N.

CHATILLON-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy, divided into two by the river Seine. It has iron-works in its neighbourhood, and is 36 miles NW of Dijon. Lon. 4 35 E, lat. 47 42 N.

CHATOQUE, a lake of N America, in the ſtate of New York. It is the ſource of the river Conawongo, which runs into the Allegany. The lower end of it, whence the river proceeds, is in lat. 42 10 N. From the NW of this lake to Lake Erie is nine miles.

CHATRE, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, ſeated on the river Indre, 37 miles from Bourges. It carries on a conſiderable trade in cattle. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 46 35 N.

CHATSWORTH, a village in the Peak, of Derbyſhire, near the river Derwent, ſix miles W of Cheſterfield. Here is a noble ſeat of the duke of Devonſhire, which, for its fine ſituation, park, gardens, fountains, &c. is deemed one of the wonders of the Peak. It was the priſon of Mary queen of Scots, for 17 years; in memory of which the new lodgings that are built, inſtead of the old, are called the Queen of Scots apartment.

CHAVES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Tamega.

It has two ſuburbs and two forts, one of which looks like a citadel. Between the town and the ſuburb Magdalena, is an old Roman ſtone bridge. It is 30 miles SW of Braganza. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 41 45 N.

CHAUMONT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marn and late province of Champagne. The principal gate of the church of the college is much admired. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Marne, 14 miles S of Joinville. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 48 8 N.

CHAUMONT, a town of France, in the department of Oiſe and late province of the Iſle of France, 30 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 2 7 E, lat. 49 18 N.

CHAUNY, a town of France, in the department of Aiſne, on the river Oiſe, 20 miles E of Noyon. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 49 17 N.

CHEBRECHIN, a town of Poland in the province of Ruſſia, and palatinate of Beſſkow. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, and the river Wierpi waters its walls, and afterwards falls into the river Bog. Lon. 23 51 E, lat. 50 35 N.

CHEADLE, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Saturday, ſeated on the moſt fertile part of the moorland, 12 miles NE of Stafford. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 53 0 N.

CHEAM, a village in Surry, adjoining to which is the ſite of the village of Codington, or Cudington, where Henry VIII built the palace of Nonſuch, ſo much celebrated, by Camden and Heutzner, for its magnificence. Cheam is 13 miles SSW of London.

CHEBUKTO, a harbour, near Halifax, in Nova Scotia. Lon. 63 18 W, lat. 44 45 N.

CHEDDER, a village in Somerſetſhire, famous for its cheeſes, which are as large as thoſe of Cheſhire. It is three miles E of Axbridge.

CHEDWORTH, a village in Glouceſterſhire, four miles WSW of Northlech, ſituate on the declivity of two hills. In this pariſh, in 1760, a Roman bath was diſcovered; and near it is a tumulus, in which great quantities of human bones have been found.

CHEITORE, or OUDIPOUR, one of the principal of the Rajpoot ſtates, in Hindooſtan Proper. It conſiſts, in general of high mountains, divided by narrow vallies; or of plains environed by mountains, acceſſible only by narrow paſſes or defiles; in effect one of the ſtrongeſt countries in the world; yet having a ſufficient extent of arable land: of dimenſions equal to the ſupport of a numerous popula and bleſſed with a mild climate, be tween 24 and 28° N lat. It is tribu to the Mahrattas.

CHEITORE, or OUDIPOUR, a to in a province of the ſame name, in H dooſtan Proper. It was the capital o rana, or chief prince, of the Rajpoo the days of his greatneſs. It was a tow and city of great extent, ſituated o mountain; but it has been in ruins ſinc time of Aurungzebe, in 1681, and had before experienced a like fate from hands of Acbar in 1567. It is 120 m S by E of Nagpour. Lon. 74 56 E, 25 21 N.

CHELM, a town of Poland, in R Ruſſia, capital of a palatinate of its name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is miles ESE of Warſaw. Lon. 23 2 lat. 51 20 N.

CHELMER, a river in Eſſex, which h near Thaxted, and flows by Dunm and Chelmſford to Malden, where it the Blackwater, and forming the eſt called Blackwater Bay, or Malden W enters the German Ocean.

CHELMSFORD, the county-town Eſſex, ſituate in a beautiful valley, the confluence of the Chelmer and with a market on Friday. It conſi the town and hamlet of Moulſham, pa from each other by the river Can, which is an elegant ſtone bridge of arch. In the town are the churc magnificent ſhire-houſe, a freeſchoo new conduit which affords a plentiful ply of water, and a neat theatre; the ho contains the new county-gaol, and meeting-houſes. In 1793, an act of p ment was obtained, to make the Che navigable hence to Malden. Chelm is 21 miles WSW of Colcheſter, and ENE of London. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. 43 N.

CHELSEA, a fine village ſituated on N bank of the river Thames, a mile W Weſtminſter, remarkable for a magnifi hoſpital of invalids and old decrepit ſoldie and for the noble rotundo in the garden Ranelagh houſe, to which a great de of fine company reſort in ſummer, a which is one of the nobleſt ſtructures of kind in Europe. It conſiſts of a vaſt ra of buildings, that form three large ſqua in which there is an uncommon air of ne neſs and elegance obſerved. It is und the direction of commiſſioners, who conſi generally of the officers of ſtate and of wa Here is alſo an excellent phyſic garden, b longing to the company of apothecarie

CHELTENHAM, a town in Glouceſte

with a market on Thurſday; and for its mineral waters, which are like thoſe of Scarborough. A market houſe has been erected, and the ſide is made a convenient foot-way with ſtones. It is nine miles NE of Leiceſter, and 95 W by N of London. Lon. 2 21 W, lat. 52 55 N.

CHELUM, or JHYLUM, a river of Hindoſtan Proper, being the weſternmoſt of the five eaſtern branches of the river Indus. It riſes above Caſhmere, waters that city, and flowing through the province of that name, in a SE direction, joins the Indus near Moultan. It is joined by a vaſt number of ſtreams in its courſe. This river is the famous Hydaſpes of Alexander, and ſometimes called Behut.

CHEN-SI, one of the moſt extenſive provinces of China, bordering on the great wall. It is divided into two parts, eaſtern and weſtern, and contains eight cities of the firſt rank, and 106 of the ſecond and third. It is fruitful, commercial and rich, but ſubject to long droughts; and clouds of locuſts ſometimes deſtroy every thing that grows in the fields: theſe inſects the Chineſe eat boiled. In Chen-ſi, are rich gold mines, which, for political reaſons, are not allowed to be opened. Sin-gan is the capital.

CHEN-YAN, or MOUG-DEN, the capital of Eaſtern Chineſe Tartary (or country of the Mantchew Tartars) and a department of the ſame name, which is bounded on the S by the great wall of China.

CHEPELIO, an iſland in the bay of Panama, three miles from the city of Panama, which it ſupplies with proviſions and fruit. Lon. 80 15 W, lat. 8 46 N.

CHEPSTOW, a town in Monmouthſhire with a market on Saturday. It is ſituated on the ſide of a hill, on the Wye, near its confluence with the Severn. It was formerly a conſiderable place, and had a large caſtle on a rock, and a priory, part of which is converted into a pariſh church. It is walled round, has a handſome high bridge over the river, and ſends proviſions and other commodities to Briſtol. The tide is ſaid to riſe higher here than in any other part of Europe, it ſwelling to 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. It is 18 miles N from Briſtol, and 127 W of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 51 42 N.

CHER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Berry. Bourges is the capital.

CHERASCO, a conſiderable town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel, to which the duke of Savoy retired in 1706, during the ſiege of Turin. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Sturia and Tanaro, upon a mountain, 24 miles SE of Turin. Lon. 7 58 E, lat. 44 45 N.

CHERBOURG, a ſeaport of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy. It is remarkable for the ſeafight between the Engliſh and French in 1692, when the latter were beat, and upward of twenty of their men of war burnt near Cape la Hogue. The Engliſh landed here in Auguſt 1758, took the town, with the ſhips in the baſin, demoliſhed the fortifications, and ruined the other works which had been long begun for the purpoſe of enlarging the harbour, and rendering it more ſafe and convenient. Theſe works were reſumed, by Lewis XVI, on a very expenſive plan, but their progreſs was ſtopped by the revolution. Cherbourg is 50 miles NW of Caen. Lon. 1 33 E, lat. 49 38 N.

CHERESOUL, a town of Turkey in Aſia, capital of Curdiſtan, 150 miles N of Bagdad. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 35 50 N.

CHEROKEE RIVER. See TENNESSE.

CHERRY ISLAND, in the Northern Ocean, between Norway and Greenland. Lon. 20 5 E, lat. 74 30 N.

CHERSO, an iſland in the gulf of Venice, with a town of the ſame name, near Croatia, belonging to the Venetians. The ſoil is ſtony; but it abounds in wine, cattle, oil, and excellent honey. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 45 11 N.

CHERSON, the capital of New Ruſſia, in the government of Catharinenſlaf. It is a new town, erected by Catharine II, on the N bank of the Dnieper, 10 miles below the mouth of the Ingulec. It is not yet very large; but the church, and many of the houſes are built of ſtone, in an excellent taſte. It is intended to be the principal mart of all the commodities of export and import. It has a dock, for the conſtruction of large veſſels from which ſeveral men of war and merchant ſhips have been already launched. It is ſupplied with fuel by reeds only, of which there is an inexhauſtible foreſt in the ſhallows of the Dnieper, oppoſite the town. Rails, and even temporary houſes, are made of them. They are tall and ſtrong, and afford ſhelter to various kinds of aquatic birds, ſome of which are very beautiful. The fortifications are made, and the plantations formed, by malefactors, who amount to ſome hundreds. In 1787, the empreſs made a triumphant journey to this capital, and met the emperor Joſeph II. Her intention, it is ſaid, was to be crowned here queen of

Taurica, and empreſs of the Eaſt. But the deſign, whatever it was, did not take place; and ſhe was content to have inſcribed over one of the gates of the city, "Through this gate lies the road to Byzantium." In this place, in 1790, the excellent Mr. Howard, ſo well known for his plans of reform of the different hoſpitals and priſons of Europe, fell a victim to his indefatigable humanity. Cherſon is 50 miles E of Oczakow. Lon. 33 10 E, lat. 46 5 N.

CHERTSEY, a town in Surry, with a market on Wedneſday. It is ſeated in a low wet ſituation not far from the river Thames, over which is a handſome ſtone bridge of ſeven arches. It is ſeven miles W of Kingſton, and 20 W by S of London. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 51 25 N.

CHERZ, an ancient town of Poland, in Maſovia, 15 miles from Warſaw. Lon. 21 8 W, lat. 52 1 N.

CHESAPEAK, one of the largeſt bays in the known world. Its entrance is between Cape Charles and Cape Henry in Virginia, 12 miles wide, and it extends 270 miles to the N, dividing Virginia from Maryland, thro' this extent it is from ſeven to 18 miles broad, and generally nine fathoms deep; affording many commodious harbours, and a ſafe navigation. It receives the Suſquehannah, Potomac, Rappahannoc, York, and James Rivers, which are all large and navigable. Lon. 76 0 W, lat. 36 45 N.

CHESHAM, a town in Bucks, with a market on Wedneſday, 12 miles SE of Aileſbury, and 29 W by N of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 51 42 N.

CHESHIRE, an Engliſh county palatine, bounded on the N by Lancaſhire, on the NE by Yorkſhire, on the E by Derbyſhire, on the SE by Staffordſhire, on the S by Shropſhire, on the W by Denbighſhire and Flintſhire, and on the NW by the Iriſh Sea. This county extends 33 miles from N to S, and 42 from E to W, without including a peninſula, 13 miles in length and ſix in breadth, which projects into the Iriſh Sea, or a narrow tract of land which ſtretches between Lancaſhire and Derbyſhire, to Yorkſhire, on the NE. It is ſuppoſed to contain 125,000 inhabitants. It is divided into ſeven hundreds, containing one city, 11 market-towns, and 101 pariſhes. It ſends two members to parliament for the county, and two for Cheſter. Both the air and ſoil are good. In many places of the country are peat moſſes, in which are often found trunks of fir trees, ſometimes ſeveral feet under ground, that are uſed by the inhabitants both for fuel and candles. Here alſo are many lakes and pools well ſtored with fiſh; beſides the rivers M Weaver, Dane, and Dee, which fall into a creek of the Iriſh ſea, near C It is rich in paſture and corn but there are ſeveral heaths upon horſes and ſheep feed, among whi the extenſive foreſts of Macclesfie Delamere. The country is generall the higheſt hills in it are about Frod and its extenſive paſtures feed a number of cows, whoſe milk is p arly rich, and of which is made ex cheeſe, for which this county is c remarkable. This cheeſe has a pe flavour, and is not inferior to any e rope. Such quantities of theſe chee made, that London alone is ſaid to annually 14,000 tons; and vaſt qu are alſo ſent to Briſtol, York, Sco Ireland, &c. This county is al famous for its ſalt ſpridgs at N wich, Middlewich, Northwich, and W ford; and, at Northwich, there are pits of ſolid ſalt rock.

CHESTER, the capital of Cheſhire, a market on Wedneſday and Sat It is a very ancient city, ſuppoſed to been founded by the Romans, and p appears to have been a Roman fa by the many antiquities which have and are ſtill diſcovered about the t the walls are near two miles in cir ference, and there are four gates, to the four cardinal points. It has a c caſtle, in which is the ſhire-hall, a churches, beſide the cathedral. ſtructure of the principal ſtreets is ſingular. They are as if excavate of the earth and ſunk many feet b the ſurface; the carriages drive far be the level of the kitchens on a line ranges of ſhops. The houſes are m of wood, with galleries, piazzas, and c ed walls before them; by which no the ſhops, but thoſe who are wa about the town are ſo hid that one w imagine, there were ſcarce any inhab in it, though it is very populous. back courts of all the houſes are on a with the ground; but to go into a the four principal ſtreets, it is nec to deſcend a flight of ſeveral ſteps. has a conſtant communication with land; this and Holyhead being the cipal places of taking ſhipping for lin. It has a ſmall ſhare of foreign tra and its two annual fairs are the moſt in England, eſpecially for the ſale of linen. It has a manufacture of gl and a conſiderable traffic of ſhop into N Wales. It gives the title of to the prince of Wales, is governed

, ſends two members to parliament, a biſhop's ſee. It is 20 miles s of Liverpool, 38 sw of Manchester, 181 nw of London. Lon. 3 3 w, 12 n.

ESTER, a county of Penſylvania, miles long and 22 broad. In 1790, tained 27,937 inhabitants. Weſt ter is the capital.

ESTER, WEST, the capital of the y of Cheſter, in Penſylvania. It ted on the Delaware, and has a fine ur, 17 miles w by s of Philadelphia. 5 3 w, lat. 39 54 n.

ESTERFIELD, a town in Derby- , with a market on Saturday, and a ome church remarkable for its curved . It is a handſome populous town, ned by a mayor, and, next to Derby, moſt conſiderable trading town in the y. It has a manufacture of ſtockings, alſo of carpets. There are potteries rown ware, and near the town large foundries, the ore and coal for the ch of which are dug in the vicinity. e quantities of lead are ſent from , by a canal from this town to the , which it joins below Gainſborough. a church, but its ſpire which is of r covered with lead, is warped all . Cheſterfield is ſeated on a hill, en the rivulets Ibber and Rother, 22 N of Derby, and 149 nnw of Lon- Lon. 1 27 w, lat. 53 18 n.

EVIOT, a diſtrict in Northumberland, the S W of Wooller, on the bor- of Scotland, famous for the free chace, h uſed here by the Engliſh and Scots . The adjacent country being hilly lled the Cheviot Hills, of which one is gh that it is ſeen 60 miles off, and is firſt land diſcovered by ſhips coming the E: near the chace are ſome fenny s called the Cheviot Muirs. This Cheviot famous for the fierce encoun- between the Engliſh and Scots under rls Percy and Douglas, which is cele- d in the ballad of Chevy Chace.

IAPA-DE-LOS-INDIOS, a large town N America, in Mexico, in a province s own name. Lon. 96 5 w, lat. 15 n.

IAPA-EL-REAL, a town of N Ame- in Mexico, in a province of its own , with a biſhop's ſee. Its principal conſiſts in cocoa-nuts, cotton, and . Lon. 94 45 w, lat. 17 10 n.

IARENZA, a ſeaport of Turkey in pe, in the Morea, oppoſite the iſland ame. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 37 50 n.

IARI, a town of Italy, in the Breſ- where the Imperialiſts defeated the French in 1701. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 45 30 N.

CHIARO-MONTE, a town of Sicily, on a mountain, 25 miles w of Syracuſe. Lon. 14 59 E, lat. 37 3 N.

CHIAVENNA, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a county of the ſame name, under the ſovereignty of the Griſons. It is a trading place, eſpecially in wine and delicate fruits; but its chief ſupport is the tranſport of merchandiſe, it being the principal communication between the Milaneſe and Germany. The governor's palace, and the churches are magnificent; and the inhabitants are Roman catholics. Chiavenna is ſeated near the lakes of Chiavenna and Como. Lon. 9 19 E, lat. 46 19 N.

CHIAVENNA, LAGHETTO DI, a ſmall lake of the country of the Griſons, in Swiſſerland, near the town of Chiavenna, remarkable for its delightful views, which are wild and magnificent. It is ſurrounded by barren rocks, craggy, and riſing into ſpires ſprinkled with ſnow. The baſes of theſe dreadful precipices are loſt in the overſhadowed water, dangerous on account of its malignant vapours, and affording no aſylum, ſcarcely a landing-place, to the crews of thoſe frail boats, which are caught unwarily in the violent ſtorms to which it is ſubject.

CHICASAWS, a nation of Indians, ſettled on the head branches of the Tombeckbe, Mobile, and Yazoo rivers, in the NW corner of Georgia. The number of theſe Indians has been reckoned at 1725, of which 575 are fighting men. They have ſeven towns, the central one of which is in lon. 89 43 w, lat. 34 23 n.

CHICHESTER, the capital of Suſſex, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is ſurrounded with a wall, which has four gates anſwering to the four cardinal points; from which run two ſtreets, that croſs one another in the middle and form a ſquare, where the market is kept, and where is a fine ſtone piazza, built by biſhop Red. The ſpace between the w and s gates, is taken up with the cathedral church, and the biſhop's palace. It has ſeven pariſh churches and is ſeated on the little river Lavant, which waſhes it on all ſides except the E. The principal manufacture is malt and needles. Its market is noted for fiſh, wheat, barley, malt and oats: the fineſt lobſters in England are bred in the Lavant, and it is obſervable, that this river unlike moſt others is very low in winter, but in ſummer often overflows its banks. It is 61 miles sw of London. Lon. 0 48 w, lat. 50 50 n.

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CHIELEFA, a town of Turkey in Eu-
pe, in the Morea. It was taken by the
netians in 1685; but the Turks retook
Lon. 22 28 E, lat. 36 35 N.

CHIEMSEE, a lake of Germany, in
varia, which contains an iſland and
wn of the ſame name, with a biſhop's
. The iſland is 17 miles in circum-
ence, and the town is 22 miles WSW
Saltzburg.

CHIERI, a fortified town of Piedmont,
ted on the declivity of a hill, in a plea-
t country, bounded on all ſides by hills
vered with vines. It is eight miles E
Turin.

CHIETI, a town of Naples, capital of
bruzzo Citeriore, with an archbiſhop's
. It is ſeated on a mountain near the
er Peſcara, eight miles SW of Peſcara.
n. 15 7 E, lat. 42 20 N.

CHIGWELL, a village in Eſſex, near
ping Foreſt, noted for a freeſchool,
unded by archbiſhop Harſnett, who had
en vicar of this place. Chigwell is 10
iles NE of London.

CHIHIRI, or PORT-CHEER, a ſeaport
Arabia Felix, which carries on a conſi-
rable trade. Lon. 49 25 E lat. 14
N.

CHILI, a large country of S America,
the coaſt of the S Pacific Ocean, diſ-
vered by Diego d'Almagro in 1525.
he mountainous part of it is ſtill poſ-
ſed by the Puelches, Araucos, and
her tribes of its original inhabitants,
rmidable neighbours to the Spaniards,
th whom, during two centuries, they
ve been obliged to maintain almoſt per-
tual hoſtility ſuſpended only by a few
ervals of inſecure peace. The Spaniſh
lonies, therefore, are diſperſed on the bor-
rs of the S Sea, to an extent of about
o miles. They are parted from Peru by
leſert of 80 leagues in breadth, and bound-
by the iſland of Chiloe, at the extremity
xt the ſtraits of Magellan. The climate
Chili is the moſt delightful in the New
'orld. Tho' bordering on the Torrid
one it never feels the extremities of heat,
ing rendered cool and agreeable by
vicinity to the Andes. The temper-
ure of the air is ſo mild and equable,
at the Spaniards give it the preference
that of the ſouthern provinces in their
tive country. The fertility of the ſoil
rreſponds with the benignity of the clim-
, and is wonderfully accommodated to
ropean productions, which have all im-
oved in that happy climate. The moſt
luable of theſe, corn, wine, and oil,
ound in Chili, as if they had been na-
ve in the country. Here all the fruits
imported from Europe attain to fu
turity; and the animals not only ma
but improve. The horned cattle a
larger ſize than thoſe of Spain; an
horſes excel in beauty and ſpirit, th
mous Andaluſian race from which
ſprung. Nature too, has enriched
with valuable mines of gold, ſilver, co
and lead. Yet with all theſe advan
Chili has no direct communication
the mother-country. Their trade is
fined to Peru, Paraguay, and the fa
on their frontiers. Chili is governed
chief, who is abſolute in all civil, po
and military affairs, and is alſo inde
ent of the viceroy. If on ſome occa
the viceroy has interfered in the go
ment of Chili, it was when he has
either authoriſed by a particular tru
poſed in him, or by the deference pa
the eminence of his office. In the w
extent of Chili there are not above 80
white inhabitants, and 240,000 negroes
people of a mixed race.

CHILKA, a lake in the Decan of H
dooſtan, which bounds the five C
on the N. It lies on the coaſt of the
of Bengal, and ſeems the effect of
breach of the ſea, over a flat ſandy
face, whoſe elevation was ſomething a
the level of the country within. It
miles in length from NE to SW, an
moſt places 11 or 15 wide, with a na
ſlip of ſandy ground between it and
ſea. It has many inhabited iſlands
On the NW it is bounded by a ri
mountains, a continuation of that w
exends from the Mahanuddy to the G
very River, and ſhuts up the Circars tow
the continent. It affords an agreeabl
verſity of objects; mountains, iſlands,
foreſts; and an extended ſurface of w
with boats and ſmall veſſels ſailing
To thoſe who ſail at ſome diſtance
the coaſt, this lake has the appearan
a deep bay; the ſlip of land not
viſible.

CHILOE, an iſland of S Ameri
the coaſt of Chili, 125 miles in length,
17 in breadth. The principal tow
Caſtro.

CHILTERN, a chain of chalky hills,
ning from E to W through Buc
hamſhire, and forming the S part o
county. They are covered, in va
parts, with woods: and ſome of the
nences are of conſiderable height, an
ford rich proſpects. The air on t
heights is extremely healthful; the
tho' ſtony, produces good crops of w
and barley. This diſtrict belongs to
crown, which, for time immemorial,

n officer under it, with the title of rd of the Chiltern Hundreds.

WAY, a town of France, in the de- t of the North, and late province ault, ſeated on the river Blanche, es SSW of Charleroy. Lon. 4 15 . 50 0 N.

SIÆRA, an antient town of Turkey rope, in Albania, capital of a ter- of the ſame name, including a ot mountains, of which one part is , and the other ſubject to the Turks. ated on a rock, at the entrance of lf of Venice, 29 miles N of Corfu. 20 8 E, lat. 40 8 N.

MBEIGH, a town in Devonſhire, a market on Wedneſday. It is al- ſurrounded by the river Dart; and is es NW of Exeter, and 195 W of London. Lon. 3 53 W, lat. 50 .

INA, an extenſive empire in Aſia, ed on the N by Tartary, from which eparated by a great wall 500 leagues th; on the E by the Yellow Sea and Chineſe Ocean; on the S by that and the kingdoms of Tonquin, and Burmah; and on the W by et. It lies between 100 and 125° E. and 20 and 41° N lat. It is 2000 from N to S, and 1500 from E to W, ided into 15 provinces, which con- 4402 walled cities, divided into s, the civil and the military: the ſs contains 2045, and that of the ry 2357. It is in general a plain evel country, with few mountains of te, but the rivers are very numerous onſiderable; though the water com- uſed is of a very indifferent quality, ſometimes requires boiling to render it for uſe. The numerous rivers are of ſervice for the inland navigation of ntry, and it is beſides aſſiſted by ſuch ers of canals as are not to be met in any country of the world. Theſe ormed in a manner ſuperior to that of tations; the principal being lined hewn ſtone, ſo deep that they are able y veſſels of any burden, and extend- ſome places 1000 miles in length. are furniſhed with ſtone quays, and mes with bridges of a ſurpriſing con- on. The veſſels are fitted with all conveniences of life, and it has been ed that the empire of China contains y inhabitants by water as by land. navigation, however, is ſlow, and, are ſometimes drawn by men. Ac- g to the calculations of father Amiot, contains 200,0000 inhabitants. Aſ- ſhing as this may appear to Europeans abbe Groſier is of opinion that this account is by no means exaggerated; and he himſelf not only ſtates all the calculations of Amiot, but gives a variety of reaſons, from circumſtances almoſt peculiar to China, to account for this wonderful population in that remote corner of Aſia. The climate and ſoil are various, as the different provinces are nearer to, or remote from, the S; ſevere cold being felt at Pekin, while the ſouthern provinces are expoſed to exceſſive heat. In ſeveral of the provinces, the land yields two crops a-year; yet, though the huſbandman cultivates it with ſuch care, as not to loſe the ſmalleſt portion of ground, China has been often deſolated by famine. Its numerous mountains (which are chiefly in the N and W parts of the empire) contain mines of iron, tin, copper, quickſilver, gold, and ſilver: but thoſe of gold and ſilver are not permitted to be opened; the emperors having always feared, that if the people ſhould be expoſed to the temptation of theſe artificial riches, they would be induced to neglect the more uſeful labours of agriculture. Quarries of marble, coal mines, lapis lazuli, rock cryſtals, precious ſtones, and a kind of ſonorous ſtones, of which muſical inſtruments are compoſed, are abundant in China. They have potter's earth too of ſuch various and ſuperior kinds, that their celebrated fine porcelain will ever remain unrivalled. The whole of the fineſt is reſerved for the emperor, ſo that none of it ever comes into the hands of other perſons, unleſs it happen to be cracked or otherwiſe damaged in ſuch a manner as to be unworthy of being preſented to the ſovereign. There is ſome doubt therefore, if any of the fineſt Chineſe porcelain was ever ſeen in Europe. Beſide the fruits peculiar to the country, China produces the greater part of thoſe of Europe; but (excepting the grapes and pomegranates) they are much inferior. Oranges were firſt brought us from China. They have alſo lemons, citrons, the tſe-tſe, a kind of fig peculiar to China; the li-tchi, of the ſize of a date, its ſtone covered with a ſoft juicy pulp, of an exquiſite taſte, but dangerous when eaten to exceſs; the long-yen, or dragon's-eyes, its pulp, white, tart, and juicy, not ſo agreeable to the taſte, but more wholeſome than the li-tchi. The Chineſe ſurpaſs us in the art of managing kitchengardens, and have a number of vegetables unknown to us. They cultivate even the bottom of their waters; the beds of their lakes, ponds, and rivulets, producing crops unknown to us, particularly of the piſſi, or water cheſnut, the fruit of which (found

in a cover formed by its root) is exceedingly wholesome, and of a very delicate taste. The mountains and vast forests abound with wild animals of every species; but that valuable quadruped, the musk-deer, is peculiar to it. Of their birds, the most beautiful in China, and, perhaps, in the world, is the kin-hi, or golden fowl. The complexion of the Chinese is a sort of tawny, and they have large foreheads, small eyes, short noses, large ears, long beards, and black hair; and those are thought to be the most handsome who are the most bulky. The women affect a great deal of modesty, and are remarkable for their little feet. The men endeavour to make as pompous an appearance as possible, when they go abroad; and yet their houses are mean and low, consisting only of a ground floor. Learning, with the arts and sciences in general, is much cultivated in this country. The government is absolute, and the emperor is more unlimited in his authority than any other monarch upon earth; his edicts are respected thro' the empire, as if they came from a divinity; he alone has the disposal of all places, and merit alone, real or supposed, raises to an office. He has likewise the privilege of choosing his successor, and there have been several instances of his making use of this right; but the chief mandarin has permission to tell him of his faults. He looks upon his subjects as his children, and professes to govern them with paternal affection. Their empire is very ancient, and they pretend that it existed many thousand years before Noah's flood: it is generally allowed to have continued 4000 years. The annual revenues of the crown are computed at 41,000,000l. sterling, and the horses are said to consist of 5,000,000 of men in time of peace; but they have no enemies to cope with. The principal defence of the empire against a foreign enemy is the great wall, which separates China from Tartary, extending more than 1500 miles in length, and of such thickness that six horsemen may easily ride abreast upon it. It is flanked with towers two bowshots distant from each other; and it is said that a third of the able-bodied men in the empire, were employed in constructing it. The workmen were ordered under pain of death, to place the materials so closely, that not the least entrance might be afforded for any instrument of iron; and thus the work was constructed with such solidity, that it is still almost entire, tho' 2000 years have elapsed since it was constructed. Their religion is pagan. The Chinese are allowed only to have one wife, whose rank and age must be nearly equal to that of their husbands; but they are allowed to have several concubines whom they admit into their houses without any formality, after paying the parents sum of money, and entering into a written engagement to use their daughters well. Divorces are allowed in China in cases of adultery, mutual dislike, incompatibility of tempers, jealousy, &c. No husband, however, can put away or sell his wife until a divorce is legally obtained; and if this regulation be not strictly observed, both buyer and seller become equally culpable. If a wife lately married, privately withdraws herself from her husband, he may immediately commence an action at law, by the sentence of which she becomes a slave, and he is at liberty to sell her to whom he pleases. On the other hand, when an husband leaves his wife for three years, she is at liberty, after laying her case before the Mandarins, to take another husband; but if she were to anticipate the consent, she would be liable to a severe punishment. The Chinese pretend to have a great veneration for their ancestors; and some keep images of them in their houses, to which they pay a sort of adoration. They have laws which regulate the civilities and ceremonious salutations they use to each other, for which reason they always appear to be extremely goodnatured, though yet they are as deceitful as any people in the world. Their writing is very particular; for every letter is a word, and consequently they have as many letters, or characters, as words in their language. Most of their towns are so much alike, that those who know one, are acquainted with all. Pekin is the capital.

CHINCA, a seaport of Peru, seated on a river, in a valley of its own name, 90 miles S of Lima. Lon. 76 15 W, lat. 13 15 S.

CHINON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, late province of Touraine, with a castle in which Henry II, king of England, expired. Chinon is the birthplace of Rabelais and of Quillet. It is seated on the Vienne, 10 miles N of Richelieu, and 150 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 22 E, lat. 47 12 N.

CHINSURA, a town of Hindostan Proper, in Bengal. It is a settlement of the Dutch, and is seated on the river Hoogly, nearly midway between Calcutta and Chandernagore, and the old town of Hoogly. It contains several good houses,

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..., with a little mole projecting into ... It was taken by the Engliſh ....

...VI, a town of the Netherlands, ca... a county of the ſame name, in Auſ... Luxemburg, 57 miles W of Luxem... Lon. 5 37 E, lat. 49 45 N.

...IOS, SCIO, or KIO, by the Turks ... SAKI SADUCI, an iſland lying near ...aſt of Ionia in Aſia Minor, about 100 ... W of Smyrna. It is mountainous ...ky, and about 100 miles in circuit. ... number of its inhabitants is almoſt ...ble, having beſides others upwards ...million of Greeks, who have 300 ...es here, beſides chapels and mo... It abounds with excellent wines; ... from thence the ancients had their ...r.

...HIOS, the capital of the above iſland. ...nds on the E coaſt, is as well built as ... of the towns in the Levant, the Ge... having been long in the poſſeſſion of ... here is a Turkiſh garriſon of 1400 men, ... port is the rendezvous of the Tur... ...pping, which trade to Conſtantino... ...d uſually the ſtation of a ſquadron of ... galleys. The natives pretend that ... was born here, and ſhew a place ...d his ſchool, at the foot of mount ... about four miles from the city. Lon. ... E, lat. 38 6 N.

...HOURLIC, an ancient town of Roma... with the ſee of a Greek biſhop. It is ... on a river of the ſame name, 47 miles ... Conſtantinople. Lon. 27 57 E, lat. ... N.

...HIOZZO, anciently FOSSA CLAUDIA, ...n and iſland of Italy, in the ter... of Venice, with a biſhop's ſee, ... harbour, defended by a fort. It is ...les S of Venice. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. ... N.

...IPPENHAM, a borough in Wilts with ...ket on Saturday. It ſends two mem... to parliament; and is ſeated on the ... over which is a ſtone bridge of 16 ...21 miles E of Briſtol, and 94 W of ... Lon. 2 8 W, lat. 51 27 N.

...RK, a village S of Wrexham, in Den... ...re. It had formerly two caſtles, on ... of a hill, one of which ſeems to have ... magnificent ſtructure.

...SELHURST, a village in Kent, near ...ey. Here is Camden Place, the an... ...eat of earl Camden, and the reſidence ... celebrated antiquary of that name, ...ed here. Here likewiſe were born ...Nicholas Bacon, and Sir Francis ...gham. It is 11 miles ESE of ...on.

...SME, a ſeaport of Natolia, on the ſtrait that parts the continent from the iſle of Scio. It was anciently called Cyſſus, was celebrated for the great victory which the Romans gained here over the fleet of Antiochus, in 191 B. C. and has been diſtinguiſhed by the deſtruction of the Turkiſh fleet by the Ruſſians in 1770.

CHISWICK, a village in Middleſex, on the Thames. Here is Chiſwick Houſe, a celebrated villa of the duke of Devonſhire, built by the earl of Burlington, after a deſign of Palladio. In the churchyard is a monument to Hogarth, with an epitaph by Garrick. It is five miles W by S of London.

CHITOR, the capital of a province of the ſame name in the Hither India. This city is ſuppoſed to have been the ſeat of Porus's dominions, who engaged Alexander. It lies 256 miles N E of Surat, and is ſubject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 76 10 E, lat. 23 30 N.

CHITOR, a city of Piedmont in Italy, ſituated on the Po, ten miles N of Turin; it was taken by the French after a gallant defence in 1705, but recovered by the confederates the following year; it is ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 45 12 N.

CHITRO, a town of Macedonia, on the bay of Salonichi, where the mother, wife, and ſon of Alexander were murdered by Caſſander; and where Perſeus was defeated by the Romans. Lon. 22 35 E, lat. 40 20 N.

CHITTERDROOG, a town of the Peninſula of Hindooſtan, in Myſore, 117 miles N by W of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 15 E, lat. 14 5 N.

CHIVAS, a town of Piedmont, which has been ſeveral times taken and retaken. It is ſo advantageouſly ſituate near the river Po, that it is called the key of Italy. It is 12 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 7 47 E, lat. 45 13 N.

CHIUSI, an epiſcopal town of Tuſcany, poorly peopled, on account of its unwholeſome air. It is 35 miles SE of Sienna. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 43 0 N.

CHIUTAYE, a town of Turkey in Aſia, capital of Natolia Proper, and the reſidence of the Grand Signior before the taking of Conſtantinople. It is ſeated on the river Ayala, 75 miles E of Burſa. Lon. 30 47 E, lat. 39 30 N.

CHOCZIM, a town of Moldavia, on the Dnieſter. It was taken by the Poles, in 1670, after they had totally defeated the Turkiſh army, before its walls. It ſurrendered in 1788 to the Ruſſians and Auſtrians, but was reſtored to the Turks at the ſubſequent peace. It is 410 miles

NW of Jassy. Lon. 26 25 W, lat. 48 46 N.

CHOLET, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, with a castle, 170 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 47 10 N.

CHONAT, an episcopal town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, on the Merich, 25 miles E of Segedin. Lon. 21 4 E, lat. 46 20 N.

CHORGES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny, burnt by the duke of Savoy in 1692. It is 10 miles E of Gap. Lon. 6 23 E, lat. 44 35 N.

CHORLEY, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated near the source of a rivulet called Chor, not far from the river Yarrow, six miles SSE of Preston, and 205 NW of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 53 38 N.

CHOWLE, a town on the coast of Malabar, with a harbour for small vessels, which is fortified. It belongs to Portugal, and was formerly noted for its fine embroidered quilts. It is 15 miles S of Bombay. Lon. 72 45 E, lat. 18 42 N.

CHREMNITZ, the chief mine town in Upper Hungary, 90 miles NE of Presburg. Lon. 19 27 E, lat. 48 59 N.

CHRISTCHURCH, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Monday. It is a pretty good town, is governed by a mayor, sends to members to parliament, and is seated at the confluence of the Avon and Stour, 98 miles SW of London. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 50 45 N.

CHRISTIANIA, a city of Southern Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, situate at the extremity of a fertile valley, forming a semicircular bend along the shore of the beautiful bay of Biorning, which forms the N extremity of the gulf of Christiania. The castle of Aggerhuys is built on a rocky eminence on the W side of the bay, at a small distance from the city. The town is divided into the city: the suburbs of Waterlandt, Peterwigen, and Fierdingen; the fortress of Aggerhuys; and the old town of Opsloe or Ansloe. The streets are carried in a straight line, and at right angles to each other, are uniformly 40 feet broad, and very neat and clean. The inhabitants amount to about 9000. The city was rebuilt in its present situation by Christian IV, after a plan designed by himself. The governor is the chief governor of Norway, and presides in the high court of justice. Opsloe was the site of the old city, burnt in 1624. It contains the episcopal pal Christiania has an excellent harbour, carries on a considerable trade. Its pr pal exports are tar, soap, iron, co planks, deals, and alum. The pi and deals are of superior estimatio those sent from America, or from R and the other parts of the Baltic. has 136 privileged sawmills, of w 100 belong to a single family of the na of Anker. Christiania is 30 miles from open sea, and 290 N by W of Copenha Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 59 6 N.

CHRISTIANOPLE, a strong seaport Sweden, on the Baltic, and capital Blekingen. It is 13 miles NE of Ca scroon. Lon. 16 47 E, lat. 56 26 N.

CHRISTIANBURG, a fort of Africa, the gold coast of Guinea, subject to Danes. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 4 10 N.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a town of Swed in the territory of Blekingen. The to is small, but neatly built, and is esteem the strongest fortress in Sweden. houses are all of brick, and mostly t coed white. English vessels annually fort to this port, for alum, pitch, and The inhabitants have manufactures of and silken stuffs. The town is seated marshy plain, close to the river Helg which flows into the Baltic at Ahus, the distance of 20 miles, and is navig only for small craft of seven tons bur The inhabitants have manufactures of l stuffs, and carry on a small degree of merce. It is 50 miles NE of Copenha Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 56 25 N.

CHRISTINA, ST. one of the island the S Pacific Ocean, called the Marqu Lon. 139 9 W, lat. 9 56 S.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, an island in th Pacific ocean, so named by Captain C on account of his first landing there Christmas day. It is 45 miles in circ ference, uninhabited, and destitute of f water; but has abundance of fine tur Lon. 157 30 W, lat. 1 59 N.

CHRISTMAS SOUND, a sound of S A rica, in Terra del Fuego. Lon. 70 2 lat. 55 21 S.

CHRISTOPHER, ST. or ST. KIT one of the Leeward Islands in the Indies, 60 miles W of Antigua. It formerly inhabited by the French English; but, in 1713, is was ceded to latter. It is 20 miles in breadth, and fe in length, and has high mountains in middle, whence rivulets flow, which of great use to the inhabitants. Betw the mountains are dreadful rocks, hor precipices, and thick woods; and in SW parts, hot sulphurous springs at

of them. The air is good, the soil ..., sandy, and fruitful; but it is subject ... hurricanes. The produce is chiefly ..., cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropi... fruits. It was taken by the French in ... but restored the next year. Bas... is the capital.

CHUDLEIGH, a town in Devonshire, ... a market on Saturday; seated near ... river Teigne, nine miles SW of ..., and 185 W by S of London. Lon. ... W, lat. 50 38 N.

CHUNAR, a fort of Hindooftan Proper, ... province of Allahabad. It is seated ... the Ganges, 20 miles above Benares, ... built on a rock, which is fortified all ... by a wall, and towers at various dif... At the end, overlooking the river, ... the citadel, which has formerly ... strong. This fort is said to be of the ... antiquity, and originally built by ... Hindoos. In the citadel is an altar, ... of a plain black marble flab, on ... the tutelary deity of the place is ... fuppofed to be feated at all ... except from funrife till nine in the ..., when he is at Benares; during ... time, from the fuperftition of the ... attacks may be made with a ... of fuccefs. Chunar has always ... confidered as a poft of great confe... on the Ganges, from its infulated ..., projecting forward to a great ..., and being of confiderable height. ... unfuccefsfully attempted by the ... in 1764: the next year it was fur... to them: they reftored it to the ... of Oude at the fubfequent peace; ... in 1772, it was finally ceded to the ... by that prince, in exchange for Al... At this place is kept the maga... of ammunition and artillery for the ... of Cawnpore. It is 385 miles N ... Calcutta. Lon. 85 50 E, lat. 25 ... N.

CHUNAUB, or JENAUB, a river of ...ooftan Proper, one of the five eaftern ...es of the Indus. It runs through ...ere and Lahore, between the Chelum ... the Rauvee. Its general courfe is from ... to SW, and after leaving Jummoo, is ...gh a flat country gradually approach... to the Chelum. It is united with both ... rivers at fome diftance above Moultan. ...junction with the Chelum, about 50 ... above Moultan, is effected with great ...ce and noife, and no lefs danger to ...gators. The Chunaub is the Acefines ...lexander.

CHUN-TE-FOU, a city of China, in ... province of Petcheli, with nine po... pulous cities of the third rank under its jurifdiction.

CHURCH-STRETTON, a town in Shropfhire, with a market on Thurfday, 14 miles S of Shrewfbury, and 153 WNW of London. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 52 32 N.

CHURCHILL FORT, a fort on Churchhill river, on the E fide of Hudfon's Bay. Lon. 4 3 W, lat. 58 48 N.

CHUSAN, an ifland on the E coaft of China, where the Engliſh E India Company had once a factory. Lon. 124 0 E, lat. 30 0 N.

CIAMPA, a kingdom of Afia, bounded on the E and S by the Indian Ocean, on the N by Cochin-China, and on the W by Cambodia.

CICLUI, or CICLUGH, a frontier town of Dalmatia, on a rocky hill on the W bank of the Narentha. It was taken from the Turks, by the Venetians, in 1694. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 43 29 N.

CILLEY, an ancient town of Germany, in Upper Carniola. It is the capital of a county of the fame name, and feated on the Saan, 36 miles NE of Laubach. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 46 31 N.

CIMBRISHAM, a feaport of Sweden, in Schonen. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 56 40 N.

CINALOA, a province and town of New Spain, in the audience of Galicia, on the E fide of the gulf of California. The country abounds in corn, cattle, and cotton, and is rendered extremely picturefque, by a number of beautiful cafcades of clear water that fall down from the mountains. The aborigines in this province have neither laws nor kings to punifh any crime. They feem to be among the rudeft people in America united in the focial ftate: they neither cultivate nor fow, but depend on the fpontaneous productions of the earth, or on hunting or fifhing. About the year 1771, the Spaniards, in their expeditions againft the fierce tribes in this and the province of Sonora, difcovered, that thefe neglected and thinly inhabited provinces, abounded in the richeft gold mines, and might foon become as populous and valuable as any part of Spaniſh America; and, accordingly, the population in thefe parts has fince very much increafed. The town is feated on a river of the fame name. Lon. 92 10 W, lat. 26 15 N.

CINEGUILLA, a town of New Mexico in the province of Sonora. When the Spaniards attacked the natives in Cinaloa and Sonora (See CINALOA) they here entered a plain of 14 leagues in extent, in which, at the depth of only 16 inches,

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they found gold in great abundance, and in grains of great size and weight. The consequence was, that in 1771, above 2000 persons were settled in Cineguilla, under the government and inspection of proper magistrates and ecclesiastics. Lon. 96 23 W, lat. 35 5 N.

CINEY, a town of the Netherlands, in the archbishoprick of Liege, eight miles E of Dinant. Lon. 4 57 E, lat. 50 18 N.

CINQUE PORTS, certain ports on the coast of Kent and Sussex, so called by way of eminence, on account of their superior importance, as having been thought by our kings to merit a particular regard for their preservation against invasion. They were five in number, when their first charter was granted by William 1, in 1077. These were Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich; to which were afterward added Winchelsea, Seaford, and Rye. That king appointed a constable of Dover Castle (who is now called Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports) and invested him with the command of these parts, whose inhabitants had considerable privileges. Amongst others they were each of them to send two barons to represent them in parliament; they were to be exempted from subsidies and aids; their heirs were to be free from personal wardship notwithstanding any tenure; and they were to be impleaded in their own towns, not elsewhere. For these privileges, they were obliged to supply the government with 57 ships, at 40 days notice, and to pay their crews during 15 days. At that period, the opulent traders of London were styled barons; a privilege, which was enjoyed likewise by the merchants of these ports, whose representatives, to this day, are styled Barons of the Cinque Ports.

CINTRA, a cape of Portugal, in Estramadura, called the Rock of Lisbon, on the N side of the entrance of the Tajo. On it is a town of the same name, 14 miles W of Lisbon. Lon. 9 30 W, lat. 38 46 N.

CIOTAT, a seaport of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, defended by a strong fort. It is famous for Muscadine wine, and is seated on the bay of Laquee, between Marseilles and Toulon. Lon. 5 46 E, lat. 43 12 N.

CIRCARS, NORTHERN, five provinces on the W coast of the bay of Bengal. They were originally denominated Northern from their position in respect to Madras, on which they depend. Of the five Northern circars, Cicacole, Rajamundry, Ellore and Condapilly are in the possession of the English, and Guntoor in the hands of the Nizam. The four extend from the N bank of the K... to Chilka Lake; forming a narrow ... of country 350 miles long, and from ... 75 broad, bounded by mountains and ... tensive forests on the side opposite the ... The English Circars had been ceded to ... French, by the nizam of the Deccan, 1753; but they were conquered by ... onel Clive in 1759, and produce an ann... revenue of 360,000l. See GUNTOOR.

CIRCASSIA, a large country of A... situated between 45 and 50 degrees ... north latitude, and between 40 and ... of east longitude. It is bounded by Ru... on the north; by Astracan and the C... pian sea on the east; by Georgia ... Dagistan on the south; and by the ri... Don, the Palus Meotis, and the B... Sea on the west. This country has ... been celebrated for the extraordinary be... ty of its women; and here it was ... the practice of inoculating for the sm... pox first began. Terki, the princi... city, is seated in a very spacious pl... very swampy, towards the sea-side, ... 43 deg. 23 min. north latitude: it ... about three wersts in compass, well ... tified with ramparts and bastions in ... modern style, well stored with can... and has always a considerable garr... in it, under the command of a gover... The Circassian prince who resides her... allowed five hundred Russians for h... guard, but none of his own subjects ... permitted to dwell within any part of ... fortifications. Ever since the reduc... of those parts to the obedience of Rus... they have put in all places of strength, ... only Russian garrisons and governors, ... magistrates, and priests for the exercis... the Christian religion; yet the Circas... Tartars are governed by their own pri... lords, and judges; but these adminis... justice in the name of the emperor, ... in matters of importance, not without ... presence of the Russian governors, b... all obliged to take the oath of allegi... to his imperial majesty. The apparel ... the men of Circassia is much the sa... with that of the Nagayans: only t... caps are something larger; and their cl... being likewise of coarse cloth or sheep-s... are fastened only at the neck with a str... and as they are not large enough to co... the whole body, they turn them round ... cording to the wind and weather. T... men here are much better favoured th... those of Nagaya, and the women extre...

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well shaped, with exceeding fine features, smooth clear complexions, and beautiful black eyes, which, with their black hair hanging in two tresses, one on each side the face, give them a most lovely appearance: they wear a black coif on their head, covered with a fine white cloth tied under the chin. During the summer they wear only a smock of divers colours, and that open so low before, that one may see below their navels: this, with their beautiful faces always uncovered (contrary to the custom of most of the other provinces of these parts), their good humour and lively freedom in conversation, altogether render them very attracting: notwithstanding which they have the reputation of being very chaste, though they seldom want opportunity; for according to the accounts of a late traveller, there is an established point of good manners among them, that as soon as any person comes in to speak to the wife, the husband goes out of the house: but whether this complaisancy of theirs proceeds from their own generosity, to recompence their husbands for the confidence they put in them, which has its foundation only in fame, he pretends not to determine. The bridegroom pays for his bride a marriage-settlement, consisting of arms or a coat of mail, but he must not see her, or cohabit with her, without the greatest mystery; and this reserve continues during life. The father makes the bride a present on the wedding day, but reserves the greater part of what he intends to give her till the birth of her first child. On this occasion she pays him a visit, receives from him the remainder of her portion, and is dressed by him in the dress of a matron, the principal distinction of which consists in a veil. Until this time, the dress of the women is much like that of the men, excepting that the cloak is longer, and frequently white, a colour never worn by them: the cap too is generally red or rose-coloured. Before marriage, the youth of both sexes see each other freely at the public rejoicings which take place on festivals. Before the ball, the young men display their activity and address in a variety of military exercises, and the most alert have the privilege of choosing the most beautiful partners. Their musical instruments are a long flute with only three holes, a species of mandoline, and a tambourine. The dances are in the Asiatic taste, with little gaiety or expression; the steps difficult, but not graceful. The women participate in the general character of the nation: they take pride in the courage of their husbands, and reproach them severely when defeated. They polish and take care of the armour of the men. Their language they have in common with the other neighbouring Tartars, although the chief people among them are also not ignorant of the Russian: their religion is Paganism; for notwithstanding they use circumcision among them, they have neither priest, alcoran, or mosque, like other Mahometans. Every body here offers his own sacrifice at pleasure; for which, however, they have certain days, established rather by custom than any positive command; their most solemn sacrifice is offered at the death of their nearest friends; upon which occasion both men and women meet in the field to be present at the offering, which is an he-goat; and having killed, they flay it, and stretch the skin with the head and horns on, upon a cross at the top of a long pole, placed commonly in a quickset hedge (to keep the cattle from it); and near the place the sacrifice is offered by boiling and roasting the flesh, which they afterwards eat. When the feast is over, the men rise, and having paid their adoration to the skin, and muttered over some certain prayers, the women withdraw, and the men conclude the ceremony with drinking a great quantity of aquavitæ; and this generally ends in a quarrel before they part. The face of the country is pleasantly diversified with mountains, valleys, woods, lakes, and rivers; and, though not much cultivated, is far from being unfruitful. In summer the inhabitants quit the towns, and encamp in the fields like the neighbouring Tartars; occasionally shifting their stations along with their flocks and herds. Besides game, in which the country greatly abounds, the Circassians eat beef and mutton; but that which they prefer to all others is the flesh of a young horse. Their bread consists of thin cakes of barley meal, baked upon the hearth, which they always eat new; and their usual drink is water or mare's milk; from the latter of which they distil a spirit, as most of the Tartar nations. They allot no fixed hours for the refreshments of the table or sleep, which they indulge irregularly, as inclination or convenience dictates. When the men make excursions into an enemy's country, they will pass several days and nights successively without sleeping; but, at their return, devote as much time to repose as the space in which they had before with-held from that gratifica-

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tion. When they eat, they ſit croſs-legged on the floor, the ſkin of ſome animal ſerving them inſtead of a carpet. In removing from one part of the country to another, the women and children are carried in waggons, which are a kind of travelling houſes, and drawn by oxen or camels, they never uſing horſes for draught. Their breed of the latter, however, is reckoned exceeding good; and they are accuſtomed to ſwim almoſt any river on horſeback. The women and children ſmoke tobacco as well as the men; and this is the moſt acceptable commodity which a traveller can carry with him into the Tartar countries. There are here no public inns, which indeed are unneceſſary; for ſo great is the hoſpitality of the people, that they will contend with each other who ſhall entertain any ſtranger that happens to come among them.—The principal branch of their traffic is their own children, eſpecially their daughters, whom they ſell for the uſe of the ſeraglios in Turkey and Perſia, where they frequently marry to great advantage, and make the fortune of their families. Whatever may have been the original religion of this people, they have been ſucceſſively converted to Chriſtianity and Mahometaniſm, and have now no religion or worſhip among them. They break, without ſcruple, ſuch oaths as they have taken on the bible and the koran; but there are certain forms of oaths, and certain places, in the neighbourhood of their ruins (ſuppoſed to be remains of Chriſtian churches) which inſure their fidelity. Their courage, great as it is, is not proof againſt religious terrors. Like all barbarians, they believe that what is called accident, may be influenced by particular ceremonies. The Circaſſians have not any letters of their own; thoſe among them who wiſh to write their language being obliged to make uſe of Arabian characters.

CIRENCESTER, a conſiderable borough in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Monday and Friday. It is ſeated on the river Churn, and was a place of great account in the time of the Romans. The ruins of the walls and ſtreets are to be ſeen in the adjacent meadows where many Roman coins, checquered pavements, and inſcriptions of marble have been found. It had alſo a caſtle and an abbey. Many Roman antiquities have been diſcovered; and here the Roman roads croſſed each other. It is one of the greateſt marts in England for wool, ſends two members to parliament, and is 18 miles SE of Glouceſter, and 89 W of London. Lon. 58 W, lat. 51 43 N.

CIRENZA, a town of Naples, ca of Baſilicata, with a biſhop's ſee. ſeated on the river Brandono, at the of the Appennines, 97 miles E of N Lon. 16 10 E, lat 40 44 N.

CITTADELLO, a ſeaport and cap Minorca, on the W ſide of that ſla Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 39 54 N.

CITTA-DI-CASTELLO, a populous of Italy, capital of a county of the ſame name, in Umbria, with a biſhop's It is ſeated on the Tiber, 27 miles of Urbino. Lon. 12 18 E, lat. 43 N.

CITTA-NUOVA, a city of Italy, the marquiſate of Ancona, containing churches and convents within its walls, 15 without. It is ſeated on the gulf Venice, 19 miles S of Loretto. Lon. 40 E, lat. 43 16 N.

CITTA-NUOVA, a ſeaport of Ven Iſtria, with a biſhop's ſee, 60 miles Venice. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 45 36 N.

CIUDAD-REAL, a town of Spain, pital of Mancha. The inhabitants noted for dreſſing leather for gloves. is two miles from the Guadiana, 96 S of Madrid. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 58 N.

CIUDAD-RODRIGO, a town of Spain Leon, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on river Aquada, 40 miles SW of Salamanca Lon. 5 58 W, lat. 40 33 N.

CIVITA-DI-FRIULI, a ſmall but anc town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, ſe on the Natiſona, 10 miles E of Ud Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 46 12 N.

CIVITA-DI-PENNA, an ancient town Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, with biſhop's ſee, near the river Salino, miles NE of Aquila. Lon. 14 5 lat. 42 27 N.

CIVITA-CASTELLANA, a town of It in Campagna di Roma, on a high at the foot of which is a river, w falls into the Tiber. It is 25 m NW of Rome. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 25 N.

CIVITA-VECCHIA, a ſeaport of It in the patrimony of St. Peter, with arſenal. Here the pope's gallies w formerly ſtationed, and it was a free p but the air is unwholeſome. It is 35 m NW of Rome. Lon. 11 51 E, lat. 5 N.

CLACKMANNAN, a ſmall town in S land, and capital of the county of ſame name. It is ſeated on the N ſh of the Forth, and ſtands on a hill,

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...p of which is a caſtle, commanding a noble proſpect. A large ſquare ... this caſtle derives its name ... illuſtrious Robert Bruce, whoſe ...word and caſque are here preſerved. A large ſword is alſo ſhown, ... to have belonged to ſir John ..., the faithful attendant of the ... Wallace. It is 23 miles N by ... Glaſgow. Lon. 3 40 W, lat. 56 ...

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, a county of ...nd, bounded on the E by Fifeſhire, ... N and W by Perthſhire, and on ... by the Forth. It is eight miles in ..., and five in breadth. The coun... plain and fertile towards the frith ...ing corn and paſture in abundance. ...hire, with Kinroſs, ſends one mem... to parliament. It is watered by the ... Forth and Devan.

CLAGENFURT, a town of Germany, ...l of Carinthia, 50 miles SW of ... Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 46 53 N.

CLAIR, ST. a lake of N America, half ... between the lakes Huron and Erie, ... miles in circumference. It receives ...ters of the great lakes Superior, ...igan, and Huron, and diſcharges ... through the ſtrait called Detroit, into ...ake Erie.

CLAMECI, a town of France, in the ...rtment of Nievre and late province ...Nivernois. Clameci is ſeated at the con... of the Beuvron and Yonne, 112 ... S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 36 E, lat. ...8 N.

CLAPHAM, a village in Surry, noted ...many handſome villas, which chiefly ...and a beautiful common. In the ...riſh church, divine ſervice is per...ed at funerals only; an elegant new ...h having been erected on the com..., but without an adjoining cemetery. ...am is three miles SSW of London.

CLARA, ST. a ſmall iſland of S Ame... in Peru, in the bay of Guiaquil, 70 ... SW of Guiaquil. Lon. 82 20 W, ... 20 S.

CLARE, ST. a ſmall iſland, or rather ... one of the Canaries, between Lan...ta and Allegranza.

CLARE, a town of Suffolk, with a ...ket on Monday. The ruins of a ... and of a collegiate church are ſtill ...; and here is a manufacture of ... It is ſeated near the Stour, 15 ... S of St. Edmund's Bury, and 56 ... London. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 52 ... N.

CLARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, 55 miles in length, and 38 in breadth; bounded on the E and S by the Shannon, which ſeparates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry; on the W by the Atlantic, and on the N by Galway. It contains two market-towns and 76 pariſhes, and before the Iriſh union ſent four members to the Iriſh parliament.

CLARE, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the ſame name, 17 miles NW of Limerick. Lon. 8 46 W, lat. 52 52 N.

CLARENDON, a village, three miles E of Saliſbury, where Henry II ſummoned a council of the barons and prelates, in 1164, who enacted the laws, called the Conſtitutions of Clarendon; and here were two palaces built by king John.

CLARENS, or CHATILLARD, a village of Swiſſerland, in the Pays de Vaud, celebrated as the chief ſcene of Rouſſeau's Eloiſe, though its ancient caſtle by no means accords with the deſcription in that work. It is delightfully ſituate, nor far from Vevay, on an eminence, whoſe declivity ſlopes gradually towards the lake of Geneva.

CLAUDE, St. a handſome city of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comte'; with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated between three high mountains, on the river Liſon, and owes its origin to a celebrated abbey, built in 425, in this then barren and uninhabited country. The cathedral is extremely elegant. From Mount St. Cloude, which forms part of Mount Jura, is a fine proſpect over Swiſſerland and Savoy, the lake and town of Geneva, and the Pays de Vaud. In this city are many public fountains with large baſins. It is 35 miles NW of Geneva. Lon. 6 18 E, lat. 46 24 N.

CLAUSENBURG, a town of Tranſylvania, on the river Samos, 60 miles NW of Hermanſtadt. On one of the gates is an inſcription in honour of the emperor Trajan. Lon. 23 20 E, lat. 46 53 N.

CLAY, a town in Norfolk, ſeated on an arm of the ſea, between two rivers, 20 miles NW of Norwich. Here are ſome large ſalt-works.

CLEAR, CAPE, a promontory of a little iſland on the S of Ireland. Lon. 11 15 W, lat. 51 18 N.

CLEBURY, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated on the river Rea, 28 miles SSE of Shrewſbury, and 136 NW of London. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 52 21 N.

CLERAC, or CLAIRAC, lately in the province of Guienne, now in the depart-

ment of Lot and Garonne. It is ſeated on the river Lot, 10 miles NW of Agen. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 44 20 N.

CLERMONT, a town of France, in the department of Meuſe and late territory of Barrois, 127 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 49 34 N.

CLERMONT, a town of France, in the department of Oiſe and late province of the Iſle of France, 37 miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 49 25 N.

CLERMONT, a conſiderable city of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, with a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral, public ſquares, and walks, are very fine; but the ſtreets are narrow, and lined with houſes built of ſtones of a ſombre hue. Many Roman antiquities are found in the neighbourhood. There are alſo ſome mineral ſprings; and that of the ſuburb St. Allyre has formed a natural bridge over the brook into which it falls: it is called the Mineral Bridge, and carriages may paſs over it. Clermont contains 30,000 inhabitants, and has manufactures of ratteens, druggets, ſerges, and leather. It is the birth-place of the celebrated Paſcal; and is 300 miles S of Paris. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 45 47 N.

CLERY, a village in France, nine miles SW of Orleans, once famous for the pilgrimages to our lady of Clery. Here was the tomb of that monſter Lewis XI, who appeared, in white marble, as the ſaint and the patriot king.

CLERKE'S ISLAND, lies in the N Pacific Ocean, between the coaſt of Kamtſchatka and that of N America. It was diſcovered by Captain Cook in 1778, and was ſo named in honour of captain Clerke, his ſecond in command. A landing could not be effected. At a diſtance it appeared to be of a conſiderable extent, and to have ſeveral hills connected with the low grounds, in ſuch a manner as to make it look like a group of iſlands. Near its E extremity is a little iſland remarkable for having three elevated rocks upon it. It is quite uninhabited. Lon. 169 30 W, lat. 63 15 N.

CLEVES, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, divided into two parts by the Rhine. It is a fine country, delightfully variegated with hills, woods, fields, towns and villages; and is ſubject to the king of Pruſſia.

CLEVES, a city of Weſtphalia, capital of the duchy of Cleves. It is ſeated on the eaſtern ſide of three hills, about a mile W of the Rhine; with which it communicates by means of a canal, which is large enough for great barges. It has a caſtle built by Julius Ceſar. Several of the ſtreets from their elevated ſituation extend their views many leagues down into the country, on the oppoſite ſhore. It has been often taken and retaken; the laſt time by the French, in 1794. It is 15 miles SE of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 45 N.

CLEYBROOK, GREAT and LITTLE, two villages in Leiceſterſhire, on the N ſide of Lutterworth. They are ſuppoſed to have been a part of Cleyceſter, ſituated one mile to the W, which was a flouriſhing city of the Romans, and where their bricks and coins have been frequently found.

CLIEF, a town in Northamptonſhire, with a market on Tueſday, 30 miles NW of Northampton, and 88 NNW of London. Lon. 0 37 W, lat. 52 53 N.

CLIFTON, a village in Weſtmoreland, three miles SSE of Penrith, noted for a ſkirmiſh between the king's forces and the rebels in 1745, in which the latter had the advantage.

CLIFTON, a village in Glouceſterſhire near Briſtol, noted for the hot well in its neighbourhood, upon the Lower Avon, at the foot of St. Vincent's rock.

CLISSA, a fort of Dalmatia, taken from the Turks by the Venetians. It is ſituated on a craggy mountain, ſix miles N of Salatro. Lon. 17 31 E, lat. 44 10 N.

CLISSON, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne, on the river Seure, 20 miles S of Nantes. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 47 1 N.

CLITHERO, a borough in Lancaſhire, with a market on Saturday, and the ruins of an ancient caſtle. It ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeated near Pendil Hill, 36 miles SE of Lancaſter, and 210 NNW of London. Lon. 2 21 W, lat. 53 54 N.

CLOGHER, an epiſcopal town and borough of Ireland, in Tyrone. Lon. 6 40 W, lat. 54 30 N.

CLONMEL, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, ſeated on the river Sure, 19 miles SE of Tipperary. Lon. 7 27 W, lat. 52 14 N.

CLOUD, ST. a town of France, four miles W of Paris, ſeated on the Seine. Here is lately a magnificent royal palace, gardens and a beautiful caſcade.

CLOYNE, an epiſcopal town and borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 16 miles E of Cork. Lon. 8 0 W, lat. 54 N.

CLUNY, a town of France, in the

ment of Saone and Loire and late pro- of Burgundy, remarkable for its late Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on ne, 10 miles NW of Macon. Lon. E, lat. 46 24 N.

CLUSE, a town of Savoy, in Faucigny, on the Arve, 22 miles SE of Geneva. 6 29 E, lat. 45 57 N.

CLWYD, a celebrated vale of Denbigh- extending from its upper end to the Sea, above 20 miles; its breadth ing from three to eight, according to approach or receſs of the high moun- incloſing it, through which, in dif- parts, are gaps formed by nature for ces. This delightful ſpot is in a high of cultivation, even far up the aſcent hills. A river of the ſame name, rifes in the middle of the county, along this vale and having entered ire, falls into the Iriſh Sea.

CLYDE, a river in Scotland, which ariſ- in Annandale, falls into the ſea over the iſle of Bute. Next to the Tay the largeſt river in Scotland; and is ible for ſmall craft up to Glaſgow. nal, which joins the Forth, falls in- a little below that city. Near Lanerk, river runs, for ſeveral miles, between rocks covered with wood; and in its e exhibits many aſtoniſhing cataracts. Stonebyres, it is confined within a very w bed, and makes one entire ſhoot, ng about 60 feet over a perpendicular ; the water then pouring over another pice, is daſhed into a deep chaſm be- h. The horrid and inceſſant din which this is accompanied, unnerves overcomes the heart. At Cora-lin, falls are ſeen to moſt advantage from a y and ruined tower in a garden, d in a lofty ſituation. The cataract is precipitated at leaſt 100 feet be- two vaſt rugged precipices, is full in een over the top of trees and buſhes, ipitating itſelf for an amazing way, rock to rock, with ſhort interruptions, ng a rude ſlope of various foam. The are bounded by vaſt rocks, clothed on ps with trees: on the ſummit and rge of one is a ruined tower, and in a wood overtopt by a verdant hill. th conducts the traveller to the be- g of the fall, into which projects a rock in floods inſulated by the water; om the top is a tremendous view of ous ſtream. In floods, the rock and have been obſerved to ſhake in ſuch er as to ſpill water in a glaſs ſtand- a table in the caſtle.

CLYDESDALE, a wild diſtrict in the S of Lanerkſhire. Amid the mountains here, particles of gold have ſometimes been found waſhed down by the rains and ſtreams of water; but this tract is chiefly remarkable for producing metals of inferior worth. The veins of lead lie moſtly N and E, and their thickneſs, which ſeldom exceeds 40 feet, varies greatly in different parts. The ſcanty paſture here feeds ſome ſheep and cattle.

COAST CASTLE, CAPE, the principal ſettlement of the Engliſh on the coaſt of Guinea, with a ſtrong citadel. It is 30 miles E by N of St. George del Mina. Lon. 0 0 lat. 5 6 N.

COBLENTZ, an ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It is the reſidence of the elector, who has lately built a new palace here; the old one being on the oppoſite ſide of the Rhine, in the vale of Ehrenbreitſtein. Over the Rhine is a bridge of twelve arches, built for the convenience of the inhabitants of Coblentz and the adjacent places. The caſtle appears to be almoſt inacceſſible to an enemy, and entirely commands the city of Coblentz. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Rhine and Moſelle, 50 miles NE of Treves. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 50 24 N.

COBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, capital of a principality of the ſame name, with a college, a fort, and a caſtle. This town, and its principality, belongs to the houſe of Saxony. It is ſeated on the Itch, 20 miles N of Bamberg. Lon. 11 18 E, lat. 50 22 N.

COCA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, near which is a ſtrong caſtle for ſtate priſoners. It is ſeated among mountains, at the confluence of the Morvedro and Elezena, 25 miles NNE of Segovia. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 41 17 N.

COCHIEIM, a town in the electorate of Treves, formerly imperial. It was forced to ſurrender to the French in 1794, and is ſeated on the Moſelle, 25 miles SW of Coblentz. Lon. 7 2 E, lat. 50 12 N.

COCHIN, a ſeaport on the coaſt of Malabar, in Travancore. It is a Dutch ſettlement, and was captured by the Britiſh fleet in 1795. It is 120 miles S by E of Calicut. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 10 0 N.

COCHIN CHINA, a kingdom of Aſia, bounded on the E by the Eaſtern Ocean, on the N by Tonquin, on the W by Cambodia, and on the S by Ciampa. It abounds in gold, raw ſilk, and drugs. It is annually overflowed and conſequently fruitful in rice. They have likewiſe ſugar-canes; but no grapes, and therefore they

drink a liquor brewed from rice. The religion of the inhabitants is much the same as that of China. Their cities and towns have gates at the end of each street, which are shut every night; and if any fire break out in a ward, all the inhabitants are destroyed, except the women and children.

COCKER, a river which rises in the S of Cumberland, and flowing through the lakes of Buttermere, Cromack-water, and Lowes-water, joins the Derwent, below Cockermouth.

COCKERMOUTH, a populous borough in Cumberland, with a market on Monday. It lies between the Derwent and Cocker, over which latter are two stone bridges; and between two hills, on one of which stands a handsome church; and on the other a stately castle. It has a manufacture of shalloons, worsted stockings, and hats. The number of inhabitants are between 3 and 4000. It has a square building, and is strengthened with several square towers; on each side of the inner gate are two dungeons capable of holding 50 persons in either; they are vaulted at the top, and have only a small opening in order to lower thro' it the unhappy prisoner into this dire prison. It sends two members to parliament, and is 27 miles SW of Carlisle, and 290 NNW of London. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 54 42 N.

COCONATO, a town of Piedmont, remarkable for being the birthplace of Columbus. It is 20 miles E of Turin. Lon. 8 9 E, lat. 45 5 N.

COD, CAPE, on the S side of Boston Bay, in the state of Massachusetts, in N America. Lon. 70 18 W, lat. 42 0 N.

CODOGNO, a town of Italy in the duchy of Milan. It was taken by the French in May 1796. It is seated near the confluence of the Adda and Po, 33 miles E of Pavia. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 45 6 N.

COESFELD, a town of Germany, in the territories of the bishop of Munster, where he often resides. It is seated near the river Burkel, 22 miles SW of Munster. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 51 48 N.

COEVORDEN, a fortified town of the United Provinces, in Overyssel, seated in a morass, 30 miles S of Groningen. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 52 44 N.

COGNAC, a town of France, now in the department of Charente, lately in the province of Angoumois, with a castle, where Francis I was born. It is remarkable for excellent brandy, and is seated on the Charente, 17 miles W of Angoulesme. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 45 44 N.

COGNI, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, pulse, and cattle. Here are sheep, whose tails weigh 30 pounds. It is 270 miles SE of Constantinople. Lon. 35 56 E, lat. 37 56 N.

COHGESHAL, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of bays. It is seated on the river Blackwater, 43 miles ENE of London. Lon. 0 E, lat. 51 52 N.

COIMBETTORE, a province and town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Mysore. It was taken by General Meadows in 1790, but retaken by Tippoo Sultan in 1791, and confirmed to him by the peace of 1792. Since the defeat and death of Tippoo, it belongs to the E India Company. It is 180 miles S E of Seringapatam. Lon. 77 10 E, lat. 10 5 N.

COIMBRA, a town of Portugal, capital of Beira, with a bishop's see, and an university. The cathedral and the fountains are magnificent. It stands on a mountain by the side of the river Mondego, 120 miles NE of Lisbon, in a very pleasant country, abounding in vineyards, olive trees, and fruits. Lon. 8 27 W, lat. 40 12 N.

COIRE, a town of Swisserland, capital of the country of the Grisons, with a bishop's see, whose prelate has the right of coining money. It is situate at the foot of the Alps, in a rich plain, and is surrounded by ancient brick walls, with square and round towers, in the style of fortification prior to the invention of gunpowder. The streets are narrow and dirty, and the inhabitants are computed at 3000. It was formerly divided into two parts, the least of which was of the Roman Catholic religion, and the greatest of the Protestant. But since it has been taken possession of by the French, all establishment of worship has been set aside. It is seated on the Rhine, 48 miles S of Constance. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 46 50 N.

COKENHAUSEN, a strong town of Russia in the government of Livonia, on the river Dwina, 50 miles SE of Riga. Lon. 25 E, lat. 56 30 N.

COL, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, nine miles SW from the point of Ardnamurchan in Argyleshire. It is rich in corn and pasture, and abounds with deer. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 57 0 N.

COLBERG, a seaport of Prussian Pomerania, remarkable for its salt-works. It was taken by the Russians in 1761, but restored at the subsequent peace. It is seated at the mouth of the Perfant, on the

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40 miles NE of Stetin. Lon. 15 39 E, lat. 54 21 N.

COLCHESTER, an ancient borough in ... with a market on Wednesday and ... It is a beautiful, populous, and ... town, extended on the brow of a ... from E to W, and adorned with 12 ... es, most of which were damaged ... this town surrendered to the parlia... after a memorable siege. It is seated ... Coln, which is navigable within a ... of the town, at a place called the ..., where the cuſtomhouſe is ſituate. ... town was ſurrounded by a wall, ... had ſix gates and three poſterns; ... theſe are now demoliſhed. There is ... manufacture of bays; and the town ... famous for oyſters and eringo-roots. ... governed by a mayor; and to the ... the ruins of an old caſtle, in which ... of the town priſons. It is 22 ... ENE of Chelmsford and 51 of ... Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 51 55 N. See ...

COLCHESTER, a town of Virginia, on ... river Potomac.

COLDINGHAM, a heathy tract near the ..., in the county of Berwick, in ... land, anciently noted for a nunnery, ... in the 12th century by Edgar, king ... land. Ebba, one of the abbeſſes, ... ned in tradition for her chaſtity, gave ... e to the neighbouring promontory cal... St. Abb's Head.

COLDING, a town of Denmark, in N ... land, remarkable for its bridge, over ... all the cattle paſs, that go from Jut... into Holſtein, and pay a ſmall toll, ... brings in a conſiderable revenue to ... king. Here is a royal palace, contain... a ſuite of 190 rooms. The harbour is ... miles in circumference, and deep ... gh for ſhips of the largeſt burden. It ... ate at the extremity of a bay of the ... Belt, 50 miles S by E of Wiburg, ... eminence in a pleaſant country ... nding with game. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. ... 55 N.

COLDSTREAM, a town in the county of ... wick, ſeated on the Tweed, over which ... handſome bridge. It had a famous mo... ery; and here general Monk raiſed the ... battalions, now known by the name of ... Coldſtream Regiment of Guards. Lon. ... W, lat. 55 36 N.

COLEBROOK DALE, in Shropſhire; a ... ding glen on the banks of the Severn, ... ween two vaſt hills, which break into ... ous forms, being all thickly covered, ... forming beautiful ſheets of hanging ... h. Here are many kilns for burning limeſtone; the moſt conſiderable iron works in England; and a curious bridge over the Severn, conſtructed entirely of caſt-iron.

COLENET, CAPE, a cape of the iſland of New Caledonia, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 164 56 E, lat. 20 30 S.

COLERAIN, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, on the river Bann, 25 miles NE of Londonderry. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 55 16 N.

COLESHILL, a town in Warwickſhire, with a market on Wedneſday; ſeated on the ſide of a hill, on the Coln, over which is a ſtone bridge. It is of a tolerable ſize, and very elegantly built. It is 11 miles NW of Coventry, and 105 of London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 52 32 N.

COLFORD, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſday, 14 miles S of Hereford, and 123 W by N of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 51 48 N.

COLIMA, a ſeaport of Mexico, capital of a fertile valley of the ſame name. It is ſeated at the mouth of a river, near the N Pacific Ocean, 300 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 106 5 W, lat. 19 10 N.

COLIOURE, a ſeaport of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenees and late province of Rouſſillon. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It is a ſmall but ſtrong town, ſeated at the foot of the Pyrenees, 10 miles SE of Perpignan. Lon. 3 8 E, lat. 42 34 N.

COLLE, an epiſcopal town of Tuſcany, 10 miles NW of Sienna. Lon. 11 7 E, lat. 43 16 N.

COLLUMPTON., See COLUMBTON.

COLMAR, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Upper Alſace. It is ſeated near the river Ill, 35 miles S by W of Straſburg. Lon. 7 27 E, lat. 48 5 N.

COLMARS, a town of France, now in the department of the Lower Alps, lately in the province of Provence, 20 miles E of Digne. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 44 7 N.

COLMOGOROD, a town of Ruſſia, in an iſland formed by the river Dwina, with an archbiſhop's ſee, 30 miles SE of Archangel. Lon. 39 42 E, lat. 64 14 N.

COLN, the name of ſeveral ſmall rivers in England, the chief of which riſes near Clare in Suffolk, and paſſing by Halſtead and Colcheſter in Eſſex, falls into the German Ocean, between Merſey Iſland and the mainland. In the inlets and pools, at the mouth of this river are bred the famous Colcheſter oyſters.

COLNBROOK, a town of Bucks, with

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a market on Wednesday, seated on the river Coln, 17 miles W of London. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 51 29 N.

COLNE, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on a hill, 36 miles SE of Lancaster, and 214 NNW of London. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 53 50 N.

COLOCHINA, an ancient town of Turkey, in the Morea, 50 miles SE of Misitra. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 36 32 N.

COLOCZA, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, capital of the county of Bath, with an archbishop's see, 57 miles SE of Buda. Lon. 18 29 E, lat. 46 38 N.

COLOGNA, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, 26 miles SW of Padua. Lon. 17 27 E, lat. 45 14 N.

COLOGNE, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the duchy of Cleves and Guelderland, on the E by the duchy of Berg, on the S by the archbishopric of Treves, and on the W by the duchy of Juliers. The elector is archchancellor of the empire for Italy, and has a right to consecrate the emperor for Italy, with that of Mentz. It is one of the most fertile countries in the empire, abounding with all the necessaries of life.

COLOGNE, an ancient city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Cologne, with a bishop's see, and a famous university, seated on the river Rhine. The city is fortified with strong walls, flanked with 83 large towers, and surrounded with three large ditches; but these fortifications, being executed after the ancient manner, could make but a poor defence at present. It lies in the shape of a half-moon, and is said to have 20 gates, 19 parishes, 37 monasteries, and about 10 collegiates, and 19 parochial churches, with about 50 chapels, all of which are candidates for the attention of the devout and curious by their fine paintings. The streets in general are badly paved, the windows of the houses composed of small bits of round glass, and the inhabitants are but few for so large a place. It is a free imperial city, and though the elector has a palace here, he has not the liberty of staying in it for many days together; nor is he admitted to come at all with a numerous attendance. The inhabitants are generally Roman catholicks, but there are some protestants, who are obliged to perform divine service at Mulheim, three miles from the city. In the cathedral are the golden chamber or treasury, the riches of which are immense; and the chapel of the three Magi, in which they pretend to show the bodies of the three Magi, called the Three Kings. Cologne was once one of the Hanse Towns, celebrated for its commerce which is now dwindled to the manufacture of a few ribands, stockings, lace, and snuff tobacco. To persecution it owes this decay; to the expulsion of the Jews in 14[illegible] and of the protestants in 1618. Two thirds of this city have since fallen into ruins, and streets and squares are converted into kitchengardens and vineyards. Cologne was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles E of Juliers. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 50 55 N.

COLOMBOTZ, a castle of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, on a hill, under which is the strong pass of Urania.

COLOMEY, or COLOMIA, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, seated on the river Pruth, 42 miles SE of Halitz. Lon. 25 4 E, lat. 48 41 N.

COLONNA, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 18 miles E of Rome. Lon. 12 56 E, lat. 41 55 N.

COLONSA, a fertile little island, on the W coast of Scotland, seven miles W of the island of Jura.

COLORADO, a river of New Mexico which being joined by the river of the Apostles, enters the gulf of California, Lon. 101 0 W, lat. 32 20 N.

COLORNO, a town of Italy, in the Parmasan, near the Po, eight miles from Parma. The duke of Parma had a pleasure-house here, which was one of the most delightful in Italy, and the gardens were very fine. Lon. 10 22 E, lat. 44 54 N.

COLOSWAR, a large town of Transylvania, where the states meet. It is seated on the river Samos, 37 miles NW of Weissemburg, and 120 E by S of Vienna. Lon. 23 15 E, lat. 46 53 N.

COLUMB, ST. a town in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill, 10 miles W of Bodmin. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 50 30 N.

COLUMBIA, a city of S Carolina, on the river Congaree, just below the influx of the Saluda. It is the seat of the government of S Carolina, and 100 miles NW of Charleston. Lon. 81 10 W, lat. 33 58 N.

COLUMBIA, a territory of N America, the seat of the intended capital of the United States. See WASHINGTON.

COLUMBO, a town on the W side of the island of Ceylon, which was taken by the English fleet in February 1796. It was built by the Portuguese in 1638, and in 1658 they were expelled by the natives.

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Dutch. It is 18 miles S of Negombo. E 82 25 E, lat. 7 10 N.

COLUMBTON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a woollen manufacture, and is seated on the river Columb, over which there is a bridge. It is 12 miles NE of Exeter, and 164 W of London. Lon. 3 23 W, lat. 50 50 N.

COLUMNA, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, with an archbishop's see, 50 miles SE of Moscow. Lon. 38 25 E, lat. 55 5 N.

COLURI, an island of Greece, formerly called Salamis. The principal town is of the same name, on the S side, at the bottom of the harbour, which is one of the best in the world. Though Ajax, who makes such a figure in Homer, was king of this island, it is but a poor place. It is 12 miles S of Athens. Lon. 24 5 E, lat. 38 N.

COM, a populous town of Persia, in Irak Agemi, 100 miles N of Ispahan. Lon. 51 56 E, lat. 34 5 N.

COMACHIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Ferrarese. The air is bad, which reason it is inhabited by a few fishermen only. It is seated in a lake of the same name, 27 miles SE of Ferrara. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 44 45 N.

COMACHIO, a lake of Italy, in the Ferrarese, between the two mouths of the river Po. It is 10 miles in circumference; but dry in several places, and on the part a town of the same name is built.

COMANA, or CUMANA, a seaport of S America, capital of the province of Comana, in Terra Firma. Lon. 64 29 W, lat. 10 10 N.

COMANAGOTTA, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, 10 miles W of Comana. Lon. 64 40 W, lat. 10 10 N.

COMB-ABBEY, a village in Warwickshire, three miles from Coventry, once famous for a rich abbey. The church is now unfinished, but the abbey, modernized, is the seat of lord Craven.

COMB-MARTIN, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, where it has a rivulet which runs through the town. It is but a small place five miles E of Ilfracomb, and 176 w by s of London. Lon. 4 2 W, lat. 51 13 N.

COMINES, a town of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders, seated on the Lis, five miles sw of Menin. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 50 45 N.

COMMERCEY, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, with a magnificent castle, built by cardinal de Retz. It is seated on the river Meuse, 160 miles E of Paris. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 48 40 N.

COMO, a populous town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a bishop's see; situate in a valley, inclosed by fertile hills, on the S extremity of a lake of the same name. The houses are neatly built of stone; and the cathedral is a handsome edifice of white marble, hewn from the neighbouring quarries. It is surrounded by a wall, guarded by towers, and backed by a conical eminence, on which are the ruins of an ancient castle. Como is 80 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 9 7 E, lat. 45 45 N.

COMO, the largest lake in Italy, in the Milanese. It is 88 miles in circumference, but not above six miles over in any one part.

COMORA ISLANDS, five islands in the Indian Ocean, between the coast of Zanguebar and the N part of the island of Madagascar. They all abound in horned cattle, sheep, and a variety of hogs common in warm countries. They are called Hinzuan, Mayotta, Mohilla, Angezeia, and Comora. See HINZUAN.

COMORIN, CAPE, the most southern point of the peninsula of Hindoostan. Lon. 77 32 E, lat. 7 50 N.

COMORRA, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name. It is so well fortified, that the Turks could never take it. The greatest part of the inhabitants are of the Greek religion. It is seated on the Danube, in the island of Sibut, 70 miles S by E of Vienna. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 47 46 N.

COMPIEGNE, a town of France, in the department of Oise and late province of the Isle of France. It has a palace, in which the kings of France often resided. The Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner here in 1430. It is seated near an extensive forest, at the confluence of the Aisne and Oise, 45 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 49 25 N.

COMPOSTELLA, a celebrated town of Spain, capital of Galicia, with an archbishop's see, and a university. The public squares, and the churches, particularly the metropolitan church, are magnificent: and it has a great number of monasteries for both sexes, and contains about 2000 houses. It is pretended that the body of St. James was buried here, which draws a great number of pilgrims: they walk in procession to the church, and visit his wooden image, which stands on the great altar, and is illuminated by many wax-candles. They kiss it three times with a very respect-

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ful devotion, and then put their hats on its head. In the church there are 30 silver lamps, always lighted, and six chandeliers of silver, five feet high. The poor pilgrims are received into an hospital, built for that purpose, which stands near the church, and round it are galleries of freestone, supported by large pillars. The archbishop is one of the richest prelates in Spain, having 70000 crowns a year. From this town the military order of St. Jago or St. James, had its origin. It is seated in a peninsula, formed by the Tambra and Ulla 265 miles NW of Madrid. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 42 52 N.

COMPOSTELLA, NEW, a town of N America, in New Spain near the S Pacific Ocean, 400 miles NW of Mexico. Lon. 109 42 W, lat 21 20 N.

CONCAN, a low tract of country, on the W coast of the Decan of Hindoostan. From this tract rises abruptly that stupendous wall of mountains called the Gauts. It is subject to the Mahrattas, and lies between 15 and 20° N lat.

CONCARNEAU, a seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Brittany, with a castle, 12 miles SE of Quimper. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 47 46 N.

CONCEPTION, a town of Chili, with a bishop's see, with a very large harbour. It has been often taken and ravaged by the native Americans, and is seated on the S Pacific Ocean, 230 miles N of Baldivia. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 36 40 S.

CONCEPTION, a town of New Spain, seated near the gulf of Mexico, 100 miles W of Porto-Bello. Lon. 81 45 W, lat. 10 0 N.

CONCORDIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mirandola, on the river Sechia, five miles W of Mirandola. Lon. 11 13 E, lat 44 52 N.

CONCORDIA, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a bishop's see, 28 miles SSW of Udina. It is now almost ruined, and the bishop resides at Porto Gruaro.

CONDAVIR, a fort in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and the principal post of Guntoor, one of the five Circars. It is strongly situate on a mountain, 16 miles W of Guntoor.

CONDE, a strong town of France, in the department of the North and French part of Hainault. It has a castle, and gave the title of prince to a branch of the late royal family. It was taken by the combined armies July 10, 1793, but was retaken by the French Oct. 1, 1794, when its name was changed to that of Nord Libre. Conde is seated on t Scheld, seven miles NE of Valen ennes, and 117 N by E of Paris. Lo 3 39 E, lat. 50 27 N.

CONDE, a town of France, in the d partment of Calvados, and late provin of Normandy. It is 15 miles W of Par Lon. 0 37 W, lat. 48 50 N.

CONDECEDO, a cape of N Ameri in Yucatan, 100 miles W of Merid Lon. 91 27 W, lat. 20 50 N.

CONDOM, a large town of France, the department of Gers and late provin of Gascony. It is a poor place, beu thinly peopled. It was lately an epis pal see, and is seated on the Baise, miles W of Auch. Lon. 0 36 E lat. 44 1 N

CONDORE, the capital of a number islands, in the Indian Ocean. It produ mangoes, which grow on trees, as large apple-trees: the fruit is of the size of small peach, and when ripe, has a pl sant smell and taste. The inhabitants a small in stature, well-shaped, and of dark olive complexion; their faces a long, with black straight hair, sm black eyes, high noses, thin lips, wh teeth, and little mouths. They are ve poor, and their chief employment is g ting tar out of the trees. They are ve free of their women, for when ships arri there they will bring them on board, and fer them to the sailors. They have a lit idol temple, built of wood, and thatch like their houses, which are very mea The English E India Company had settlement here in 1701; but the fa tors falling out with the natives, m of them were murdered, and the re driven thence in 1705. Lon. 107 26 lat. 2 40 N.

CONDRIEU, a town of France, in t department of Rhone and Loire and l province of Lyonois, remarkable for excellent wines. It is seated at the foot a hill near the Rhone 17 miles S of Ly Lon. 4 53 E, lat 45 23 N.

CANEOLENS, a town of France, in t department of Charente and late provi of Angoumois, on the river Vienne, miles NE of Angoulesme. Lon. 0 43 lat. 48 55 N.

CONGLETON, a town in Cheshire, w a market on Saturday. It is governed a mayor and has two churches, but the pr cipal one is two miles distant. It has manufacture of leather gloves; and a m considerable one in silk, there being a la silk mill, which employs 700 hands. It seated on the river Dane, seven miles S Macclesfield, and 164 NW of Lon Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 53 8 N.

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CONGO, a country of Africa, between the equinoctial line and 18 degrees of S lat. containing the kingdoms of Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1481, and is bounded on the N by Benin, by the inland part of Africa on the E, by Matamon on the S, and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It is sometimes called Lower Guinea; and the Portuguese have a great many settlements on the coast, as well as in the inland country. They have many pleasant places within land; but near the coast, the soil is more fertile; and there are fruits of many kinds, besides palm-trees, from which they get wine and oil. In the lowlands the grass grows so high, rank and thick, that it becomes one of the most dangerous receptacles for wild beasts, serpents, and venomous insects: on this account travellers are in continual danger of being stung to death. The only method of guarding against all these evils effectually is by setting fire to the grass in hot weather, but even this cannot be done without danger; as those animals being roused out of their lurking places, will fly furiously at those who happen to be in their way. Lions, leopards, tygers, wolves, and other beasts of prey abound here, and do much damage. Here are also a vast variety of monkeys of all shapes. The zebra, well known for its extreme beauty and swiftness, is also met with in this country. The inhabitants are skilful in weaving cotton cloth; and they trade in slaves, ivory, civet, and tamarinds; the greatest part of them go almost naked, worshipping the sun, moon, and stars, beside animals of different kinds; but the Portuguese have made many converts. Congo, properly so called, is only 150 miles broad along the coast, but 372 inland. From March to September is called the winter season, wherein it rains almost every day; and the summer is from October to March, when the weather is very hot. The river Zaire is full of crocodiles and river-horses. The principal town is St. Salvador.

CONI, a town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of that name, with a citadel. It surrendered to the French in April 1796. It is seated at the confluence of the Gresse and Stura, 35 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 30 E. lat. 44 30 N.

CONINGSECK, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 20 miles N of Constance. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 48 0 N.

CONINGTON, a village in Huntingdonshire, near Stilton.

CONISTON-MERE, a lake in Lancashire, which affords plenty of char. It is five miles W of Winandermere.

CONNAUGHT, a province of Ireland, 130 miles long, and 84 broad; bounded on the E by Leinster and Munster, on the S by the latter province, on the W and N by the Atlantic, and on the NW by Ulster. It has several convenient bays and creeks, and is fertile in many places, but the inhabitants being lazy, is the least cultivated of any of the four provinces. It contains one archbishopric, five bishoprics, six counties, seven market-towns, 10 boroughs, and 330 parishes. It has no rivers of any great note except the Shannon.

CONNECTICUT, one of the United States, in New England, 82 miles long and 57 broad; bounded on the N by Massachusets, on the E by Rhode Island, on the W by New York, and on the S by the Sound, which divides it from Long Island. In the maritime towns, the weather is variable, according as the wind blows from the sea or land. As you advance into the country, the sea-breezes have less effect upon the air, and consequently the weather is less variable. The NW winds, in the winter season, are often extremely severe. The clear and serene temperature of the sky, however, makes amends for the severity of the weather, and is favourable to health and longevity. The country is generally broken land, made up of mountains, hills, and valleys; and it is exceedingly well-watered. It is the most populous, in proportion to its extent, of any of the United States, and produces the necessaries of life in abundance. Its principal rivers are the Connecticut, Housatonik, and Thames. It contains the counties of Hartford, Newhaven, New London, Fairfield, Windham, Lichfield, Middlesex, and Tolland. In 1782, the number of inhabitants was 276,395. Hartford and Newhaven are the capitals; the general assembly being annually holden at the former in May, and at the latter in October.

CONNECTICUT, a large river of New England, which gives name to one of the five colonies of that province. It rises in a swamp in lat. 45 10 lon. 4 E. After a sleepy course of eight or ten miles, it tumbles over four separate falls, and turning W, keeps close under the hills which form the N boundary of the vale, thro' which it runs. Between the towns of Walpole on the E, and Westminster on the W side of the river, are the great falls. The whole river, compressed between two rocks scarcely 30 feet asunder, shoots with amazing rapidity into a broad basin below.

Over theſe falls, a bridge, 160 feet in length was built in 1784, under which the higheſt floods may paſs without detriment. This is the firſt bridge erected over this noble river. The length of this beautiful river, in a ſtraight line, is nearly 300 miles. On its banks, which are ſettled almoſt to its ſource, are many pleaſant, neat, and well-built towns.

CONNOR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, with a biſhop's ſee, ſix miles N of Antrim. Lon. 6 6 E, lat. 54 59 N.

CONQUET, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre and late province of Bretagne, with a good harbour and road. It is 12 miles W of Breſt. Lon. 4 41 W, lat. 48 23 N.

CONSTANCE, a city of Suabia, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the Rhine, between the upper and lower lakes of Conſtance. The commerce of this once flouriſhing town has gone greatly to decay, and graſs now grows in the principal ſtreets. By the aſſiſtance of Zuric and Baſil, with whom it was in alliance, it expelled the biſhop, and embraced the reformation. But the proteſtant cantons being worſted in 1531, Conſtance was obliged to ſubmit to the emperor Charles v, and to readmit the catholic religion. It thus loſt its independence, and being neglected by the houſe of Auſtria, fell by degrees into its preſent ſtate. Conſtance is famous for a council, in 1514, which cauſed John Huſs and Jerome of Prague to be burnt; and likewiſe condemned the doctrine of Wickliffe, and ordered his bones to be burned 40 years after he was dead. The French took poſſeſſion of this city in July 1796. It is 35 miles NE of Zuric. The inhabitants ſcarcely amount to 3000. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 47 38 N.

CONSTANCE, LAKE OF, one of the moſt conſiderable lakes of Switzerland, which it ſeparates from Suabia, that part excepted, where the city of Conſtance is ſeated on its S ſide. Like all the lakes in Switzerland, this is deeper in ſummer than in winter; which is owing to the firſt melting of the ſnow from the adjacent mountains.

CONSTANTIA, a diſtrict at the Cape of Good Hope, conſiſting of two farms, which produce the well known wine ſo much prized in Europe, and known by the name of Cape or Conſtantia wine.

CONSTANTINA, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is the largeſt and ſtrongeſt in all the eaſtern parts, and ſeated at the top of a great rock. There is no w to it but by ſteps cut out of the rock; a the uſual way of puniſhing criminals h is to throw them down the cliff. H are many Roman antiquities, particula a triumphal arch. It is 75 miles from t ſea, and 210 E by S of Algiers. Lon. 7 E, lat. 36 4 N.

CONSTANTINA, a town of Spain, in A daluſia, with a caſtle ſeated on a mounta 40 miles NE of Seville. Lon. 5 35 W lat. 37 40 N.

CONSTANTINOPLE, the ancient B zantium, one of the moſt celebrated cit in Europe, in Romania, and capital the Ottoman empire. Conſtantine t Great choſe this place for his abode, a rebuilt it after the model of Rome. was taken, in 1453, by the Turks, w have kept poſſeſſion of it ever ſince. It ſeated at the eaſtern extremity of Ron nia, on a ſmall neck of land which a vances towards Natolia, from which i ſeparated by a channel of a mile in bread The ſea of Marmora waſhes its walls on ſouth, and a gulph of the channel of C ſtantinople does the ſame on the north. is delightfully ſituated between the Bla Sea and the Archipelago, from whence is ſupplied with all neceſſaries. The gra ſeignior's palace, called the Seraglio, is ſi ed on the ſea-ſide, and is ſurrounded w walls flanked with towers, and ſeparat from the city by canals. It is ſaid harbour will eaſily hold 12000 ſhips. T number of houſes muſt needs be prodigi ſince one fire has burnt down 30,000 in day, without greatly changing the aſp of the city. However, in general, th are but mean, eſpecially on the outſi where there are few or no windows; a the ſtreets being narrow, gives them a m lancholy look. They reckon that there 3770 ſtreets, ſmall and great: but they ſeldom or never clean; and the people infeſted with the plague almoſt every ye The inhabitants are half Turks, two-th of the other half Chriſtians, and the Jews. Here are a great number of anci monuments ſtill remaining, and parti larly the ſuperb temple of Sophia, wh is turned into a moſque, and far ſurpa all the reſt. The ſtreet called Adrian is the longeſt and broadeſt in the city; the bazars or bezeſteins, are the mag for ſelling all ſorts of merchandize. The and the new are pretty near each oth and are large ſquare buildings covered w domes, and ſupported by arches and p ters. The new is the beſt and contai ſorts of goods which are there expoſed to The market for ſlaves of both ſexes, is

ar off; and the Jews are the principal merchants, who bring them here to be ſold. There are a great number of young girls brought from Hungary, Greece, Candia, Ruſſia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, for the ſeraglio of the Turks, who generally buy them for their ſeraglios. The great ſquare, near the moſque of ſultan Bajazet, is the place for public diverſions, where the jugglers and mountebanks play a great variety of tricks. The circumference of this city is by ſome ſaid to be 15 miles, and by Mr Tournefort 23 miles; to which if we add the ſuburbs, it may be 34 miles in compaſs. The ſuburb called Pera is charmingly ſituated; and is the place where the ambaſſadors of England, France, Venice, and Holland, reſide. This city is built in the form of a triangle; and as the ground riſes gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the ſea. The public buildings, ſuch as the palaces, the moſques, bagnios, and caravanſaries for the entertainment of ſtrangers, are many of them very magnificent. Lon. 29 20 E, lat. 41 4 N.

CONSTANTINOPLE, STRAIT OF, anciently the Thracian Boſphorus, and forming the communication between the Euxine or Black Sea, and the Propontis, or ſea of Marmora. It is 20 miles long, and a mile and a quarter broad, where narroweſt. The Turks have built two caſtles, oppoſite to each other, to defend the paſſage. It forms the ſeparation here between Europe and Aſia. On one ſide of it ſtands Conſtantinople, and on the other, Scutari, where the grand ſignior has his ſeraglio.

CONSTANTINOW, a town of Poland in Volhinia, on the river Selucza, 62 miles N of Kaminieck. Lon. 27 20 E, lat. 50 58 N.

CONTESSA, a ſeaport of Turkey in Europe, on a gulf of the ſame name, in the Archipelago, 300 miles W of Conſtantinople. Lon. 23 58 E, lat. 41 8 N.

CONTI, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy. It formerly gave the title of prince to a branch of the late royal family of France. It is ſeated on the Seille, 14 miles S of Amiens, and 62 N of Paris. Lon. 2 E, lat. 49 42 N.

CONVERSANO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a biſhop's ſee, 14 miles SE of Bari. Lon. 17 6 E, lat. 41 N.

CONWAY, a town in Carnarvonſhire, with a market on Friday; ſeated at the mouth of the Conway, and diſtinguiſhed by the maſſy remains of its caſtle, formerly one of the moſt magnificent ſtructures of the kind in the kingdom. It is 18 miles ENE of Carnarvon, and 235 WNW of London. Lon. 4 1 W, lat. 53 20 N.

CONWAY, a river of N Wales, which flowing through a fertile vale of the ſame name, along the whole eaſtern border of Carnarvonſhire, falls into the Iriſh Sea, at the town of Conway.

CONZA, an ancient town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It was ſo greatly ruined by an earthquake in 1694, that the place where the cathedral ſtood is hardly known. It is 52 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 35 E, lat. 40 50 N.

COOK'S RIVER, a large river of N America, which flows into the N Pacific Ocean. It was diſcovered, in 1778, by Captain Cook, who left a blank for its name, which was filled up by the earl of Sandwich. This river was traced as high as lat. 61 30 N, which is above 70 leagues from its mouth, in lon. 152 0 W.

COOK'S STRAIT, a ſtrait dividing the two iſlands of which New Zealand is compoſed: it is about four or five leagues broad.

COOS, an iſland in the Archipelago, 56 miles NW of Rhodes, ſubject to the Turks. Lon. 27 44 E, lat. 37 1 N.

COPENHAGEN, the capital of the kingdom of Denmark, ſituated on the eaſtern ſhore of the iſland of Zealand, upon a fine bay of the Baltic ſea, not far from the ſtrait called the Sound. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 55 30 N. Copenhagen is the beſt built city of the north; for although Peterſburgh excels it in ſuperb edifices, yet, as it contains no wooden houſes, it does not diſplay that ſtriking contraſt of meanneſs and magnificence, but in general exhibits a more equable and uniform appearance. The town is ſurrounded towards the land with regular ramparts and baſtions, a broad ditch full of water, and a few outworks; its circumference meaſures between four and five miles. The ſtreets are well paved, with a foot-way on each ſide, but too narrow and inconvenient for general uſe. The greateſt part of the buildings are of brick; and a few are of freeſtone brought from Germany. The houſes of the nobility are in general ſplendid, and conſtructed in the Italian ſtyle of architecture. The buſy ſpirit of commerce is viſible in this city, which contains about 80,000 inhabitants. The haven is always crouded with merchant ſhips; and the ſtreets are interſected by broad canals, which bring the merchandize cloſe to the warehouſes that line the quays. This city owes its

principal beauty to a dreadful fire in 1728, that deſtroyed five churches and 67 ſtreets, which have been ſince rebuilt in the modern ſtyle. The new part of the town, raiſed by the late King Frederic V. is extremely beautiful, ſcarcely inferior to Bath. It conſiſts of an octagon, containing four uniform and elegant buildings of hewn ſtone, and of four broad ſtreets leading to it in oppoſite directions. In the middle of the area ſtands an equeſtrian ſtatue of Frederic V. in bronze, as big as life, which coſt 80,000l. The Royal Muſeum, or cabinet of Rarities, merits the attention of travellers. This collection, which was begun by Frederic III. is depoſited in eight apartments, and ranged in the following order: animals, ſhells, minerals, paintings, antiquities, medals, dreſſes, arms and implements of the Laplanders. The royal palace, called Chriſtianburg, built by Chriſtian VI, one of the moſt commodious and ſumptuouſly furniſhed in Europe, was deſtroyed by fire, Feb. 26, 1794: and on June 6, 1795, a fire broke out in the dock-yard, which ſoon communicated acroſs the canal to the houſes, and continued to rage for two days, by which one fourth of the city was deſtroyed. This city is five miles in circumference, and ſeated on the E ſhore of the iſle of Zealand, 300 miles SW of Stockholm, and 500 NE of London. See AMAK.

COPILOWATS, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria. Lon. 36 35 E, lat. 46 40 N.

COPORIA, a town of Ingria, in the Ruſſian government of Peterſburgh, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. Lon. 29 0 E, lat. 59 34 N.

COQUET, a river in Northumberland, which croſſing the centre of that county, falls into the German Ocean, at Warkworth.

COQUET, an iſland on the coaſt of Northumberland, oppoſite the mouth of the river Coquet.

COQUIMBO, a ſeaport of Chili, on a river of the ſame name. It has been often pillaged by the Engliſh. Lon. 71 11 W, lat. 29 54 S.

CORAH, or CORAHJEHENABAD, a city of Hindooſtan Proper, in Dooab, ſubject to the nabob of Oude. It is 60 miles SSW of Lucknow. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 26 5 N.

CORBACH, a town of Germany, in the principality of Waldeck, 10 miles NW of Waldeck. Lon. 8 58 E, lat. 51 20 N.

CORBECK, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, three miles S of Louvain. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 50 50 N.

CORBEIL, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oiſe and late province of the Iſle of France, ſeated on the Seine, 17 miles S of Paris. Lon. 2 26 E, lat. 48 33 N.

CORBIE, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey, ſeated on the Somme, 10 miles E of Amiens. Lon. 2 38 E, lat. 49 54 N.

CORBY, a town of Germany, on the confines of Weſtphalia, with a famous abbey, whoſe abbot is a ſovereign prince. It is ſeated on the Weſer, 30 miles E by N of Paderborn. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 51 50 N.

CORDOVA, an epiſcopal town of Spain in Andaluſia, remarkable for its antiquity, and for having preſerved its ſplendour and riches through ſo many ages, being well known to the Romans by the name of Corduba. In 759, Abdoulrahman, only heir of the Ommiad line fixed his royal reſidence at Cordova. Then began thoſe flouriſhing ages of Arabian gallantry and magnificence, which rendered the Moors of Spain ſuperior to all their contemporaries in arts and arms, and made Cordova one of the moſt ſplendid cities of the world. When Europe was buried in ignorance and debaſed by brutality of manners, it became the centre of politeneſs, induſtry and genius. Great and expenſive monuments of architecture were undertaken and completed by many of theſe Moriſh monarchs; whoſe remains no traveller can behold without being ſtrongly impreſſed with a high idea of the genius of the artiſts, as well as the grandeur of the prince who carried them into execution. It is ſeated on the Guadalquiver, over which is a magnificent ſtone bridge. The circumference is large, but it is not well peopled in proportion to its extent, for there are many orchards and gardens within the walls. The palaces, churches, and religious houſes are ſuperb, particularly the cathedral, which was very magnificent. It was a moſque when the Moors poſſeſſed the town; for which reaſon it ſtill retains the name of Mezquita. The ſquare, called the Plaza Major, is ſurrounded by fine houſes, under which are piazzas. The trade conſiſts in wine, ſilk and Cordovan leather; and in the neighbourhood are a vaſt number of orange and lemon trees. The beſt horſes in Spain come hence. Cordova is 75 miles NE of Seville, and 137 SSW of Madrid. Lon. 4 4 W, lat. 32 1 N.

CORDOVA, a town of S America

Tucuman, with a bishop's see, 180 miles E by N of St. Jago. Lon. 62 5 W, lat. 25 36 N.

CORDUAN, a famous lighthouse of France, at the mouth of the Gironde, 55 miles NW of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 45 36 N.

COREA, a peninsula of Asia, extending between China and Japan. It is bounded on the N by Chinese Tartary, on the E by the sea and isles of Japan, on the S by the ocean, and on the W by the gulf and province of Leao-tong. This kingdom is commonly reckoned 200 leagues from N to S, and 100 from E to W. The king has absolute authority over his subjects, but is himself tributary to China. It is divided into eight provinces, which contain 33 cities of the first rank, 58 of the second, and 70 of the third. Kingkitao is the capital. Corea chiefly produces wheat, rice, and ginseng, with a kind of varnish-tree which yields a gum capable of producing a yellow varnish little inferior to gilding. Hence also are exported cast or curious table skins; also gold, silver, iron, and fossil salt; a kind of small brushes for painting, made of the hair of a wolf's tail, are likewise manufactured here, which are exported to China and highly esteemed there. The sea-coasts abound in fish, and great numbers of whales are found here every year towards the north-east. The Coreans are well made, ingenious, brave and tractable; are fond of dancing, and show great docility in acquiring the sciences, to which they apply with great ardour, and honour in a particular manner. The northern Coreans are larger built and more robust than those of the south; have a taste for arms, and become excellent soldiers. Their arms are cross-bows and long sabres. Men of learning are distinguished from other classes of people by two plumes of feathers in their caps; and when merchants present the Coreans with any books for sale, they perfume themselves in their richest attire, and use perfumes before they treat concerning the price. The Coreans mourn three years, as in China, for a father or mother: but the time of mourning for a brother is confined to three months. Their dead are not interred until three years after their decease; and when the ceremony of interment is performed, they place around the tomb the clothes, chariot, and horses of the deceased, with whatever else he showed the greatest fondness for while alive; all which they leave to be carried off by the assistants. Their houses, as in China, consist only of one story, and are very ill built. Their writing, dress, religious ceremonies, and creed, as well as the greater part of their customs, are borrowed from the Chinese. Their women, however, are less confined, and have the liberty of appearing in public with the other sex, for which they are often ridiculed by their neighbours. They differ from the Chinese also in their ceremonies of marriage, and in the manner of contracting it; the parties in this country taking the liberty to choose for themselves, without consulting the inclinations of their parents, or suffering them to throw any obstacles in their way.

CORFE-CASTLE, a borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated in a peninsula, called the Isle of Purbeck, on a river, between two hills, on one of which stands the castle, formerly a place of great importance. The town is governed by a mayor, and its aldermen have the title of barons. It sends two members to parliament, and is 21 miles E of Dorchester, and 120 W by S of London. Lon. 2 4 W, lat. 50 36 N.

CORFU, an island of the Mediterranean, near Albania, subject to the Venetians, and the most important place they have in these parts, because it commands the gulf of Venice. It is defended by an impregnable castle. Here is made a great quantity of salt; and it abounds with vineyards, lemons, and olives. The capital is of the same name, with a handsome metropolitan church of the Greeks, on the E coast. Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 39 40 N.

CORIA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Alagon, 120 miles SW of Madrid. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 40 0 N.

CORINTH, now called CORANTHO, or GORAME, a celebrated city, in the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was one of the most important places in Greece, on account of its situation on the isthmus into the Morea; its castle on the top of an almost inaccessible rock; its harbours on the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia; its riches, and its architects, sculptors, and painters, who were the most skilful in Greece. It once belonged to the Venetians, but the Turks became masters of it in 1715; and have kept it ever since. It is now greatly decayed; for the houses are not contiguous, but intermixed with fields and gardens, which make it look like a village. The country about it abounds with corn wine and oil, and from the castle, is a fine prospect over the sea to the E and W, and a fertile country N and S. The inhabitants

are chiefly Chriſtians, of the Greek church. It is 40 miles NW of Athens. Lon. 23 3 E, lat. 38 14 N.

CORINTH, ISTHMUS OF, in the Morea, a neck of land which joins the Morea to Livadia, and reaches from the gulf of Lepanto to that of Engia. There are ſtill the ruins of a town upon it, and of the temples dedicated to the Sun, Pluto, Diana, Neptune, Ceres, and Bacchus. The narroweſt part of it is ſix miles over; and on a mount there, called Oneius, were formerly celebrated the Iſthmian games. Julius Ceſar, Caligula, and Nero, in vain attempted to cut a channel through the iſthmus: they therefore built a wall acroſs it, called Hexamilium, becauſe it was ſix miles in length. This was demoliſhed by Amurath II, rebuilt by the Venetians, and levelled a ſecond time by Mahomet II.

CORITA, a town of Spain, in Leon, 23 miles E of Salamanca. Lon. 5 49 W, lat. 41 5 N.

CORK, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, 80 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; bounded on the W by Kerry and the Atlantic, on the N by Limerick, on the E by Waterford, and on the S and SE by St. George's Channel. It contains 232 pariſhes, and before the Iriſh Union ſent 26 members to parliament. It is fertile and populous, and has two remarkable rivers, the Blackwater and Lee.

CORK, the capital of the county of Cork, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a neat, wealthy and populous place, on the river Lee, where it has a commodious harbour. It is the firſt town of Ireland for trade except Dublin. It was taken by the earl of Marlborough in 1690. It is 14 miles from St. George's Channel, and 124 SW of Dublin. Lon. 8 23 W, lat. 51 54 N.

CORLIN, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania, ſeated on the river Perſant, eight miles SE of Colberg. Lon. 15 47 E, lat. 54 16 N.

CORMENTIN, a fortreſs on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea, belonging to the Dutch. Near it is the town, which is large and populous. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 5 30 N.

CORMERY, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine. It had before the French revolution a rich Benedictine abbey, and is ſeated on the Indre, eight miles from Tours. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 47 30 N.

CORNET, a caſtle on the iſland of Guernſey. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 49 30 N.

CORNETO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the Marta, three miles from of the ſea, and 37 NW of Rome. Lon. 11 53 E, lat. 42 15 N.

CORNWALL, a county which forms the SW extremity of England; bounded on the E by Devonſhire, on the S by the Engliſh Channel, and on the NW by St. George's Channel. This county is 80 miles long, 40 broad, and 250 in circumference, containing 960,000 acres, and 126,000 inhabitants. Its chief rivers are the Tamea, Fale, Cober, Looe, Camel, Fowe, Haile, Lemara, Kenſe and Ale. Its principal capes or head lands are the Land's end, the Lizard, Cape Cornwall, Deadman's head, Rame head, &c. and a cluſter of iſlands, 145 in number, called the Scylly iſles, ſuppoſed formerly to have belonged to the main-land, though now 30 miles diſtant; abounding with antiquities particularly druidical. It lies in the dioceſe of Exeter; contains nine hundreds, 27 market-towns, and 161 pariſhes; and ſends 44 members to parliament. As Cornwall is ſurrounded by the ſea on all ſides except the E, the ſummers are leſs hot, and the winters leſs cold, than in other parts of England, and the ſpring and harveſt are obſerved to be more backward. High and ſudden winds are alſo more common in this than in other counties of England, and the ſpring and harveſt are obſerved to be more backward. The ſoil, as it is ſhallow, is not very fruitful, eſpecially in the centre of the hilly parts; the valleys are very pleaſant and fertile, yielding great plenty both of corn and paſture. The lands near the ſea-coaſt are manured and fertilized with ſea-weed, and a kind of ſand formed by the particles of broken ſhells as they are daſhed againſt each other by the ſea. It has plenty of ſea-herbs, and ſome other plants peculiar to its inſular ſituation. The Phenicians early viſited theſe coaſts, for they think, 400 or 450 years before Chriſt. It derives its chief importance from its minerals. The mines of tin are numerous and are, in general, very rich in ore; theſe have rendered this county famous in all ages. There has been ſometimes found a ſmall quantity of gold and ſilver but not worthy of notice. With the metalline ores are intermixed large quantities of mundic and arſenic. Many ſorts of ſtones are alſo found here, particularly moorſtone, which is uſed both in building and for millſtones; when poliſhed, it appears more beautiful than any of the marble kind, and makes the richeſt furniture

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tables, chimneypieces, &c. but being exceedingly hard, the polishing is expensive. The copper mines are also numerous, and rich in ore. In many cavernous parts of the rocks are found transparent crystals, called Cornish diamonds, they being very brilliant when well polished. This county was one of the places to which the ancient Britons retreated, whose language was retained even to this century, but it is now quite extinct. The king's eldest son is born duke of Cornwall, and receives a revenue, not only from lands appertaining to the duchy, but from the mines of tin and copper; he has under him an officer, called lord warden of the Stannary Courts, whose jurisdiction extends over the mines and miners of Cornwall and Devonshire; and he appoints, in his privy council, the sheriff of the former county. Launceston is the capital.

CORO. See VENEZUELA.

CORONANDEL COAST OF, the most eastern part of the Hither India, lying between 10. and 20. deg. N. lat. and 79. and 86. 30. E. long. It is terminated by Golconda, on the N. by the bay of Bengal on the E. by Madura on the S. and by Bisnagar Proper on the W. Some geographers consider the southern limit of Golconda to be Cape Comorin; and the northern Masulipatam. On this coast, Madras, or Fort St George, Pondicherry, and many other European forts and factories are situated, from whence chintz, calicoes, and muslins are exported to Europe, together with some diamonds. There is also a port for large ships on the whole coast. Madras is the principal town.

CORON, a seaport of the Morea, seated on a bay, 15 miles SE of Modon. Long. 21 50 E, lat. 36 50 N.

CORONATION, CAPE, a cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167 8 E, lat. 22 5 S.

CORREGIO, a town of Italy, capital of a territory of the same name, in the Modenese, with a castle, nine miles SW of Reggio. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 44 45 N.

CORREZE, a department of France containing the late province of Limosin. It takes its name from a river, which falls into the Vezere, after having watered Tulles and Brives. Tulles is the capital.

CORSHAM, a town in Wilts, where the Saxon king Ethelred had a palace. There are some considerable clothiers. It is four miles SW of Chippenham.

CORSICA, an island in the Mediterranean, between 8 and 10° E lon. and 41 and 43° N lat. On the S it is separated from Sardinia, by the strait of Bonifacio; to the E it has the Tuscan Sea; to the N the gulf of Genoa; and to the W it is opposite the coasts of France and Spain. It is 150 miles from N to S, and from 40 to 50 in breadth. It was known to the ancient Greeks by the names of Callista and Cyrnus, and to the Romans by its present appellation. On the coast are many excellent harbours. The air is very unwholesome, and the land hilly, full of stones, and cultivated very poorly; however, the vallies produce wheat, and the hills fruits, viz. olives, figs, grapes, almonds, and chesnuts. They have horses also, of a very fiery nature. Besides, there are mines of iron, and a great deal of fish and coral on the coast. In the middle there is the mountain Gradaccio, where there are two lakes, near each other, from whence proceed the two principal rivers. There is a ridge of mountains, which divide the island into two parts, the N. and S. The capital is Bastia. It belonged to the Genoese, but the natives having for many years taken up arms against them, that state surrendered its right to the king of France. After the French revolution in 1789, Corsica was admitted as an eighty-third department of France, at the particular request of a deputation, of which Paoli was at the head. In consequence, however, of some events which followed the revolution of 1792, Paoli revolted; the French, by the assistance of the English, were expelled from the island; and Corsica, on the 19th of June 1794, was declared annexed to the crown of Great Britain, according to a new constitution, which had been previously formed. It has since revolted to France and the English viceroy has been recalled.

CORSOER, a town of Denmark, on the W side of the isle of Zealand, on a peninsula, in the Great Belt. It has a good harbour for light vessels, and is defended by a citadel. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 55 12 N.

CORTE, a town of Italy, in the island of Corsica, seated partly on the foot, and partly on the declivity of a rock, at the confluence of the Tavignano and Restonica. On the point of a rock, rising above the rest, at the back of the town, is the castle, which has only one winding passage to climb up, in which only two persons can go abreast. It is 27 miles SW of Bastia. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 42 6 N.

CORTIS, a town of Germany, in the

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bishopric of Liege, 10 miles NE of Ramillies. Lon. 4 59 E, lat. 50 46 N.

CORTONA, a town of Tuscany, with a bishop's see, and a famous academy, 32 miles E of Sienna. Lon. 11 52 W, lat. 43 20 N.

CORUNNA, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Groyne. It is situated on a fine bay of the Atlantic Ocean, about 32 miles N of Compostella. Lon. 8 19 W, lat. 43 18 N.

CORVO, the smallest island of the Azores. It derives its name from the abundance of crows found upon it. It has about 600 inhabitants, who cultivate wheat and feed hogs. Lon. 31 5 W, lat. 39 42 N.

CORYVREKAN, a dangerous whirlpool on the W coast of Scotland, between the isle of Scarba and the N point of that of Jura. It is so named from a young Danish prince who perished in this place: its dreadful vortex extends above half a mile in circuit.

CORZOLA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 43 16 N.

COSENZA, a city of Naples, capital of Calabria Citeriore, with an archbishop's see, and a castle. It is seated on the river Crate 11 miles from the sea, and 105 SE of Naples. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 39 20 N.

COSLIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 10 miles E of Colberg.

COSNE, a town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois. It is seated at the confluence of the Loire and Noain, 88 miles S of Paris. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 47 23 N.

COSSACS, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They are divided into the Kosakki-sa-Parovi, the Kosakki-Donski. and the Uralian Cossacs. The Cossacs are tall and well made, with aqueline noses, and a good mien. They are hardy, vigorous and brave; but fickle and wavering, the women are handsome, well shaped, and complaisant to strangers. The Uralian Cossacs dwell in villages, along the banks of the Ural, and their chief town is Uralsk. The country which the Kosakki-sa-Parovi inhabit, is called the Ukraine; and their towns are built of wood, after the manner of the Russians. The Kosakki-Donski dwell on both sides of the Don; are under the protection of Russia, and profess the same religion. See UKRAINE and URALIAN COSSACS.

GOSSIMBAZAR, a small city of Hindostan Proper, in Bengal, nearly adjacent to Moorshedabad. It has been at all times the residence of the different European factories this being the centre of their trade. It is seated on an island, in Hoogly River, 11 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 85 22 E, lat. 23 40 N.

COSTAGNAZZAR, the highest mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, anciently called Haemus.

COSTA RICA, a province of N America, in New Spain, bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, on the SW by the Pacific Ocean, on the NW by Nicaragua and on the SE by Veragua. New Cartage is the capital.

COTBUS, a town of Lower Lusatia subject to the king of Prussia. A great number of French protestants fled here from the persecutions of their own country and introduced their manufactures. It is noted for excellent beer, pitch, and the cultivation of flax. It is seated on the river Spree, 60 miles S by E of Berlin. Lon. 14 12 E, lat. 51 36 N.

COTE D'OR, a department of France containing part of the late province of Burgundy. Dijon is the capital.

COTES NU NORD, a department of France, so named from its northerly maritime position, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. St. Brieux is the capital.

COTIGNIAC, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, on the river Argens.

COTESWOLD, or COTSWOLD HILLS, a long tract of high ground in the E part of Gloucestershire. Affording in many parts a fine short grass for the feed of sheep, and others are devoted to the growth of corn.

COUCY, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, nine miles N of Soissons. Lon. 3 13 E, lat. 49 31 N.

COVENTRY, a city in Warwickshire which, with Lichfield, is a bishop's see. Its market is on Friday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It has three parish-churches, two free-schools, and several hospitals. The houses being most old, and built of wood and plaster, with stories projecting over each other, make a mean appearance. The walls were ordered to be demolished at the Restitution, and now nothing remains of them but the gates, which are very lofty. The town-house is much admired for its painted windows, representing several kings and others that have been benefactors to the city. At present, its principal branch is that of silk ribands; some gauzes, camblets, and lastings are also made here.

communication with the Staffordſhire and Trunk, by a canal to Fradley; and another canal, which joins the Oxford at Braunſton, it has a communication with the Thames. Coventry is 91 miles NW of London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 52 N.

COVERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, with a fortreſs in the marſhes, ſtrong both by nature and art. It is 15 miles NE of Deventer. Lon. 6 E, lat. 52 46 N.

COURLAND, a duchy of Europe, bounded on the N by the Baltic, on the E by Livonia, and on the S and W by Poland. It is divided into Courland Proper and Semigallia; its length is about 150 miles, but its breadth is in ſome places 30, in others ſcarcely 10, and towards the SE it terminates to a point. The country ſwells into gentle hills, and is fertile in corn, hemp and flax. It is moſtly open; but in ſome parts there are foreſts of pine and fir, and groves of oak. It is nominally a feudatory province of Poland, but, in reality, dependent on Ruſſia. Mittau is the capital.

COURTRAY, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the river Lis, 22 miles E of Ypres. It was taken by the French in April 1794, in whoſe poſſeſſion it ſtill remains. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 50 50 N.

COUSERANS, a late province of France, lying along the river Satat, and forming, with Foix, the department of Arriege.

COUTANCES, a ſeaport of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee, and had a fine cathedral. It is 22 miles N of Avranches. Lon. 1 E, lat. 49 3 N.

COUTRAS, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord, ſeated on the Dordogne, 20 miles NE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 45 4 N.

COWBRIDGE, a corporate town in Glamorganſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is called, by the Welſh, Pont-y-Vale, from the ſtone bridge over the river, which ſoon after falls into the Briſtol Channel. The ſtreets are broad and paved, and here the aſſizes for the county are held. It is 12 miles W of Cardiff and 176 of London. Lon. 3 33 W, lat. 51 28 N.

COWES, a ſeaport, on the NE ſide of the Iſle of Wight, eight miles SW of Portſmouth. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 50 46 N.

COYLAN. See QUILON.

COZUMIEL, an iſland of N America, on the E coaſt of Yucatan, where Cortez landed, and refreſhed his troops, before he attempted the conqueſt of Mexico. It abounds with fruits, pulſe, cattle, and fowls. The original natives poſſeſs this iſland, but are ſubject to Spain.

CRAB-ISLAND. See BORIQUEN.

CRACATOA, the ſouthernmoſt of a cluſter of iſlands in the entrance of the ſtraits of Sunda. It conſiſts of elevated land, gradually riſing on all ſides from the ſea, and is covered with trees, except a few ſpots, which have been cleared by the natives for the purpoſe of forming rice-fields. The population is conſiderable, and its coral reefs afford ſmall turtles in abundance. Lon. 105 56 E, lat. 8 6 S.

CRACOW, a city, formerly the capital of Poland, where the kings were elected and crowned. It was once almoſt the centre of the Poliſh dominions, but ſince the partition of Poland in 1774, it is become a frontier town. Crackow ſtands in an extenſive plain, watered by the Viſtula, which is broad but ſhallow: the city and its ſuburbs occupy a vaſt track of ground, but are ſo badly peopled, that they ſcarcely contain 16,000 inhabitants. The great ſquare in the middle of the town is very ſpacious, and has ſeveral well-built houſes, once richly furniſhed and well inhabited, but moſt of them now either untenanted or in a ſtate of melancholy decay. Many of the ſtreets are broad and handſome; but almoſt every building bears the moſt ſtriking marks of ruined grandeur: the churches alone ſeem to have preſerved their original ſplendor. The devaſtation of this unfortunate town was begun by the Swedes at the commencement of the preſent century, when it was beſieged and taken by Charles XII. but the miſchiefs it ſuffered from that ravager of the north were far leſs deſtructive than thoſe it experienced during the late dreadful commotions, when it underwent repeated ſieges, and was alternately in poſſeſſion of the Ruſſians and Confederates. The effects of cannon, grape, and muſket ſhot, are ſtill diſcernible on the walls and houſes. In a word, Crackow exhibits the remains of ancient magnificence, and looks like a great capital in ruins: from the number of fallen and falling houſes one would imagine it had lately been ſacked, and that the enemy had left it only yeſterday. The town is ſurrounded with high walls of brick, ſtrengthened by round and ſquare towers, of whimſical ſhapes, in the ancient ſtyles of fortification: The univerſity of Cracow was formerly, and not unjuſtly, called the mother of Poliſh literature, as

it principally supplied the other seminaries with professors and men of learning; but its lustre has been greatly obscured by the removal of the royal residence to Warsaw, and still more by the late intestine convulsions. Towards the southern part of the town, near the Vistula, rises a small eminence or rock, upon the top of which is built the palace, surrounded with brick walls and old towers, which form a kind of citadel to the town. When the general insurrection broke out, in 1794, against the Prussian and Russian usurpers of the Polish territory, Kosciusco, the chief of the patriotic insurgents, expelled the Russian garrison from this city, on the 24th of March, 1794; but having marched, in the sequel, to the protection of Warsaw, Cracow surrendered to the Prussians, on the 15th of June. It is seated on the Vistula, 130 miles SSW of Warsaw. Lon. 19 50 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Craigmillar, a ruinous castle, two miles SE of Edinburgh, in which Mary queen of Scots resided, after her return from Paris, in 1562. Her French retinue were lodged in an adjacent village, thence called Little France.

Crail, a borough in Fifeshire, at the mouth of the frith of Forth seven miles SE of St. Andrew's. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 56 15 N.

Crainburg, a town of Germany, in Carniola, on the river Save, 20 miles NW of Laubach. Lon. 14 5 E, lat. 46 36 N.

Crammond, a small village of Midlothian, Scotland, remarkable for the traces of a Roman station.

Crammond Water, a river in Edinburghshire, called also the Almond. For several miles it divides this county from Linlithgowshire, and falls into the frith of Forth, at the village of Crammond.

Cranbourn, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is well watered with streams, and has a fine chase which extends almost to Salisbury. It is 38 miles NE of Dorchester, and 94 W of London. Lon. 1 51 W, lat. 50 54 N.

Cranbrook, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, 13 miles S of Maidstone, and 52 SE of London. Lon. 0 39 E, lat. 51 4 N.

Crangandre, a town and fort on the coast of Malabar, lately subject to the Dutch by whom it was taken from the Portuguese in 1662. In 1789, the Dutch sold this place to the rajah of Travancore. But Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore, disputing their right to sell it, a war ensued, which was terminated in 1792; Tippoo consenting to pay three crores of rupees, and cede one half of his dominions to the confederate powers. Cranganore is situated at the mouth of a river, 24 miles by W of Cochin. Lon. 76 30 E, lat. 23 N.

Crato, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seven miles E of Portalegra. It has 29 parishes under its jurisdiction, but the capital priory belonging to the order of Malta. Lon. 7 20 W, lat. 39 6 N.

Crecy, or Cressy, a village of France in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy, remarkable for the victory gained by Edward III, 1346. It is 32 miles S by E of Calais.

Crediton, a town in Devonshire with a market on Saturday. The church is a handsome structure, built in the form of a cathedral, to which belongs a free school. The town was almost all destroyed by fire in 1743. It has a considerable manufacture of serges, and is situated between two hills, 12 miles NW of Exeter, and 181 W by N of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 50 49 N.

Creetown, a small port of Scotland on the E side of Wigton Bay, in Kirkcudbrightshire. Here several sloops are constantly employed in carrying stone coastwise, or importing coal and lime from Cumberland.

Creiff, a town in Perthshire, with an annual fair for cattle, one of the greatest in Scotland. It is seated on the Earn, 12 miles W of Perth.

Creil, a town of France, now in the department of Oise, lately in the province of the Isle of France, seated on the Oise, five miles E of Senlis. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 49 13 N.

Crema, a town of Italy, capital of Cremasco, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Serio, 20 miles N of Placentia. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 45 25 N.

Cremiu, a town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhone, 20 miles S of Vienne. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 45 42 N.

Cremnitz, the principal mine-town of Upper Hungary, 70 miles NE of Presburg. Lon. 19 6 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Cremona, an ancient town of Italy, capital of the Cremonese, defended by a strong castle. The streets are broad and straight, the houses well-built, the churches handsome, and the squares large. In 1702 prince Eugene introduced a body of troops by a subterranean passage, surprised and took prisoner marshal Villeroy,

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...w as accident, would have taken ...own. It has been several times taken ...retaken; and it surrendered to the ...ch in May 1796, but has been since ...ken by the Russians under Suwarrow. ...was the see of a bishop, and had a uni... It is seated on the Po, 30 miles ...of Parma. Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 45 8 N.

CREMONESE, a territory of Italy, in ...duchy of Milan, bounded on the E by ...ua, on the N by Breſciano, on the W ...Cremaſco, and on the S by Parma. ...fertile in wine and fruits. Cremona ...its capital.

CREMPEN, a town of Germany, in the ...of Holſtein, five miles from Ham...

CRESCENTINO, a town of Piedmont, ...the river Po. It was taken by the ...ch in 1704, and by the allies in 1706. ...miles NE of Turin. Lon. 8 0 E, ...45 20 N.

CRESPY, a town of France, in the de...ment of Oiſe and late province of ...e of France, 32 miles NW. of Paris. ...2 35 E, lat. 49 10 N.

CRESSY, See CRECY.

CREST, a town of France, in the de...ment of Drouſe and late province of ...ny, ſeated on the Drome, 15 miles ...of Valence. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 44 ... N.

CREVECOEUR, a town of France in the ...rtment of the North and late pro...ce of Cambreſis, on the Scheld, five ...s S of Cambray. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. ... 6 N.

CREVECOEUR, a town and fort of ...h Brabant, at the confluence of the ...med with the Maeſe, four miles NW ...Bois-le-Duc. It was taken by the ...ch in 1794, when they overran ...land.

CREUSE, a department of France, con...ng the late province of Marche. Gue... is the capital.

CREUTZNACH, a town of Germany, in ...circle of the Lower Rhine, with a ..., on an eminence. It has been fre...ly taken during the preſent war, the ...time by the French in 1796. It is ...d on the Nahe, over which is a ...e bridge, 20 miles SW of Mentz. ... 7 55 E, lat. 49 44 N.

CREWKERNE, a town in Somerſetſhire, ...a market on Saturday. It is ſeated ...a branch of the Parret, 25 miles S of ... and 132 WSW of London. Lon. ... W, lat. 50 50 N.

CRICKHOWEL, a town in Brecknock...re, with a market on Thurſday. It ...ated on the river Uſk, 10 miles SE of Brecknock, and 149 W by N of London. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 51 49 N.

CRICKLADE, a borough in Wilts, with a market on Saturday. It is almoſt ſurrounded by the Thames; and is 25 miles W by S of Oxford, and 83 W by N of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 51 38 N.

CRIMEA, or CRIM TARTARY, the ancient Taurica Cherſoneſus, a peninſula in Aſia, bounded on the S and W by the Black Sea; on the N by the province of Catharinenſlaf, with which it communicates by the iſthmus of Perekop; and on the S by the ſea of Aſoph and the ſtrait of Caffa. The mountainous parts were inhabited by the Tauri, probably a colony of Scythians; and its coaſts on the weſt, the eaſt, and the ſouth, by Greeks. The Scythians were driven out by Mithridates; the Greeks by the Sarmatians; and theſe again by the Alani and Goths, a northern horde of Scythians. The Hungarians, the Coſſacks, and Tartars ſucceeded in their turn; while the Genoeſe, in the 12th century, held a temporary and precarious poſſeſſion of the ſeaports, which they were obliged to yield to the Turks in 1475. At the peace of 1774, the Tartars of the Crimea were declared independent. The mountains are well covered with woods fit for the purpoſe of ſhip-building, and contain plenty of wild beaſts. The valleys conſiſt of fine arable land; on the ſides of the hills grow corn and vines in great abundance, and the earth is rich in mines. But theſe mountaineers are as careleſs and negligent as the inhabitants of the deſerts; ſlighting all theſe advantages; and, like their brethren of the lowlands, are ſufficiently happy if they are in poſſeſſion of a fat ſheep and as much bread as ſerves them to eat. In 1783, the Ruſſians took poſſeſſion of the country with an army; the following year, it was ceded to them by the Turks; and the peaceable poſſeſſion of the whole was ſecured to them in 1791, by the ceſſion of the fortreſs of Oczakow. The Crimea is divided into two parts, by mountains which run E and W. The N diviſion is flat, poor, and fit for paſturage only. In the S parts, the vallies are aſtoniſhingly productive, and the climate extremely mild, from the excluſion of thoſe violent winds by which the N diviſion is frequently incommoded. Beſides the ports of Kerth and Jenikale, the road of Caffa, and the harbour of Baluclava, there is, near Sebaſtapol, one of the fineſt harbours in the world. The Crimea now forms one of the two provinces of the government of Catharinenſlaf, under the name of Tau-

rida; in ſome late maps it is called Taurica. Achmetſchet was made the capital in 1785.

CROATIA, formerly a part of the ancient Illyricum, now a province of Hungary, bounded on the N by Sclavonia, on the E by Boſnia, on the S by Dalmatia and the gulf of Venice, and on the W by Carniola. The greateſt part of it belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. Carlſtadt is the capital.

CROIA, a town of Albania, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated near the gulf of Venice, 13 miles NE of Durazzo. Lon. 19 27 E, lat. 42 6 N.

CROISIC, or CROISIL, a town of France, now in the department of Lower Loire, lately in the province of Bretagne. It is ſeated on the bay of Biſcay, between the mouths of the Loire and Vilaine, 35 miles W of Nantes. Lon. 2 31 W, lat. 47 17 N.

CROIX, ST. a river of N America, which forms the NE boundary of the United States, and falls into the bay of Fundy.

CROMACK-WATER, a lake of Cumberland, between Buttermere-water and Lowes-water, with each of which it is connected by the river Cocker. It is four miles long, and near half a mile over; beautified with three ſmall iſles, one of them a rock.

CROMARTY, a county of Scotland, which comprehends part of a peninſula on the S ſide of the frith to which it gives name. It is bounded on all ſides by Roſsſhire, except on the E, where it is bounded by the Murray frith. It is 12 miles from E to W, and three is its greateſt breadth. It is fertile and well cultivated, and abounds with black cattle. It ſends one member to parliament, alternately with Nairne.

CROMARTY, the capital of the ſhire of Cromarty, at the mouth of the frith of the ſame name. This borough has a manufacture of coarſe cloth, and a conſiderable trade in corn, thread, yarn, fiſh, and ſkins of various ſorts. It is 16 miles N of Inverneſs. Lon. 3 53 W, lat. 57 44 N.

CROMER, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated near the German Ocean, and formerly had two churches, one of which, with ſeveral houſes, was ſwallowed up by the ſea. The inhabitants are now chiefly fiſhermen; and the beſt lobſters, on this part of the coaſt, are taken here. It is 22 miles N of Norwich, and 127 NE of London. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 53 0 N.

CROMFORD, a village in Derbyſhire on the river Derwent, two miles N of Wirkſworth.

CRONACH, a ſtrong town of Germany in the biſhopric of Bamberg, with a citadel, 25 miles NE of Bamberg. Lon. 11 35 E, lat. 50 27 N.

CRONBORG, a ſtrong fortreſs of Denmark, on the iſle of Zealand, near Elſinore, which guards the paſſage of the Sound. Not far from this is Hamlet's Garden, ſaid to be the ſpot where the murder of his father was perpetrated. Lon. 12 54 E, lat. 56 0 N.

CRONENBURG, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe Caſſel, with a caſtle. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, 10 miles N of Francfort on the Maine. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 49 55 N.

CRONSTADT, a town and fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the iſland of Retuſari, in the gulf of Finland. It has a good harbour, which is the ſtation of the Ruſſian fleet, and great magazines of naval ſtores, as well as docks and yards for building ſhips. It is 12 miles W of Peterſburg. Lon. 29 56 E, lat. 59 56 N.

CRONSTADT, a town of Tranſylvania. See BRASSAU.

CROSSEN, a handſome town of Sileſia, capital of a principality of the ſame name, at the confluence of the rivers Bobar, and Oder, in a country abounding with wine and fruit. The bridge over the Oder is fortified; and it is 35 miles NW of Glogau. Lon. 15 49 E, lat. 52 5 N.

CROTONA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, on the gulf of Taranto, with a biſhop's ſee, and a citadel, 15 miles SE of St. Severina. Lon. 17 27 E, lat. 39 9 N.

CROUCH, a river in Eſſex, which riſes near Horndon, terminates its courſe in the German ocean, between Burnham and Foulneſs Iſland.

CROWLAND, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated in the fens, and had formerly an abbey of great note. There is no coming at it but by narrow cauſeways, which will not admit a cart. It has three ſtreets, ſeparated from each other by watercourſes, whoſe banks are ſupported by piles, and ſet with willow-trees. The chief trade is in fiſh and wildfowl, which are plentiful in the adjacent pools and marſhes. It is 9 miles N of Peterborough, and 93 N by W of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 52 41 N.

CROYDON, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated near a ſource of the Wandle, ſurrounded in a manner with hills, and has an hoſpital and a ſchool, founded by archbiſhop Whit-

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...church are many fine monuments ... archbishops of Canterbury, who ... an ancient palace, which was ... from the see, by an act of par... in 1780: the building, and ad... premises, are now occupied by ... manufactures. Croydon is nine ... S of London. Lon. 0 1 W, lat. ... N.

...MAVEN, a small maritime town of ..., in the N part of the duchy of ..., seated at the mouth of the Elbe, ... NW of Hamburgh.

...A, an island of the W Indies, at ... of the gulf of Mexico, 700 ... in length, and 87 in breadth. On ... side it begins at 20 20 N lat. touches ... tropic of Cancer on the N, and ex... from 74 to 85 15 W lon. It lies 60 ... to the W of Hispaniola, 25 leagues ... of Jamaica, 100 miles to the E of ..., and as many to the E of ... Florida. It commands the entrance ... gulphs both of Mexico and Florida, ... the windward passages. It was ...vered by Columbus, in 1492. The ...ards are entirely masters of it, having ...pated the natives. The soil is not ...mely fertile; but there are pastures ...ent to feed a great number of sheep ... hogs, which were originally brought ... There are several sorts of mines ... mountains, and forests full of game. ... produce is sugar-canes, ginger, cassia, ... cinnamon, and very good tobacco, ... by the Spaniards Cigarros. The hills ... through the middle of the island ... E to W, but near the coast the land ...erally level; and many rivulets flow ... the hills to the N and S. The hun... part of this island is not yet clear... The true plantations are all confined ... beautiful plains of the Havannah, ... even those are not what they might ... This island was taken by the English ...61, but restored by the peace of 1763. ... miles N of Jamaica, and Havan... the capital.

...A, or ALCUBA, a town of Portugal, ...ntejo, 36 miles S by E of Evora. ... 10 W, lat. 38 0 N.

...BAGUA, a barren island of S America, ...n that of Margaretta and Terra ..., where the Spaniards, in 1509, es...hed a fishery of pearls. Lon. 54 30 ... lat. 10 15 N.

...BAN, a large river, formed by the ...n of many streams that rise in the ...ies between the Black Sea and the ...an. It divides the Abkhas and Cir...ns from part of Taurica, and falls in... the Black Sea.

CUBAN, or CUBAN TARTARY, a country of Asia, in the Russian province of Taurica; bounded on the W by the sea of Asoph; on the N by the river Don, which separates it from Europe; on the E by the desert of Astracan; and on the S by the river Cuban, which divides it from Circassia and the country of the Abkhas.

CUCKFIELD, a town in the county of Sussex, with a market on Friday, 13 miles NW of Lewes, and 40 S by W of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 51 4 N.

CUDDALORE, a town on the coast of Coromandel, belonging to the English, very near the place where Fort St. David once stood. It is naturally a strong situation. It was taken by the French in 1781; and, in 1783, it stood a severe siege against the English, which was ended by the intelligence received of the peace. It is 80 miles S of Madras. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 11 41 N.

CUDDAPA, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, ceded by Tippoo Sultan to the nizam of the Deccan. It is seated on the Pennar, 95 miles W by N of its entrance, at Gangapatnam, into the bay of Bengal, and 140 NW of Madras. Lon. 78 47 E, lat. 14 3 N.

CUENZA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a bishop's see, on the river Xucar, 74 miles E by S of Madrid. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 40 7 N.

CULEMBACH, a town of Franconia, capital of a margravate of the same name, with a citadel. It is seated on the Maine, 25 miles NE of Bamberg. Lon. 11 33 E, lat. 50 11 N.

CULEMBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, on the river Leck, 12 miles SE of Utrecht. Lon. 5 12 E, lat. 51 58 N.

CULIACAN, a town of N America, in Mexico, capital of a province of the same name. It is opposite the S end of California. Lon. 108 5 W, lat. 24 0 N.

CULLEN, a small town on the coast of Banffshire, 40 miles NW of Aberdeen. Near it are seen three lofty spiring rocks, formed of flinty masses, called the Three Kings of Cullen. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 57 40 N.

CULLITON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Cully, 17 miles SE of Exeter, and 154 W by S of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 50 46 N.

CULLODEN, a village in Scotland, three miles E of Inverness, where the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the rebels, in 1746.

COLLUMPTON. See COLLUMBTON.

CULM, a town of Western Prussia, with

a bishop's see. It is seated near the Vistula, 60 miles S of Dantzic. Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 53 24 N.

CULMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, seated on the coast of Loughfoyle, five miles N of Londonderry. Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 55 8 N.

CULROSS, a borough on the frith of Forth, in a tract of country between Clackmannanshire and Kinrossshire, which is reckoned an appendage of the county of Perth. Here is a magnificent palace with 13 windows in front, built about the year 1590, by Edward lord Kinloss. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 56 4 N.

CUMANA. See COMANA.

CUMBERLAND, a county of England, bounded on the N by Scotland; on the E by Northumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland; on the S by Lancashire, and on the W by the Irish Sea and Solway Frith. The length from north to south may amount to 55 miles, but the breadth does not exceed 40. It is well watered with rivers, lakes, and fountains; but none of its streams are navigable. In some places there are very high mountains. The air is keen and piercing on these mountains towards the north; and the climate is moist, as in all hilly countries. The soil varies with the face of the country; being barren on the moors and mountains, but fertile in the valleys and level ground bordering on the sea. In general the eastern parts of the shire are barren and desolate; yet even the least fertile parts are rich in metals and minerals. The mountains of Copland abound with copper: veins of the same metal, with a mixture of gold and silver, were found in the reign of queen Elizabeth among the fells of Derwent; and royal mines were formerly wrought at Keswick. The county produces great quantities of coal, some lead, abundance of the mineral earth called black lead, several mines of lapis calaminaris; and an inconsiderable pearl-fishery on the coast near Ravenglass. The Skiddaw is the principal mountain; and the chief rivers are the Eden and Derwent. This county and the adjoining one of Westmoreland, are celebrated for their lakes, which have been repeatedly described by the pen and pencil. The lakes in Cumberland are the Derwent-water, Bassenthwaite-water, Buttermere-water, Cromack-water, Lowes-water, Uls-water, West-water, Ennerdale-water, Elder-water, Broad-water, &c. Carlisle is the capital.

CUMBERLAND, a county of Pennsylvania, 37 miles long, and 28 broad. The inhabitants were reckoned in 1790, at 18,243. Carlisle is the capital.

CUMBRAY, GREAT and LITTLE, two islands in the frith of Clyde, to the E of the isle of Bute. The former is remarkable for its excellent freestone quarries and the ruins of an ancient cathedral dedicated to St. Columba.

CUNNINGHAM, the most northerly division of Ayrshire. The NW angle of this district, though mountainous, affords rich pasturage. Its chief town is Irvine.

CUPAR, a royal borough of Fifeshire, and the county-town. It is seated in a rich valley on the N side of the Eden, eight miles WSW of St. Andrew's. Lon. 2 W, lat. 56 15 N.

CUPAR in ANGUS, a small town in Forfarshire, Scotland, wholly employed in the manufacture of linen cloth. Fair Thurs. before Easter.

CURACAO, an island of S America, on the N of Terra Firma, subject to the Dutch. It is 25 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and its trade consists in sugar and skins. The principal town is St. Peter, on the NE extremity of the island. Lon. 68 15 W, lat. 12 22 N.

CURDISTAN, a country of Asia, seated between the Turkish empire and Persia, lying along the eastern coast of the river Tigris, and comprehending great part of ancient Assyria. Some of the inhabitants live in towns and villages, and others rove from place to place, having tents like the wild Arabs, and being neighbors like them. Their religion is partly Christianity and partly Mahometanism, but they are very loose in regard to either.

CURIA-MARIA, an island on the coast of Arabia Felix, opposite the mouth of the river Prim. Lon. 55 25 E, lat. 17 0 N.

CURSOLIERS, a small island of Livadia, in the gulf of Patras, formerly called Echanades.

CURZÓLA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, about 20 miles long. It belongs to the Venetians, and has a town of the same name with a bishop's see. Lon. 17 15 E, lat. 36 N.

CUSHAI, a river of N Carolina, which falls into Albemarle Sound.

CUSSET, a town of France, now in the department of Allier, lately in the province of Bourbonnois, 17 miles N of Roanne. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 46 17 N.

CUSSTRIN, the capital of the new marche of Brandenburg, with a castle, seated at the confluence of the Oder and Warta. In 1760, it was bombarded by

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...ced to ashes by the Russians. Custrin ...miles E by N of Berlin. Lon. 14 40 ...lat. 52 40 N.

...TAIS, a town of Turkey, the ...al of Imeritia, and the residence of ...sovereign. The remains of its cathe... seem to prove that it was once a con... ble place, but it now scarcely deserves ...ame of a village. Lon. 43 0 E, lat. ...5 N.

...TCH, a territory in Hindoostan ...er, governed by a rajah, and situate ...SE of Sindy; the E branch of the ...s separating the two countries. It ...h along the N coast of the gulf of ..., and is separated from Guzerat by ...ver Puddar. It abounds with hills, ..., and sandy wilds. Its capital is ...-boodge.

...CO, a town of Peru, formerly ...residence of the incas. It is seated ...the foot of a mountain, and is built in ...are form, in the middle of which is the ...market in all America: four large ...s terminate in the square, which are ...straight as a line, and regard the four ...ters of the world. It contains eight ...parishes, and five religious houses, ...the number of the inhabitants is about ..., of which three-fourths are the ori... Americans. Streams of water run ...gh the town, which are a great con...ence in so hot a country where it seldom ... It is 320 miles S of Lima. Lon. 73 ... W, lat. 12 0 S.

...PRUS, an island in the Mediterra..., near the coast of Syria. It was ... by the Turks from the Venetians ...570. The soil is an excellent fertile ...; and, if the natives were industrious, ...might make it a paradise. There is ...archbishop and three bishops. The ...ks are extremely ignorant, and they ...it to the most servile employment to ...money. The people are very lascivi..., and agree perfectly with the cha...ter given them by antiquity. The ex... of the island are silk, wool and wine. ...da is the capital.

...ZR, ST. a village of France, two ... from Versailles, celebrated for a ...stery founded by Lewis XIV, under the ...uidage of madame de Maintenon, who ...herself the abbess till her death in ...9. This nunnery has been abolished ...the French revolution.

...ZACKTHURN, a strong place of Aus..., between the rivers Drave and Muhir, ... miles S of Vienna. Lon. 17 10 E, ...6 44 N.

...ZASLAU, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. Here is the highest tower in Bohemia, and near this place the king of Prussia gained a victory over the Austrians in 1742. It is seated on the river Crudenka, 40 miles SE of Prague. Lon. 15 33 E, lat. 49 50 N.

CZENSTOKOW, a town of Poland, in Cracovia, with a fort, in which is kept a rich treasure, called the Treasure of the Virgin Mary. The pilgrims flock hither so much for the sake of a convent near it, that it is called the Loretto of Poland. This place was added by the king of Prussia to his dominions in 1793, by a second partition of Poland. It is seated on the river Watte, 50 miles N by W of Cracow. Lon. 19 15 E, lat. 50 48 N.

CZERCASSI, a town of Russia, in the Ukraine, with a castle. It is seated near the Dnieper, 85 miles SE of Kiow. Lon. 32 5 E, lat. 49 0 N.

CZERNIC, a town of Carniola, in the circle of Austria. It is remarkable for its lake, which is 15 miles in length, and five in breadth, and produces fish and corn every year; for when the waters fall from the mountains, it becomes full, and abounds with fish; and, after some time, it sinks into the earth, and then it is cultivated, and produces grass and corn. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 46 6 N.

CZERNIKOU, a town of Russia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Desna, 70 miles N by E of Kiow. Lon. 31 53 E, lat. 51 29 N.

CZERSKO, a town of Poland, on the Vistula, 20 miles NW of Warsaw. Lon. 21 31 E, lat. 52 26 N.

CZONGRODT, a town of Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the Teisse and Keres, 13 miles N of Sagedin. Lon. 20 54 E, lat. 46 36 N.

D

DABUL, a town of the Decean of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, 75 miles S by W of Bombay. Lon. 72 50 E, lat. 18 0 N.

DACCA, a city of Hindoostan Proper, in the E quarter of Bengal, beyond the principal stream of the Ganges, altho' a very capital branch runs near it. Few situations are better calculated for an inland emporium of trade, as the Dacca river com-

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municates with all the other inland navigations. It is the provincial capital of this quarter, and is the third city in Bengal in point of extent and population. Indeed, within the present century it has been the capital of all Bengal. It has a vast trade in muslins, and manufactures the most delicate ones among those which are most sought after in Europe; the cotton is produced within the province. Dacca is situated 100 miles above the mouth of the Ganges, and 180 by the road from Calcutta. The country round it lies low, and is always covered with verdure during the dry months. It it 160 miles NE of Calcutta. Lon. 90 25 E, lat. 23 55 N.

DACHAW, a town of Bavaria, where the elector has a palace, with fine gardens. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Amber, 10 miles NW of Munich. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 48 20 N.

DACHSTEIN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, with a palace that belonged to the bishop of Strasburg. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 48 35 N.

DAFAR, or DOFAR, a town of Arabia Felix, seated on a bay of the same name, on the SE coast. Lon. 53 25 E, lat. 16 30 N.

DAGENHAM, a village in Essex, nine miles E by N of London. A great breach was made here by the Thames in 1703.

DAGHESTAN, a province of Asia, bounded on the E by the Caspian Sea, on the W by the mountains of Caucasus, on the N by Circassia, and on the S by Schirvan. It is inhabited by Tartars, and is subject to Russia.

DAGNO, a town of Albania, capital of the district of Ducagni, with a bishop's see; seated near the confluence of the Drino and Nero, 13 miles SE of Scutari. Lon. 19 39 E, lat. 42 30 N.

DAGO, or DAGAO, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, between the gulfs of Finland and Riga. It is of a triangular figure, and is 20 miles in circumference, and has two castles, called Dagerwort and Paden. Lon. 22 56 E, lat. 58 44 N.

DAHL, the finest river of Sweden, which flows through Dalecarlia and Gestricia, and falls into the gulf of Bothnia, to the E of Gesle. Near Elcarleby, it forms a celebrated cataract, scarce inferior to the fall of the Rhine at Lauffen.

DAHOMY, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, to the N of Whidah. It is supposed to reach from the seacoast about 500, or 200 miles inland, tho' no European has penetrated above half the distance; the capital, Abomay, lies about 99 50 N lat; and between the 3d and 4th deg. E lon. reckoned from the meridian of Greenwich. The soil is a deep, rich mould with a little sand on the surface. In all there is not to be found a stone so large as an egg in the whole country, so far as it has been visited by the Europeans; that a pair of stones, which they use in grinding corn, weighing together about 13 or 14 pounds are sold for five shillings. The country abounds with buffaloes, deer, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry of various kinds, particularly Guinea hens, and Muscovy ducks; and the lakes are plentifully stocked with fish. Their religion consists of a jumble of superstitious nonsense, of which it is impossible to convey any idea to the reader. Their government is the most perfect despotism that exists perhaps on the face of the earth. There is no intermediate degree of subordination between the king and the slave, at least in the royal presence, where the prime minister is obliged to prostrate himself with as much abject submission as the meanest subject. On his entrance into the palace, he crawls towards the apartment of audience, on his hands and knees, till he arrives in the royal presence, where he lays himself flat upon his belly, rubbing his head in the dust, and uttering the most humiliating expressions. White visitors are honoured with a glass of some cordial liquor, filled by the King's own hand; which, if refused, is apt to give offence. Favours of this kind are received with avidity by his own subjects, on account of the honour conferred upon them. The subject lies on his back, while the king holds the bottle to his mouth. He must drink till the royal hand be withdrawn, which, sometimes does not happen till the whole contents be emptied, especially when he has a mind to sport with the drunkard. A considerable standing army is maintained, who must hold themselves in readiness to take the field at the command of the sovereign. Within the different palaces likewise, are immured no less than 3000 women, of whom several hundreds are trained to the use of arms. These warriors are regularly exercised, and go through their evolutions with as much expertness as the male soldiers. The king's palace is surrounded with a clay wall of a quadrangular form, and about 20 feet high. In the middle of each side is a guard house with two centinels at the gate, and a guard of armed women and eunuchs within. On the thatched roofs of these guard houses are ranged, on small wooden stakes, many human skulls. Such of the inner apartments

Europeans have an opportunity of ... consiſt of large courts, communica... with each other, generally ſquare or ... encompaſſed by clay walls. In ... them is a ſort of piazza, or ſhed, ... of poſts about 7 feet, planted in the ..., at the diſtance of about 12 or 14 ... from the wall. The whole has ſome... the reſemblance of an aſſemblage of ... yards, with long thatched barns, ... for cattle and carts, and low mud ... to ſeparate them from each other.

DALACA, an iſland of the Red Sea, op... the coaſt of Abex, 72 miles in length, ... in breadth. It is fertile, populous, ... remarkable for a pearl fiſhery. The ... ours are Negroes, and great enemies ... Mahometans.

DALBURG, a town of Sweden, capital ... alia, ſeated on the Lake Wenner, 50 ... N of Gottenburg. Lon. 11 59 E, ... 32 N.

DALECARLIA, a province of Sweden, ... Norway, 175 miles in length, and ... in breadth. It is full of mountains, ... ding in mines of copper and iron, ... of which are of a prodigious depth. ... towns are ſmall; and the inhabitants ... ugh, robuſt, and warlike.

DALIA, a province of Sweden, bounded ... N by Dalecarlia, on the E by ... land and Lake Wenner, on the S ... land, and on the N by Norway ... ſea.

DALKEITH, a town in Edinburghſhire, ... great weekly market for corn and ... The palace of Dalkeith is a ... ent ſtructure, the ſeat of the duke ... leugh. It is ſix miles SE of Edin... Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 55 54 N.

DALMATIA, a country of Europe, for... a kingdom. It is bounded on ... by Boſnia, on the S by the gulf of ..., on the E by Servia, and on the ... Croatia. It is divided into Vene... Turkiſh, Raguſan, and Hungarian ... Spalatro is the capital of Vene... and Herzegovina of Turkiſh Dalma... Raguſa is capital of the republic of ... the Hungarian part contains five ..., and Segna is the capital. The ... wholeſome and the ſoil fruitful. See ...ACHIA.

...TON, a town in Lancaſhire, with a ... on Saturday. It is ſeated at the ... of a river, in a champaign coun... not far from the ſea; and the ancient ... is made uſe of to keep the records ... priſoners for debt in the liberty of ... It is 16 miles NW of Lancaſter, ... 213 NNW of London. Lon. 3 18 ... lat. 54 14 N.

DAM, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, ſeated on the Damſter, three miles from the ſea, and 15 SW of Embden. Lon. 6 48 E, lat. 53 22 N.

DAM, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania, ſeated on the Oder, 10 miles SE of Stetin. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 53 51 N.

DAMAR, a famous town of Arabia Felix. Lon. 49 25 E, lat. 16 0 N.

DAMASCUS, now called SHAM, an ancient city of Syria, the form of which is an exact ſquare, each ſide being a mile and a half long. It had three walls, now almoſt entirely ruined; and of the ſeveral ſuburbs which it formerly had, there remains only one, which extends three miles in length. The extraordinary beauty of this place is owing to ſeveral ſtreams which run acroſs the fertile plain of Damaſcus, and water all the gardens, ſupply the public fountains, and run into every houſe. The moſt remarkable things are the caravanſaries, which conſiſt of long galleries, ſupported by marble pillars, and ſurrounding a large ſquare court. The houſes are built of wood, with their fronts backward, and within is a court: in the ſtreets there is nothing to be ſeen but walls without windows, and yet the inſides are richly adorned. The caſtle is like a little town having its own ſtreets and houſes, and the famous Damaſcus ſteel was kept here in a magazine. The moſques are the handſomeſt buildings, of which there are about 2000 the moſt ſtately of which was a Chriſtian church. Here is a ſtreet which, runs acroſs the city and ſuburbs in a direct line, on each ſide of which are ſhops, where all ſorts of rich merchandiſe are ſold; and they have ſeveral manufactures, among which that of ſabres and knives has been moſt famous. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, and contains great numbers of Chriſtians and Jews. It ſtands on the river Barida, 112 miles S of Anſioch, and 112 NE of Jeruſalem. Lon. 37 0 E, lat. 33 45 N.

DAMAUN, a ſeaport of the Deccan of Hindooſtan, at the entrance of the gulf of Cambay. It is ſubject to the Portugueſe, and is 50 miles S of Surat. Lon. 72 25 E, lat. 20 20 N.

DAMGARTIN, a town of Swediſh Pomerania, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Recknils, 18 miles W of Stralſund. Lon. 12 57 E, lat. 54 16 N.

DAMIETTA, an ancient and rich town of Egypt, ſeated at one of the eaſtern mouths of the Nile, with a good harbour. It is rounded in a ſemicircle, two leagues and a half from the mouth of the Nile. It

has several squares, the most considerable of which still retains the name of Menchie'. The bazars are filled with merchants. Spacious khans, collecting under their porticos the stuffs of India, the silks of mount Lebanon, sal-ammoniac, and pyramids of rice proclaim that it is a commercial town. The houses, particularly those on the banks of the river, are lofty. They have in general handsome saloons, built on the top of their terraces, which are open to every wind, where the Turks pass their life in smoking. Several large mosques adorned with lofty minarets are dispersed over the town. The port of Damietta is constantly filled with a multitude of small boats and vessels. It carried on a great trade with Syria, Cyprus, and Marseilles. They export great quantities of rice, which is cultivated in the neighbouring plains. The tongue of land on which Damietta is situated, straitened on one side by the river, and on the other by the W extremity of lake Menzale' is only from two to six miles wide from E to W. It is intersected by innumerable rivulets in every direction, which render it the most fertile spot in Egypt. It is there that nature lavishing profusely her pomp and riches, presents flowers, fruits and harvests at every season of the year. Damietta was taken by the French in their expedition to Egypt, 1799.

DAMIANO, ST. a town of Italy in Montferrat, 18 miles W by N of Vercelli. Lon. 8 0 E, lat. 45 33 N.

DAMME, a strong town of Flanders, seated on the canal between Sluys and Bruges.

DANBURY, a village in Essex, situate on a hill, five miles E of Chelmsford, and 16 W of the sea. The spire of the church was burnt by lightning in 1750, but was soon after rebuilt, and forms a seamark.

DANCALA. See DONGALA.

DANGER, ISLES OF, three islands in the S Pacific Ocean, seen by commodore Byron in 1765. They appeared crowded with people, but were so surrounded by rocks and breakers, that it was unsafe to attempt to land. The commodore supposed them to be the islands seen by Quiros, in the beginning of the 17th century, and named Solomon's Islands. Lon. 169 28 W, lat. 10 15 S.

DANNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, seated on the Tetze, near the Elbe, 40 miles SE of Lunenburg. Lon. 11 29 E, lat. 53 4 N.

DANTZIC, the capital of Western Prussia, standing on a branch of the Vistula, about four miles above where it f into the Baltic; in long. 16 36 E, la 20 N. This city is famous in histor many accounts, particularly that of i ing formerly at the head of the Hanse association, commonly called the Ha towns. It is large, beautiful, populous, rich; its houses generally are five st high; and many of its streets are plan with chesnut-trees. The houses are built of stone or brick, six or seven sto high; and the granaries are still higher which the ships lie close, and take in lading. The arsenal is well stored, the change is a handsome structure, and college is provided with very learned professors. The established religion is the theran; but papists, Calvinists, and baptists are tolerated. The inhabit have been computed at 200,000, but computations have made them consi bly less. Though strongly fortified, possessed of 150 large brass cannon, it c not stand a regular siege, being surrou with eminences. In 1700, upwards 30,000 persons died of the plague. jurisdiction of this town extends 50 miles round; and it maintains a son at its own expence. It has no its independence, being forced to subm the king of Prussia, who forcibly ur the sovereignty, in a second partition Polish dominions. Besides corn, of great quantities are exported, they in naval stores, and a great variety of articles. It is seated on the Vistula, the gulf of Angil, in the Baltic, 30 SE of Marienburg, and 160 NW of saw.

DANUBE, the largest river in Eu called the Ister by the ancients. It at Doneschingen, in Suabia, and NE by Ulm; then E through Ba and Austria, by Ratisbon, Passau, and Vienna: it then enters Hungary runs SE by Presburg, Buda, and grade: after which it divides Bu from Morlachia and Moldavia, d ing itself by several channels int Black Sea. It begins to be navi for boats at Ulm, and receives several rivers as it passes along. It is so de tween Buda and Belgrade, that the T and Germans have had men of war it; yet it is not navigable to the Blac on account of the cataracts. See NESCHINGEN.

DARDA, a town and fort of H Hungary, built by the Turks in 168 taken by the Austrians the next ye is seated on the Drave, at the end

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...r of Eſſeck, eight miles S of Baran... and 80 NW of Belgrade. Lon. 19 E, lat. 45 45 N.

DARDANELLES, two caſtles of Tur..., on each ſide the ancient Helleſpont, ... the ſtrait of Gallipoli, the SW en... of which they command; the one ...led Seſtos, ſeated in Romania; the ... Abydos, in Natolia. At the latter, ...rgoes of all ſhips ſailing from Con...ſtinople are ſearched. Lon. 26 30 E, ...40 N.

DAREL-HAMARA, a town of the king... of Fez, built by the Romans. Its ... conſiſts in oil and corn; and it is ...ed on a mountain. Lon. 6 35 W, lat. ...0 N.

DARIEN, or TERRA FIRMA PROPER, ...rovince of Terra Firma, in S America. ... along the coaſt of the Atlantic and ...ic Oceans, and is particularly diſ...guiſhed by the name of the Iſthmus ... Darien, and, by ſome writers, the ...s of Panama. It is bounded on the ... the gulf of Mexico, on the E by the ... and gulf of Darien, on the S by Po... and the Pacific Ocean, and on the ... the ſame ocean and Veragua. It ...ds, in the form of a creſcent, round ...y of Panama. It is 300 miles in ..., but not above 60 broad; but this ..., which binds together the conti... of N and S America, is ſtrengthen... a chain of lofty mountains, ſtretching ...h its whole extent, which render it ...er of ſolidity ſufficient to reſiſt the ...e of two oppoſite oceans. The ...ains are covered with foreſts almoſt ...eſſible. The country is mountainous ...arren, and the lowlands are overflow... with perpetual rain, ſo that the inha...ts, in many places, build their houſes ... trees, to be elevated from the damp ... and the odious reptiles engendered ...e putrid waters. The natives go ...d; and the men have a ſilver plate ...d to their noſe, which hangs over ...mouths, in the ſhape of a half-moon; ...men have a ring hanging down in ...e manner; and they have alſo ſe...chains of teeth, ſhells, beads, and the ...hanging down from the neck to the ... the ſtomach. The men clear the ...tions, and the women cultivate them. ...ls are employed in picking and ſpin...cotton, which the women weave, and ...ons are chiefly uſed for hammocks. ...man has ſeveral wives, who live to... in great harmony. They have ...diſtinction of days or weeks, but ...n their time by the courſe of the ...s. The animals are the ſame as in other countries of the ſame climate. The principal towns are Panama and Porto Bello.

DARIEN, a river and gulf of S America, in Terra Firma, which divide the provinces of Darien and Carthagena. In 1695, the Scotch obtained a charter from king William, empowering them to form a ſettlement on the NW point of this gulf, but met with ſuch diſcouragement from the jealouſy of the maritime powers of Europe, and particularly of the Dutch E India Company, that they were obliged to abandon their deſign.

DARKING, or DORKING, a town in Surry, with a market on Thurſday, noted for corn and poultry. It is ſeated on the river Mole, 23 miles SW of London. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 51 17 N.

DARLASTON, a village near Stone, in Staffordſhire, where are the remains of a caſtle, on a hill.

DARLINGTON, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Monday, ſeated in a flat, on the river Skerne, which falls into the Tees. It has a ſpacious market-place, and a long ſtone bridge over the river. A curious water machine for grinding optical glaſſes, and ſpinning linen yarn has been erected here, the invention of a native of the town. Darlington is 19 miles S of Durham, and 239 N by W of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 54 32 N.

DARMSTADT, the capital of the landgravate of Heſſe Darmſtadt, with a caſtle, where its own prince generally reſides. It has handſome ſuburbs and a good college. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 30 miles NW of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 49 43 N.

DART, a river in Devonſhire, which riſes at the foot of Dartmoor Hills, croſſes Dartmoor to Aſhburton, and falls into the Engliſh Channel, at Dartmouth.

DARTFORD, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, ſeated on the Darent, not far from its influx into the Thames. Here are the remains of a fine nunnery, founded by Edward III. The town is finely watered by two or three very good ſprings, and is full of inns, by reaſon of its being a great thoroughfare from London to Dover. It is 16 miles E by S of London. Lon. 0 16 E, lat. 51 25 N.

DARTMOOR, an extenſive mooriſh tract, in Devonſhire, bounded on the N by bleak hills, and extending ſouthward quite through the centre of the county to the ſea. It is watered by the river Dart.

DARTMOUTH, a borough of Devonſhire, with a market on Friday. The

town which is a mile long, ſtands on the ſide of a craggy hill, with very irregular ſtreets. It is ſeated near the river Dart, near its fall into the ſea, and has a ſpacious harbour, defended by a fort. It has a conſiderable trade to the S of Europe and to Newfoundland, as well as a ſhare in the coaſting traffic. It is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It contains three churches, and is 30 miles SSW of Exeter, and 204 W by S of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 50 22 N.

DASSEN-EYLAND, or Iſle of Deer, one of the three ſmall iſlands to the N of the Cape of Good Hope; ſo called, on account of the great number of deer which were firſt carried thither in 1601. Here are alſo ſheep, whoſe tails weigh 19 pounds. Lon. 18 7 E, lat. 33 25 S.

DAVENTRY, a corporate town in Northamptonſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It is governed by a mayor, and ſeated on the ſide of a hill, 10 miles W of Northampton, and 72 NW of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 52 15 N.

DAVID'S, ST. a city in Pembrokeſhire, with a market on Wedneſday; ſeated in a barren ſoil, on the river Ilen, ſcarcely a mile from the ſea-ſhore. It was once a conſiderable place, and the cathedral is ſaid to have the higheſt roof of any in England. It is 24 miles NW of Pembroke, and 255 W by N of London. Lon. 5 15 W, lat. 51 56 N.

DAVID, FORT ST. an Engliſh fort, on the coaſt of Coromandel. It was taken and deſtroyed by the French in 1758, and has not yet been rebuilt. It is 80 miles S of Fort St. George. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 11 30 N.

DAVIS' STRAITS, an arm of the ſea between Greenland and N America, diſcovered by captain Davis, in 1585, when he endeavoured to find out a NW paſſage.

DAUN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, ſeated on the Lezer, at the foot of a mountain, on which is a caſtle. It is 12 miles N of Mont Royal.

DAUPHIN, a county of Pennſylvania, 45 miles long, and 25 broad. In 1790, the inhabitants were computed at 18,177. Harriſburg is the capital.

DAUPHIN, FORT, a fort built by the French on the E coaſt of Madagaſcar. Lon. 45 40 E, lat. 24 55 S.

DAUPHINY, a late province of France, extending 40 leagues from N to S, and 36 from E to W; bounded on the W by the Rhone, on the N by the Rhone and Savoy, on the S by Provence, and on the E by the Alps. Two thirds of Dauphiny are interſected by mountains, which afford good paſturage; plenty of timber, trees, in particular, for the building of ſhips; and very ſcarce ſimples. In the mountains, which are branches of the Alps, are bears, chamois, marmots, eagles, hawks, &c. The vallies abound wheat, and the hills, in the vicinity of the Rhone, excellent wines, olives, and ſilk. Mines of iron, copper, and lead have been worked here to great advantage. The principal rivers are the Rhone, Durance, Iſere, and Drome. It now forms the departments of Drome, Iſere, and Upper Alps.

DAX, or ACQS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Landes, late province of Gaſcony, with a biſhop's ſee, and ſome famous hot baths. It is ſeated on the Adour, 24 miles NE of Bayonne. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 43 42 N.

DEADMAN'S-HEAD, a cape in Cornwall between St. Maw's and Fowey.

DEAD SEA, a lake of Paleſtine, into which the river Jordan runs. It is 50 miles long, and 20 broad, incloſed on the E and W by high mountains, and abounds in bitumen. It is ſuppoſed to be the ſite of Sodom and Gomorrha.

DEAL, a ſeaport in Kent, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated on the coaſt of Dover, and is a member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich, governed by a mayor. It has about 1000 houſes, which are regularly built of brick. The inhabitants amount to 4500, and, as no manufacture is carried on here, they chiefly depend on ſeafaring men who reſort hither. The port is defended by two caſtles; Deal or Walmer Caſtle to the S, and Sandown Caſtle to the N. Between this place and the Godwin Sands are the Downs, where the ſhips uſually ride at their leaving or coming into the river Thames. It is ſeven miles S by E of Sandwich, and 72 E by S of London. Lon. 1 29 E, lat. 51 13 N.

DEAN, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Monday. It had its name from the foreſt of Dean, in which it is ſeated, 12 miles W of Glouceſter, and 112 W S W of London. Lon. 2 31 W, lat. 51 50 N.

DEAN, a foreſt in Glouceſterſhire, including that part of the county which lies between the Severn and the ſhires of Monmouth and Hereford.

DEBEN, a river in Suffolk, which riſes near Debenham, and expands into a narrow arm of the German Ocean, a little to the N of Harwich.

DEBENHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, ſeated near the head of the Doben, on the ſide of a hill, 24 miles E of Bury St. Edmund's, and 84 NE of London. Lon. 1 17 E, lat. 52 22 N.

DEBRECEN, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. 107 miles E of Buda. Lon. 22 11 E, lat. 47 32 N.

DECCAN, an extenſive tract of country in Aſia, which, in its moſt extenſive ſignification, the *South*, includes the whole peninſula of Hindooſtan Proper. However, in the ordinary acceptation, it means only the countries ſituated between Hindooſtan proper, the Carnatic and Oriſſa, that is the provinces of Candeiſh, Dowlatabad, Viſiapour, Golconda, and the W part of Berar. It is bounded on the N by the river Nerbudda, by Bengal, and by Bahar; and the river Kiſtna forms its ſeparation on the S from the peninſula of Hindooſtan. All this vaſt country was once a province of the Mogul empire. Candeiſh, Viſiapour, and a part of Dowlatabad, are ſubject to the Mahrattas; the remainder, to the nizam of the Deccan.

DECISE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois, ſeated in an iſland formed by the Loire, 16 miles SE of Nevers. Lon. 4 E, lat. 46 50 N.

DEKKENDORF, a town of Lower Bavaria, ſeated near the Danube, 37 miles E of Ratiſbon. It was taken by the Swedes in 1641. Lon. 12 55 E, lat. 48 N.

DIDDINGTON, a town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is 16 miles E of Oxford, and 70 WNW of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 52 2 N.

DIDHAM, a village in Eſſex, noted for an ancient large church, which has a fine Gothic ſteeple. It is ſix miles N of Cheſter.

DEE, a river of N Wales, which riſes in Merionethſhire, in N Wales, and runs to the borders of Denbighſhire, where, turning N, it waſhes the walls of Cheſter, and then with a broad channel, falls into the Iriſh Sea.

DEE, a river of Scotland, which riſes in Aberdeenſhire, amid the mountains of Mar Foreſt, and flows through a wild country till it reaches the fertile vale of Cromar, whence it proceeds in an eaſterly direction to Aberdeen, below which it falls into the Britiſh Ocean. Over it there is a bridge of ſeven arches. It abounds with ſalmon, ſo as to form one of the greateſt ſalmon fiſheries in Scotland.

DEE, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the NW part of Kircudbrightſhire, and joining the Ken, below New Galloway, falls into the Iriſh Sea, at Kirkcudbright.

DEEPING, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated on the Welland, in a fenny country, ſix miles E of Stamford, and 90 N of London. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 52 42 N.

DEERHURST, a village, three miles S of Tewkeſbury, in Glouceſterſhire, ſubject, by its low ſituation, to frequent inundations from the Severn.

DEINSE, or DEYNSE, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, ſeated on the Lis, eight miles SW of Ghent. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 50 59 N.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of America, bounded on the N by Pennſylvania, on the E by Delaware river and bay, and on the S and W by Maryland. It is 90 miles long and 16 broad. The climate in many parts is unhealthy. The land is generally low and flat, which occaſions the waters to ſtagnate, and the inhabitants are conſequently ſubject to intermitting fevers. It is divided into three counties, Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex; and in the convention held at Philadelphia in 1787, the inhabitants were computed at 37,000.

DELAWARE, a county of Pennſylvania, 20 miles long, and 11 broad. In 1790, it contained 9,483 inhabitants. Cheſter is the capital.

DELAWARE, a river of N America, which riſing in the ſtate of New York, in Lake Uſtayantho, divides New York from Pennſylvania, and paſſes through Delaware Bay to the Atlantic, having New Jerſey on the E ſide, and Pennſylvania and the ſtate of Delaware on the W. From the mouth of this bay, at Cape Henlopen, to Philadelphia, it is 118 miles, with a ſufficient depth of water for a 74 gun ſhip; above Philadelphia, it is navigable for ſloops up to the great falls at Trenton; and, for boats that carry eight or ten tons, 40 miles higher.

DELAWARE BAY, a bay of N America, which is 60 miles long, from Cape Henlopen to the entrance of the river Delaware at Bombay-hook. It is ſo wide, in ſome parts, that a ſhip, in the middle of it, cannot be ſeen from the land. It opens into the Atlantic, between Cape Henlopen on the S, and Cape May on the N. Theſe capes are 18 miles apart.

DELFT, a city of the United Provinces, in Holland. It is clean and well-built, with canals in the ſtreets, planted on each ſide with trees. The public buil-

dings are very magnificent. Here are two churches, in one of which is the tomb of William I, prince of Orange, who was aſſaſſinated. It is about two miles in circumference; and has a fine arſenal well furniſhed. It is noted for a conſiderable manufacture of earthen ware known by the name of Delft ware. It is ſeated on the Schie, eight miles NW of Rotterdam, and 30 SW of Amſterdam. Lon. 4 24 E, lat. 52 4 N.

DELFTSHAVEN, a fortified town of Holland, on the N ſide of the Maeſe, with a canal to Delft, &c. It is between Rotterdam and Schiedam, not three miles from each.

DELFZY, a fortreſs of the United Provinces, in Groningen. It is ſeated on the river Damſter, 13 miles NE of Groningen.

DELHI, a province of Hindooſtan Proper, bounded on the NW by Lahore, on the NE by Serinagur, on the E by the Rohilla country, on the S by Agra, and on the W by Moultan. Having been the ſeat of continual wars for above 50 years, it is almoſt depopulated: and a tract of country that poſſeſſes every advantage that can be derived from nature, contains the moſt miſerable of inhabitants. It is now all that remains to the Great Mogul of his once extenſive empire.

DELHI, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in Hindooſtan Proper, ſeated on the river Jumna. It is the nominal capital of all Hindooſtan, and was the actual capital during the greateſt part of the time ſince the Mahometan conqueſt. In 1738, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindooſtan, he entered Delhi, and dreadful were the maſſacres and famine that followed: 100,000 of the inhabitants periſhed by the ſword; and plunder, to the amount of 62,000,000l. ſterling, was ſaid to be collected. The ſame calamities they endured on the ſubſequent invaſions of Abdalla, king of Candahar. Delhi is 880 miles NNE of Bombay. Lon. 77 40 E, lat. 28 37 N.

DELICHI, a river of Albania, the Acheron of the ancient poets, who feigned it to be in hell.

DELMENHORST, a town of Weſtphalia, in the county of Delmenhorſt, belonging to Denmark. It is ſeated on the Delm, near the Weſer, eight miles SW of Bremen.

DELOS, an iſland of the Archipelago, now called DILI. There are abundance of fine ruins, ſuppoſed to be of the temples of Diana and Apollo, whoſe birthplace it is ſaid to be. It is ſix miles in circumference, but now deſtitute of inhabitants. Lon. 25 59 E, lat. 37 30 N.

DELPHI, or DELPHOS, a town of Livadia ſeated in a valley, near mount Parnaſſus. It was famous for the oracle of Apollo, which people came from all parts to conſult.

DELSPERG, a town of Switzerland, in the biſhopric of Baſle, 10 miles NW of Soleure. Lon. 7 23 E, lat. 47 17 N.

DELTA, a part of Lower Egypt, between the branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean. The ancients called it the iſle of Delta, becauſe it is in the ſhape of a triangle, like the Greek letter of that name. It is 130 miles along the coaſt from Damietta to Alexandria, and 70 on the ſides, from the place where the Nile begins to divide itſelf. It is the moſt plentiful country of all Egypt, and has rains more here than in other parts; but its fertility is chiefly owing to the inundations of the Nile. The principal towns on the coaſt are Damietta, Roſetta, and Alexandria.

DEMER, a river which riſes in the biſhopric of Liege, waters Haſſelt, Dieſt, Sichem, Arſchot, and Mechlin, below which it joins the Senne, and takes the name of Rupel.

DEMERARY, a ſettlement formerly belonging to the Dutch in Guiana, on a river of the ſame name, three leagues W of Paramaribo. It ſurrendered to the Engliſh in 1781; but was taken by the French ſoon after, and by the treaty of peace in 1783 was reſtored to the Dutch. It was again taken by the Engliſh in April 1796.

DEMMIN, an ancient town of Swediſh Pomerania, in the duchy of Stetin, ſeated on the river Poen. Lon. 13 22 E, lat. 53 52 N.

DEMONA, a fort of Piedmont, on the river Sture, 10 miles SW of Coni. Lon. 28 E, lat. 48 18 N.

DENAIN, a village of France in the department of the North and late province of Hainault. It is ſeated on the Scheld eight miles W of Valenciennes.

DENBIGH, the county-town of Denbighſhire, ſituate on the ſide of a rocky hill, on a branch of the river Clwyd. Its ruined caſtle, with its vaſt incloſure crowning the top of the hill, forms a ſtriking object. Denbigh has a conſiderable manufacture of gloves and ſhoes, which are ſent to London for exportation. It has a market on Wedneſday, ſends one member to parliament, and is 27 miles W of Cheſter and 208 NW London. Lon. 3 35 W lat. 53 11 N.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a county of Wales

-ded on the ſouth by Merioneth and ...ontgomery ſhires, on the north by Flint-...re and the Iriſh Sea, on the weſt by ...arvon and part of Merionethſhire. ...s about 40 miles long and 21 broad. ...e air is wholeſome, but ſharp; the ...ntry being pretty hilly, and the ſnow ...g long on the tops of the mountains. ...e ſoil in general is barren; but the vale ...Clwyd, ſo called from its being water-...d by that river, is a very fertile pleaſant ..., of great extent, and well inhabited. ...e chief commodities are black cattle, ...p, goats, rye, and lead-ore. The coun-...ſends two members to parliament.

DENDER, a river of Auſtrian Hainault, ...ich waters Leuze, Ath, Leſſines, Gram-..., Ninove, and Aloſt, and joins the ...d at Dendermonde.

DENDERMONDE, a city of Auſtrian ...anders, with a ſtrong citadel. It was ...en by the French in 1794, when they ...erran Holland. It is ſurrounded by ...ches and fine meadows, which can be ...ed with water and is ſeated at the ...fluence of the Dender and Scheld, 16 ...les W of Mechlin. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. ... N.

DENIA, an ancient ſeaport of Spain, in ...encia. It is ſeated at the foot of a ...ntain, on the Mediterranean, 52 ...es E of Alicant. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 38 ... N.

DENMARK, a kingdom of Europe bound-...ed on the E by the Baltic Sea, on the W ...d N by the ocean, and on the S by ...rmany. The country is generally flat, ...d the ſoil ſandy. The air is rendered ...ey by the neighbourhood of the ſeas ...d lakes, of which it is full, but it has ...e conſiderable river. Denmark, pro-...ly ſo called, conſiſts of Jutland and ...e iſlands of Zealand and Funen, with ...e little iſles about them; but the king ...f Denmark's dominions contain alſo ...orway, and the duchies of Holſtein, ...auenburg, and Delmenhorſt. Denmark ...as once a limited and elective monarchy; ...ut in 1660, it was made abſolute and ...ereditary, by a revolution almoſt un-...paralleled in hiſtory; a free people volun-...tarily reſigning their liberties into the ...ands of their ſovereign. The inhabitants ...are proteſtants ſince the year 1522, when ...they embraced the confeſſion of Auguſ-...tus. By an actual numeration in 1759 ...the inhabitants were ſaid to amount to ...1,444,000 ſouls. Their whole revenue, ...including what it received at Elſineur a-...mounts to about 1,002,000l. ſterling year-...ly. The military force conſiſts of 70,000 ...men, cavalry and infantry, the greateſt part of which conſiſts of a militia which receive no pay, but are exerciſed every Sunday. The fleet conſiſts of about 36 ſhips of the line, and 18 frigates; but many of the ſhips being old, and wanting repairs, if they can ſend out 25 ſhips upon the greateſt emergency, this is ſuppoſed to be the moſt they can do. They have 26,000 regiſtered ſeamen, who cannot quit the kingdom without leave. The produce of Denmark conſiſts in pitch, tar, fiſh, oil, and deals. Copenhagen is the capital.

DENYS, ST. a famous town of France, in the department of Paris. Here is an ancient and magnificent church, in which were the tombs of many of the French kings; and in the treaſury, among other curioſities, the ſwords of St. Lewis and the Maid of Orleans, and the ſceptre of Charlemagne. The abbey of the late Benedictines, was a magnificent piece of modern architecture, but was deſtroyed by the madneſs and fury of the revoluti-oniſts, and the name of the town was changed to Franciade. It is ſeated on the river Crould, near the Seine, five miles N of Paris. Lon. 2 26 E, lat. 48 56 N.

DEPTFORD, a town of Kent, four miles E of London. It has a bridge over the river at Ravenſbourn near its influx into the Thames, where it once had a deep ford from whence it had its name. It is remarkable for its fine docks and for the king's-yard and ſtorehouſes. It was anciently called Weſt Greenwich. It is divided into Upper and Lower Deptford, and has two pariſh churches. Here is an hoſpital, incorporated by Henry VIII, called Trinity Houſe of Deptford Strond. It contains 21 houſes: a more modern ſtructure, and a finer one, called Trinity Hoſpital, contains 38. Both theſe are for decayed pilots, or maſters of ſhips, or their widows, who have a handſome monthly allowance. Deptford is four miles E of London. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 51 30 N.

DERBENT, a ſeaport and fortreſs of Perſia, in the province of Schirvan, on the W coaſt of the Caſpian Sea. The town is inhabited chiefly by Perſians, Tartars, and a few Armenians. It is ſaid to have been built by Alexander the Great, and is ſurrounded by high brick walls. The fortreſs ſurrendered to the Ruſſians, in May 1796, after a ſiege of ten days. It is ſeated at the foot of Mount Caucaſus. Lon. 50 0 E, lat. 42 8 N.

DERBY, the county-town of Derbyſhire, with a market on Friday. It is ſeated on the Derwent, over which is a hand-

ſome ſtone bridge; and a brook runs through the town, under ſeveral ſtone bridges. It has five churches, of which All Saints is the chief, noted for its beautiful tower. In 1734, a machine was erected here by ſir Thomas Lombe, for the manufacturing of ſilk, the model of which was brought from Italy. Derby poſſeſſes alſo a conſiderable manufacture of ſilk, cotton, and fine worſted ſtockings; and has a fabric of porcelain, equal, if not ſuperior in quality, to any in the kingdom. Several hands are employed in the lapidary and jewellery branches; and Derbyſhire marbles, ſpars, and cryſtals, are wrought into a variety of ornamental articles. They likewiſe carry on a great trade in wool, corn, malt, and ale, of which conſiderable quantities are ſent to London. Derby ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is 36 miles N of Coventry, and 126 NNW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 52 58 N.

DERBYSHIRE, an Engliſh county, bounded on the N by Yorkſhire, on the E by Nottinghamſhire, on the S by Leiceſterſhire and Warwickſhire, on the W by Staffordſhire, and on the NW by Cheſhire. It lies in the dioceſe of Lichfield and Coventry, ſends four members to parliament, and contains ſix hundreds, 11 market-towns, and 106 pariſhes. It is near 59 miles in length from ſouth to north; about 34 in breadth on the north ſide, but on the ſouth no more than ſix. The air is pleaſant and healthful, eſpecially on the eaſt ſide; but on the weſt, about the peak, it is ſharper and more ſubject to wind and rain. The ſoil is very different in different parts of the county; in the E and S parts it is very fruitful in all kinds of grain; but in the weſt, beyond the Derwent, it is barren and mountainous, producing nothing but a little oats. There is, however, plenty of graſs in the valleys, which affords paſture to a great number of ſheep. This part of the county is called the Peak, from a Saxon word ſignifying an eminence. Its mountains are very bleak, high and barren; but extremely profitable to the inhabitants. They yield great quantities of the beſt lead, antimony, iron, ſcythe-ſtones, grind-ſtones, marble, alabaſter, a coarſe ſort of cryſtal, azure, ſpar, and pit-coal. In theſe mountains are two remarkable caverns, named Pool's Hole, and Elden-Hole. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Dove, Erwaſh, and Trent.

DEREHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. The market is noted for wool and yarn. It is 14 miles W Norwich, and 100 NNE of London. L 1 0 E, lat 52 42 N.

DERENBURG, a town of Lower S ony, in the principality of Halberſt

DEREOTE, or DEIROUTE, a town Egypt, in the iſle formed by the ca from Cairo to Roſetta. Here is a m nificent temple. Lon. 31 45 E, lat. 40 N.

DERNE, a town of Barbary. It is t capital of a diſtrict in Tripoli near t coaſt. Lon. 31 45 E, lat. 30 40 N.

DERP, a town of Ruſſia, in the gov ment of Riga, with a biſhop's ſee, an univerſity. It lies near the river Amb 50 miles NW of Pſkof. Lon. 26 15 E, 58 30 N.

DERWENT, a river in Devonſhire, wh riſes in the high Peak, paſſes Derby a empties itſelf into the Trent on the b ders of Leiceſterſhire.

DERWENT, a river of Yorkſhi which riſing in the N riding, flows i the Ouſe, below York.

DERWENT, a river of Durham, wh flowing for ſome time between Dur and Northumberland, falls into the Ty above Newcaſtle.

DERWENT, a river of Cumberla which flowing through the lakes of D went-water and Baſſenthwaite-water Cockermouth, enters the Iriſh Sea, ne Workington.

DERWENT-WATER, a lake of Cu berland, in the vale of Keſwick. I three miles in length, and a mile and half wide. Five iſlands riſe out of t lake, which add greatly to the beauty the appearance. On one of them is elegant modern-built houſe.

DESEADA, one of the French C ribbee Iſlands, in the W Indies. It is miles long, and five broad and is g rally the firſt land that is made in ſa to the W Indies. Lon. 61 20 W, lat. 40 N.

DESEADA, or CAPE DESIRE, ſouthern point of the ſtraits of Mage in S America, at the entrance of the Sea. Lon. 74 18 W, lat. 53 4 S.

DESSAW, a ſtrong town of Germa in the circle of Upper Saxony, and p vince of Hanhalt. It belongs to its o prince, and is ſeated on the Elbe, 37 m N of Leipſic. Lon. 12 22 E, lat. 53 N.

DETHMOLD, a town of Weſtpha on the river Wehera, 15 miles N o Paderborn. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 52 0 N.

DETROIT, a town of N America, the W ſide of the ſtrait, or river, that

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communication between the lakes ... and Erie. Lon. 83 2 W, lat. 42 ... N.

DETTINGEN, a village of Germany, in ... territory of Hanau. The French were ... ed in 1743 by George II. It lies ... en Hanau and Aschaffenburg, four ... from each.

DEVA, a seaport of Spain, on the bay ... Biscay, in the province of Guipuscoa, ... miles SE of Bilboa. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. ... 24 N.

DEVENTO, a town of Bulgaria, with a ... k archbishop's see, seated on the river ... ma, 65 miles NE of Adrianople. Lon. ... E, lat. 42 33 N.

DEVENTER, a city of the United Pro... ces, the capital of Overyssel, with a ... rsity. It is surrounded by strong ... s, and seated on the river Yssel, 50 ... E of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 56 E, ... 52 18 N.

DEVETTO, or ZAGORIA, a town in ... aria, not far from the see of a Greek ... chbishop. It is situated near the Black ..., 106 miles N of Constantinople. ... 27 22 E, lat. 42 25 N.

DEVIZES, a borough in Wilts with a ... ket on Thursday, and a manufacture ... erzes and other woollen stuffs. It ... ated on a hill, sends two members to ... rliament, and is 24 miles NW of Salis... y, and 89 W of London. Lon. 2 2 ..., lat. 51 20 N.

DEVON, a river of Perthshire, over ... ch in the beautiful vale of Glendevon, ... a great curiosity, called the Rumbling ... ge. It consists of one arch, thrown ... r a horrible chasm, worn by the river, ... 60 feet deep, and very narrow. In ... places, the river has forced its way, ... a surprising manner, through the rocks. ... the Caldron-lin, it has worn away the ... er parts of the stone, and formed ... ral pits, into which the water falls ... a tremendous noise. Below this, the ... e river is precipitated in one sheet, ... a height of 40 feet.

DEVONSHIRE, an English county, 69 ... long, and 64 broad. It is 287 miles ... cumference, of which its maritime ... t is nearly 150 miles. In its figure it ... sembles a parallelogram, and is bounded ... the N and NW by the Bristol Channel, ... E by Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, ... the S and SE by the English Channel, ... on the W by Cornwall. Tho' there ... some unwholesome situations, yet upon ... whole this county enjoys a remark... healthority of air, and mildness of sea... . The tops of the mountains are cold ... bleak, but the air in the vallies is mild and warm. The country is very beautifully interspersed with hills and vales, and the climate is no less various; the vallies being fruitful and the hills barren. In the eastern parts there is plenty not only of good corn, but of fine pasturage for sheep, where the grounds are dry and chalky. The southern part of the county is remarkably fertile, and is as justly called The Garden of Devonshire, as Italy is the Garden of the World. Fruit-trees are plentiful, especially apples, with which a great quantity of cider is made. The western parts abound with game, especially hares, pheasants, and woodcocks, which are in such abundance, as to render them very cheap; and here is a bird so very small, that it is reputed a humming-bird, and, like that, constructs its nest on the extreme branches of trees. For a considerable extent to the S and W of Dartmoor, there are vast rocks of fine variegated marble, and in many places marble rocks are found to be the basis of the high road. In the N of the county, there is a famous breed of bullocks, remarkable for their beauty. Numbers of these are bought at a high price, and sent even to Jamaica. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Ex, Teigne, and Dart. Exeter is the capital.

DEUX PONTS, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a duchy of the same name, seated on the river Erbach, 49 miles N by W of Strasburg, and 50 SW of Mentz. Lon. 7 26 E, lat. 49 10 N.

DEYNSE. See DEINSE.

DIARBECK, or DIARBEKAR, a province of Turkey in Asia, which extends along the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates from north-north-west to south-east, that is, from Mount Taurus, which divides it from Turcomania on the north, to the inmost recess of the Persian gulph on the south, about 600 miles; and from east to west, that is, from Persia on the east to Syria and Arabia Deserta on the west, in some places 200, and in others about 300 miles, but in the southern or lower parts not above 150. Being a considerable frontier towards the kingdom of Persia, it is very well guarded and fortified; but as for those many cities once so renowned for their greatness and opulence, they are at present almost dwindled into heaps of ruins. Bagdad, Mossul, Carahmed, and a few more, indeed continue to be populous and wealthy; but the rest can scarce be called by any other name than that of sorry places. The rivers Euphrates and Tigris have almost their whole course through this country.

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DIARBEKIR, the capital of the above province, is situated in a delightful plain, on the banks and near the head of the Tigris, about 155 miles or 15 caravan days journey, north-east from Aleppo, in lon. 40 50 lat. 37 35 E. The bridge of 10 arches over the said river is said to have been built by the order of Alexander the Great. It is one of the richeſt and moſt mercantile cities in all Aſiatic Turkey; and is well fortified, being encompaſſed with a double wall, the outermoſt of which is flanked with 72 towers, ſaid to have been raiſed in memory of our Saviour's 72 diſciples. It has ſeveral ſtately piazzas or market-places, well ſtored with all kinds of rich merchandize, and 12 magnificent moſques, ſaid to have been formerly Chriſtian churches. Its chief manufacture is the dreſſing, tanning, and dying of goat-ſkins, commonly called Turkey-leather, of which the vent is almoſt incredible in many parts of Europe and Aſia. The city is under the government of a baſhaw, who has great power and very large dominions. He has commonly a body of 20,000 horſe under him, for repelling the frequent incurſions of the Curdees and Tartars, who always go on horſeback to rob the caravans. The adjacent territory is very rich and beautiful; the bread, wine, and fleſh excellent; the fruits exquiſite, and the pigeons better and larger than any in Europe.

DIE, a town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny. It was lately an epiſcopal ſee, and is ſeated on the Drone, 24 miles SE of Valence. Lon. 5 23 E, lat. 44 42 N.

DIEPHOLT, a town of Weſtphalia, capital of a county of the ſame name, ſubject to the elector of Hanover. It is ſeated on the Dummer Lake, 30 miles NW of Minden. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 52 36 N.

DIEPPE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a good harbour, formed by the mouth of the river Arques, an old caſtle, and two piers. Packet-boats paſs between this port and Brighthelmſtone, in the time of peace. The principal trade conſiſts in herrings, whitings, mackrel, ivory toys, and laces. It is not now ſo conſiderable as formerly. It is 30 miles N of Rouen, and 132 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 9 E, lat. 49 55 N.

DIESSENHOFEEN, a conſiderable town of Switzerland, in Thurgaus, ſeated on the Rhine, five miles S of Schaffhauſen. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 47 35 N.

DIEST, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, on the river Demer, 15 miles NE of L[ou]vain. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 50 59 N.

DIETZ, a town of Wetaravia, ca[pital] of a county of the ſame name, w[ith a] ſtrong caſtle. It is ſubject to the pr[ince] of Naſſau-Dillemburg, and is ſeated on [the] Lohn, 16 miles E of Coblentz. Lon. 7 E, lat. 58 12 N.

DIEUZE, a town of France, now in [the] department of Meurthe lately in [the] province of Lorrain, remarkable for w[ater] of ſalt water, which produce much [ſalt]. It is ſeated on the Scille, 22 miles [from] of Nanci. Lon. 6 45 E, lat. 48 53

DIEZ, ST. a town of France, in the [de]partment of the Voſges and late provin[ce of] Lorrain. It is ſeated on the Meurthe, [22] miles SE of Luneville. Lon. 7 4 E, [lat.] 48 20 N.

DIGNAN, a town of Venetian Iſtria, t[en] miles from the gulf of Venice. Lon. 1[3] E, lat. 45 10 N.

DIGNE, a town of France, in the de[pa]rtment of the Lower Alps and late prov[ince] of Provence, with a biſhop's ſee. It is famous for its hot baths, and is ſeated [16] miles S by W of Embrun. Lon. 6 1[2] lat. 44 10 N.

DIJON, an ancient city of France, [in] the department of Cote d'Or and late p[ro]vince of Burgundy. It has an acade[my] of ſciences and belles-lettres. The pu[blic] ſtructures, and particularly the church[es] are very fine, and in one of the ſquares [is] a ſtatue of Lewis XIV. which has [been] deſtroyed ſince the French Revolution. [The] front of the Palace Royale, is the anci[ent] palace of the dukes of Burgundy; and [in] the gates of Dijon is a late chartreuſe, which ſome of thoſe princes are inter[red]. Dijon is ſeated in a pleaſant plain, wh[ich] produces excellent wine, between two ſm[all] rivers, 48 miles NE of Autun. The [in]habitants are computed at 20,000. Lon. 5 7 E, lat. 47 19 N.

DILI. See DELOS.

DILLA, MOUNT, a remarkable p[ro]montory on the Malabar coaſt, 20 miles by W of Telliſherry. Lon. 75 2 E. [lat.] 12 1 N.

DILLENBURG, a town of Wetera[via], capital of a county of the ſame name, [ſub]ject to the prince of Naſſau Dillenb[urg]. It is 22 miles NW of Marpurg. Lon. 27 E, lat. 50 48 N.

DILLENGEN, a town of Suabia wi[th an] univerſity. Here the biſhop of Aug[ſburg] reſides. It is ſeated near the Danube, [16] miles NE of Augſburg. Lon. 10.20 E, [lat.] 48 30 N.

DIMOTUC, a town of Romania, w[ith] a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated o[n]

...ntain, furrounded by the Meriza, 12 ... SW of Adrianople. Lon. 26 15 ..., lat. 41 35 N.

DINANT, a town of France, now in the ...rtment of the North Coaſt, lately in the ...ince of Bretagne. It is ſeated on a ...gy mountain, at the foot of which is ... river Rance, 20 miles S of St. Malo. ...1 58 W, lat. 48 20 N.

DINANT, a town of Weſtphalia, in the ...bric of Liege, with a caſtle. It is ſeat... near the Meuſe, 12 miles S of Namur. ... 4 58 E, lat. 50 17 N.

DINASMONDY, a town in Merionethſhire, ... a market on Friday, 18 miles S of ..., and 196 NW of London. Lon. 3 ... W, lat. 52 37 N.

DINCHURCH, a village in Kent, in ...mney Marſh. It is three miles NE of ...ney.

DINCKELSPIL, a free imperial town of ...bia, ſeated on the river Wernitz. It ... a great and a little council; the for... is a mixture of papiſts and Lutherans; ... the little one is all papiſts. It carries ... a trade in cloth and reaping-hooks, and ... miles SW of Nuremburg. Lon. 10 ... E, lat. 49 0 N.

DINGELFING, a town of Germany, in ...er Bavaria, ſeated on the Iſer, 20 miles ... of Landſchut. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 48 ... N.

DINGLE, a ſeaport of Ireland, in the ...ty of Derry, ſeated on Dingle Bay, ... miles W of Limerick. Lon. 8 40 W, ... 52 42 N.

DINGWALL, a royal borough in Roſs-..., ſeated at the head of the frith of Cro...ty, 15 miles W of the town of Cro...ty. Near it runs the river Conel, fa...us for producing pearls. Some linen ...n is manufactured here, and there is a ...mill in the neighbourhood. Lon. 4 23 ..., lat. 57 45 N.

DISAPPOINTMENT, CAPE, a cape of ... iſland of Southern Georgia, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 36 15 W, lat. 54 ... S.

DISMAL SWAMP, a marſhy tract, on ... coaſt of N Carolina, 50 miles long ... 30 broad. It occupies the whole ...ntry between Albemarle Sound and ...nlico Sound.

DISS, a town in Norfolk, with a mar... on Friday. It is ſeated on the river ...veney, on the ſide of a hill; and at ... W end of the town is a large muddy ..., abounding with eels. Here are ma...factures of ſailcloth, linen cloth, hoſe, ...ays. It is 19 miles S of Norwich, ... 92 NNE of London. Lon. 1 9 E, ... 52 25 N.

DIU, an iſland at the entrance of the gulf of Cambay, in the Deccan of Hindooſtan, three miles long and one broad. On it is a large fortified town of the ſame name, built of freeſtone and marble; and it contains ſome fine churches, erected by the Portugueſe, about the time they took poſſeſſion of the iſland in 1515. It is pretty large, and fortified by a high ſtone wall, well furniſhed with cannon. The trade of the town, once ſo important, is almoſt entirely removed to Surat. It is 180 miles W by S of Surat, and 200 NW of Bombay. Lon. 69 52 E, lat. 20 43 N.

DIXAN, the firſt town in Abyſſinia, on the ſide of Taranta. It is built on the top of a hill, exactly in the form of a ſugar-loaf; a deep valley ſurrounds it like a trench, and the road winds ſpirally up the hill till it ends among the houſes. The town is well peopled by Moors and Chriſtians, whoſe only trade is the ſelling of children. The Chriſtians bring ſuch as they have ſtolen in Abyſſinia to Dixan, where the Moors receive them, and carry them to a market at Maſuah, whence they are ſent to Arabia or India. The prieſts of the province of Tigre are openly concerned in this infamous traffic. Lon. 40 7 E, lat. 14 57 N.

DIXMUDE, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, which has been often taken. It was forced to ſurrender to the French in 1794. It is celebrated for its excellent butter; and is ſeated on the river Yperlee, 10 miles NW of Ypres. Lon. 2 57 E, lat. 51 2 N.

DIZIER, St. a conſiderable town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, ſeated on the Marne, where it begins to be navigable for boats, 15 miles SE of Vitri le-Francois. Lon. 4 54 E, lat. 48 35 N.

DNIEPER, anciently the Boriſthenes, a large river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the government of Smolenſko, and flowing in a ſoutherly direction, enters the Black Sea, between Cherſon and Oczakow. From its ſource to its mouth, it now flows entirely through the Ruſſian dominions; and through this whole courſe, of above 800 miles, its navigation is only once interrupted by a ſeries of cataracts, which begin below the mouth of the Samara, and continue for above 40 miles; but theſe may be paſſed in ſpring, without much hazard, even by loaded barks.

DNIESTER, a fine river which riſes in Galicia, in Auſtrian Poland, and taking a SE direction visits Choczun, dividing

Podolia from Moldavia; it then separates Beſſarabia from the Ruſſian government of Catharinenſlaf, and having watered Bender, falls into the Black Sea, between the mouths of the Dnieper and the Danube.

DOBELIN, a town of Courland 20 miles SW of Mittau. Lon. 23 35 E, lat. 56 28 N.

DOBRZIN, a town of Poland, in Maſovia, capital of a territory of the ſame name, ſeated on a rock near the Viſtula, 14 miles NW of Plockſko. Lon. 19 5 E, lat. 52 54 N.

DOCKUM, a town of the United Provinces, in W Frieſland, at the mouth of the river Ee, 10 miles NE of Lewarden. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 53 18 N.

DOEL, a town of Dutch Flanders, on the river Scheld, oppoſite Lillo, nine miles NW of Antwerp. Lon. 4 15 E, lat. 51 17 N.

DOESBURG, a town of the United Provinces, in Zutphen. It is ſeated on the Iſſel, 10 miles S of Zutphen. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 42 2 N.

DOGADO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the E by the gulf of Venice, on the S by Polefino, on the W by Paduano, and on the N by Treviſano. It comprehends many ſmall iſlands near it, called the LAGUNES OF VENICE.

DOL, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne. It is ſituate in a moraſs, five miles from the ſea, and 21 SE of St. Malo. Lon. 1 41 W, lat. 48 33 N.

DOLCE-AQUA, a town of Piedmont, capital of a marquiſate of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the Nervia, five miles N of Vintimiglia. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 43 58 N.

DOLCIGNO, a ſtrong town of Albania, with a biſhop's ſee, a good harbour, and a citadel. It is ſeated on the Drino, 10 miles SE of Antivari. Lon. 19 20 E, lat. 42 12 N.

DOLE, a town of France in the department of Jura, and late province of Franche Comte', ſeated on the river Doubs, 25 miles SW of Beſancon. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 47 6 N.

DOLEGELLY, a town in Merionethſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated on the river Avon, in a vale ſo called, and at the foot of the great rock Cader-Idris, which is extremely high. It has a good manufacture of Welſh cotton, and is 31 miles NW of Montgomery and 205 of London. Lon. 9 48 W, lat. 52 42 N.

DOLLART BAY, a large gulf, ſeparating E Frieſland, in Germany, from Groning one of the United Provinces.

DOMAZLIZE, a town of Bohemia in the circle of Pilſen. It was taken by the Swedes in 1541. It is ſeated on the rivulet Cadbuzz, 17 miles S Pilſen.

DOMFRONT, a town of France, now in the department of Orne, lately in the province of Normandy, ſeated on a ſteep mountain, which has a large cleft from the ſummit to the baſe, through which flows the little river Varenne. It is 8 miles NW of Alencon. Lon. 0 43 W lat. 48 38 N.

DOMINGO, ST. one of the richeſt iſlands in the W Indies, 400 miles in length and 75 in breadth. It was diſcovered by Columbus, in 1492, and is ſurrounded with craggy rocks and dangerous ſhoals. The heat to the N and SE would be inſupportable for ſix months of the year, if not qualified by the eaſterly winds, and frequent rains; but the latter ſoon ſpoil the fleſh, bread and fruits. It has a great many rivers, and mines of gold, talc, and cryſtal. The Spaniſh name of it, originally given by Columbus, is Hiſpanic. Since the French revolution this iſland has been deſolated by the moſt dreadful calamities. In 1791, a moſt alarming inſurrection of the negroes began in the French plantations. A ſcene of the moſt horrid cruelties enſued. In a little time no leſs than 100,000 negroes were in rebellion, and all the manufactories and plantations of more than half the northern province appeared as one general conflagration. The plains and mountains were filled with carnage and deluged with blood. In 17[illegible] the royaliſts of fort St. Jeremie invited the Engliſh to take poſſeſſion of that part of the iſland. They were obliged, however, partly on account of the diſorders which deſolated the iſland, and partly on account of that dreadful ſcourge, the yellow fever, to abandon this iſland altogether. By the peace concluded between France and Spain, the whole of this iſland has fallen into the hands of the French.

DOMINGO, ST. the capital of the Spaniſh part of the iſland of St. Domingo, with an archbiſhop's ſee, whoſe cathedral is a ſuperb ſtructure. It is ſeated on a large navigable river, diſtinct of acceſs, and has an excellent harbour. The town is built in the Spaniſh manner with a great ſquare in the middle of

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which are the cathedral and other ...buildings. From this square run the ...al ſtreets in a direct line, they being ...ſed by others at right angles, ſo that the ...of the town is almoſt ſquare. Lon. ...W, lat. 18 20 N.

DOMINICA, one of the windward Ca... iſlands, in the W Indies. It lies ...half-way between Guadaloupe and ...inico, and is near 28 miles in length ...in breadth. It was taken by the ...h in 1761, and confirmed to them ...e peace of 1763. The French took ...1778, but reſtored it in 1783; and ...they made an unſucceſsful attempt, ... the Frenchmen that landed were ...killed or taken priſoners. The ſoil ...n, and better adapted to the rearing ...coffee than ſugar; but the ſides ...e hills bear the fineſt trees in the ...ies, and the iſland is well ſupplied ...rivulets. The capital is Charlotte ...n, formerly Roſeau.

DOMINICA, one of the iſlands of the ...ific Ocean, called the Marqueſas. ...139 2 W, lat. 9 41 S.

DOMINO, ST. one of the Tremiti Iſ...s, in the gulf of Venice, 15 miles from ...oaſt of Naples.

DOMITZ, a town of Mecklenburg Sch...n, with a fort, ſeated at the confluence of the Elbe and Elve, 25 miles S of ...werin. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 53 15 N.

DOMMEL, a river of Brabant, which re...ves the Aa below Bois-le-Duc, and then ...into the Meuſe.

DOMO-D'OSSOLA, a town of Italy, in ...duchy of Milan, with a caſtle, ſeated on ...ſmall river Toſa, at the foot of the ...s, 16 miles N of Varallo.

DOMREMY-LA-PUCELLE, a village of ...ce, in the department of Meuſe and ...province of Barrois, remarkable for the ...h of Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans. ...ſeated on the Meuſe, five miles from ...Chateau.

DON, a large river that ſeparates Eu... from Aſia. It iſſues from lake St. ..., in the government of Moſcow, and ...s near Tcherkaſſe, into three ſtreams, ...fall into the ſea of Aſoph. This ...has ſo many windings, is in many ...to ſhallow, and abounds with ſuch ...rous ſhoals, as to be ſcarcely navi... except in the ſpring, on the melting ...the ſnows; and its mouths alſo are ſo ...ed up with land, that only flat-bottom... except in the ſame ſeaſon, can paſs ...the ſea of Aſoph.

DON, a river of Scotland, which riſes in ...deenſhire, joins the Urie Water at In...ry, and paſſing by Kintore, falls into the German Ocean at Aberdeen, within two miles of the mouth of the Dee. Upon both of theſe rivers is an excellent ſalmon fiſhery.

DON, a river in Yorkſhire, which waters Sheffield, Rotherham, and Doncaſter, and joins the Aire, near its termination with the Ouſe

DONAWERT, a ſtrong town of Germany, on the frontiers of Suabia, ſubject to the duke of Bavaria. It is ſeated on the N ſide of the Danube, 25 miles N of Augſburg. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 48 52 N.

DONCASTER, a corporate town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the river Don, and has a caſtle, now in ruins. It is large and well built, and governed by a mayor. It was noted for knitting worſted ſtockings, but that article of trade is now on the decline. It is 37 miles S of York, and 160 N by W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 53 33 N.

DONCHERRY, a handſome town of France, in the department of Ardennes and late province of Champagne, ſeated on the Meuſe, three miles from Sedan. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 49 42 N.

DONEGAL, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, 68 miles in length, and 44 in breadth; bounded on the E by Londonderry and Tyrone, on the W and N by the ocean, and on the S by Fermanagh and the bay of Donegal. It contains 40 pariſhes, and before the Iriſh Union ſent 12 members to the Iriſh parliament. It is, in general, a champaign country, and abounds with harbours.

DONEGAL, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated on the bay of Donegal, 10 miles N of Ballyſhannon. Lon. 7 47 W, lat. 54 42 N.

DONESCHINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furſtenburgh. It is the chief reſidence of the prince of Fuſtenburgh, in the court-yard of whoſe palace the Danube takes its riſe. Some ſmall ſprings bubbling from the ground, form a baſon of clear water, about 30 feet ſquare. From this iſſues the Danube, which is here only a little brook; and though the ſmall rivers Bribach and Brege, uniting below the town, are far more conſiderable than this ſtream, which flows into them ſoon after their junction, yet has this alone the honour of being called the ſource of the Danube.

DONGALA, or DANCALA, a town of Nubia, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Nile, among mountains, 150 miles N of Sennar. Lon. 30 35 E, lat. 21 0 N.

DONZY, a town of France, in the department of Nievre, and late territory of

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Nivernois, 22 miles N of Nevers. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 47 22 N.

DOOAB, or DOABAH, a tract of land in Hindooſtan Proper, occupying all the flat country between the Ganges and the N mountains, as well as the principal part of that tract lying between the Ganges and Jumnah. It is ſo named by way of eminence; the word ſignifying a tract of land formed by the approximation of two rivers. The principal part of it is ſubject to the nabob of Oude.

DOON, LOCH, a lake of Ayrſhire, in the SE part of Kyle, ſix miles in length, and of conſiderable breadth. On an iſland in this lake ſtands Balloch Caſtle.

DOON, a river of Scotland, which iſſuing from Loch Doon, runs NW, divides the diſtrict of Kyle from Carrick, the ſouthern diviſion of Ayrſhire, and falls into the frith of Clyde.

DORAT, a town of France, now in the department of Upper Vienne, lately in the territory of Limoſin, ſeated on the Abrax, near its confluence with the Sevre, 25 miles N of Limoges. Lon. 1 24 E, lat. 46 12 N.

DORCHESTER, the county-town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is a town of great antiquity, was formerly a city, and much larger, the ruins of the walls being ſtill to be ſeen in ſome places. It has three churches, ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. The ſtreets are broad and paved and a fine terrace-walk, planted with trees, almoſt ſurrounds the town. It has no manufactures, but is famous for excellent ale. At a mile's diſtance ſtands Maiden Caſtle, with intrenchments thrown up in the time of the Romans. It gives the title of earl to the family of Damer, and is ſeated on the river Frome, on a Roman road, eight miles N of Weymouth, and 120 W by S of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 50 42 N.

DORCHESTER, a town in Oxfordſhire, which was a ſtation of the Romans, and ruined in the wars with the Danes. It was the ſee of a biſhop 500 years till 1086 when William the conqueror tranſlated it to Lincoln. It gives the title of baron to the family of Carleton, and is ſeated on the Tame, 10 miles SE of Oxford, and 49 WNW of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 51 39 N.

DORDOGNE, a department of France, which includes the late province of Perigord.

DORN, a village in a detached part of Worceſterſhire, three miles SE of Camden in Glouceſterſhire, where have been found abundance of Roman and Britiſh coins.

DORNOCH, a royal borough, the county-town of Sutherlandſhire, at the entrance of a frith of the ſame name, over which it has a ferry to Tain. Part of the cathedral ſerves for the pariſh church; the other part is in ruins. It is a ſmall place and half in ruins, but was the reſidence of the biſhops of Caithneſs. It is 40 miles NE of Inverneſs. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 57 52 N.

DORPT, or DORPAT, a town of Livonia, on the Ember, between the lakes Wofero and Pepas, 60 miles S of Narva. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 58 18 N.

DORSETSHIRE, a county of England bounded on the ſouth by the Engliſh channel, on the north by Somerſetſhire and Wiltſhire, on the eaſt by Hampſhire, and on the weſt by Devonſhire and ſome part of Somerſetſhire. It is between 40 and 50 miles long from Eaſt to Weſt, and 34 broad from ſouth to north, and contains 34 hundreds, 22 market-towns, and 248 pariſhes. This county enjoys a mild, pleaſant, and wholeſome air, and a deep, rich, and fertile ſoil, finely diverſified. Towards the north it is level; under the high lands that divide it from Somerſetſhire, where there are fine arable grounds that will yield large crops of different kinds of grain. But on the ſouth, from the borders of Hampſhire by the ſea-coaſt, for an extent of almoſt 20 miles in length, and, in ſome places four or five in breadth, is an heathy common, which renders this country leſs populous than it otherwiſe would be. From eaſt to weſt run a ridge of hills called the Downs, abounding with ſweet and ſhort herbage, which nouriſhes a vaſt number of ſheep, equally eſteemed for their fleſh and fine wool. The country is alſo very plentifully watered; and in all reſpects ſo well adapted both for pleaſure and profit, that it was diſtinguiſhed by the Romans above all others. This county yields many and very valuable commodities. The quarries of Purbeck and Portland ſupply ſtones of different qualities ſuited to various uſes, and in prodigious quantities, together with ſome very rich and beautiful marble. The fine tobacco-pipe clay in England is alſo found in this county. Madder, hemp, and flax, alſo thrive in many places, alſo all ſorts of all ſorts. The principal rivers are the Stour and Frome. Here is plenty of poultry of all ſorts, ſwans, wood-

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...ants, partridges, fieldfares, &c. It ...inguished for its woollen manu...es, and its fine ale and beer. ...hester is the capital. See PORTLAND ... PURBECK.

DORT, or DORDRECHT, a city in Hol... famous for a protestant synod held ...618, which condemned the tenets of ...inius. It is seated on an island ...e Meuse, opposite that of Yffelmond. ...as detached from the mainland in ...1 by a flood occasioned by the brea... down of the dyke, which overwhelm...e villages and about 100,000 persons. ...1457, this city was almost entirely ...oyed by fire. It was taken by the ...ch in January 1795. It is 10 miles ...of Rotterdam. Don. 4 48 E, lat. 51 ... N.

DORTMUND, a strong imperial town ... Westphalia, in the county of Marck, ...ed on the Emster, 35 miles NE of ...gne. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 51 26 N.

DOUAY, a city of France, in the de...ment of the North and late French ...nders. It is seated on the river ...pe in a very pleasant and fertile coun... The town is large and populous and ...tingly well fortified. You enter it ...x gates, and the streets, from each ...ee gates, lead to the market-place. ...as a fine arsenal, a foundry for can..., a military school, a citadel, and ... famous colleges. The great square ...the centre of the city, and the prin...l church, are worthy of notice. It ... taken by the French in 1712, after ... suspension of arms between Great ... in, and France. It is seated on the ... Scarpe, whence there is a canal to ... Deule, 15 miles NW of Cambray. ... 3 10 E, lat. 50 22 N.

DOUBS, a department of France, in...ing part of the late province of Franche ...té.

DOUE, a small town of France, in the ...rtment of Maine and Loire and late ...ce of Anjou. It has one of the ...fountains in France; and near it is ...ait Roman amphitheatre, cut out of ...lid rock. It is nine miles SW of ...ur.

DOVE, a river in Derbyshire, which ... the Peak parts, the county from ...rdshire, and falls into the Trent, ... miles N of Burton. The Stafford... canal is carried over this river in an ...duct of 23 arches.

DOVEDALE, one of the most romantic ... in Derbyshire, in the neighbourhood ...ilsborn. Here the river Dove runs in ...ain between precipitous rocks.

DOVER, a seaport of England in the county of Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, who are styled Barons of the cinque ports of which Dover is the chief. It is situate between two high cliffs, on one of which is an ancient castle, E from the town. It was repaired in 1756, and there are barracks in it for 3000 men. The town was once walled round, and had ten gates, but there now remain only three, and those much out of repair; also seven churches, which are now reduced to two in the town and one in the castle; and it was formerly deemed the key of the island. It is the station of the packet-boats that, in time of peace, pass between Dover and Calais, from which it is distant only 21 miles. The harbour is made by a gap in the cliffs, whose height is truly sublime. Hence, in fine weather, is a prospect of the coast of France. Dover is 15 miles SE of Canterbury and 72 of London. Lon. 1 23 E, lat. 51 8 N.

DOVER, a town of the county of Kent, and state of Delaware, in N America. It is the seat of the government, and stands on Jones' Creek, a few miles from Delaware Bay, and consists of about 100 houses chiefly of brick. Four streets intersect each other at right angles, in the centre of the town, whose incidencies form a spacious parade, on the E side of which is an elegant statehouse of brick. The town has a lively appearance, and drives a considerable trade with Philadelphia. Wheat is the principal article of export. It is 26 miles S by W of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 30 W, lat. 39 10 N.

DOUERO, or DOURO, a river of Spain, which rises in Old Castile, in the mountains of Urbion. It runs W by several towns, and crossing Portugal, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, near Oporto.

DOUGLAS, a town in Lanerkshire, on a river of the same name that falls into the Clyde; above Lanerk. Here is Douglas Castle, for many ages the residence of the second family in Scotland. A modern building has been erected on the same site, in imitation of the ancient castle. It is 37 miles SW of Edinburgh.

DOUGLAS, a seaport of the Isle of Man, nearly at the same distance from the English, Scotch, and Irish shores, and the best harbour in the island. It is defended by an impregnable fort. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 54 12 N.

DOUGLAS, CAPE, a lofty promontory on the W coast of America, within the entrance of Cook's River. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1778. Its sum-

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mit appears above the clouds, forming two very high mountains. Lon. 153 30 W, lat. 58 56 N.

DOURAC, a town of Perſia near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, remarkable for the reed of which they make pens. Lon. 56 57 E, lat. 32 15 N.

DOURDAN, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oiſe and late province of the Iſle of France, with a manufacture of ſilk and worſted ſtockings. It is ſeated on the Orge, 25 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 48 35 N.

DOURLACH, a town of Suabia, capital of Baden-Dourlach. The inhabitants are proteſtants. It is ſeated on the Gieſſen, 12 miles S of Philipſburg. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 49 2 N.

DOULENS, or DOURLENS, a town of France, now in the department of Somme lately in the province of Picardy, with two citadels. It is ſeated on the Autie, 15 miles N of Amiens. Lon. 2 23 E, lat. 50 10 N.

DOWLATABAD, formerly called Amednagur, a province of the Deccan of Hindooſtan. It is bounded on the N by Candeiſh and Malwa, on the W by the Gauts, on the S by Viſiapour and Golconda, and on the E by Berar. Aurungabad is the capital.

DOWLATABAD, a fortreſs in the Deccan of Hindooſtan, 15 miles NW of Aurungabad. Near it are the pagodas of Elora, moſt of which are cut out of the natural rock. Lon. 76 0 E, lat. 19 55 N.

DOWN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, 42 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; bounded on the E by the Iriſh Sea, on the W by Armagh, on the NW by Antrim, and on the S by Carlingford Bay and the ocean. It contains 72 pariſhes, and before the Iriſh union ſent 14 members to the Iriſh parliament. This county is rough and full of hills, and yet the air is temperate and healthy. The ſoil naturally produces wood, unleſs conſtantly kept open and ploughed; and the low grounds degenerate into bogs and moſs, where the drains are neglected. But by the induſtry of the inhabitants it produces good crops of corn, particularly oats; and, where marl is found, barley.

DOWN, the capital of the county of Down, in Ireland. It is a borough and market-town, ſeated on the river Newry, ſeven miles W of Stranford Bay. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 54 29 N.

DOWNS, a road on the E coaſt of K between the N and S Foreland. It famous rendezvous for ſhipping. GODWIN SANDS.

DOWNHAM, a town in Norfolk, w a market on Saturday. It is ſeate the Ouſe, on which there is a b and noted for the prodigious quan butter that is brought hither and ſe London, and known there by the n of Cambridge butter. It is 35 miles of Cambridge, and 86 N by E of Lon Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 52 40 N.

DOWNTON, a borough in Wilts, w a market on Friday. It is governed a mayor, ſends two members to pa ment, and is ſeated on the Avon, ſix m SE of Sailiſbury, and 84 WSW of L don. Lon. 1 36 W lat. 51 0 N.

DRAGUIGNAN, a town of France, the department of Var and late prov of Provence, 10 miles NW of Fre Lon 6 35 E, lat. 43 31 N.

DRAVE, a conſiderable river of G many, which riſes in the Tirol, runs ac Carinthia and entering Stiria continu courſe by Marpurg: then it runs a the confines of Sclavonia and Lower H gary, paſſes by Eſſeck, and a little falls into the Danube.

DRAYTON, a town in Shropſhire, w a market on Wedneſday, ſeated on river Torn, which ſeparates this co from Staffordſhire. It is 17 miles N Shrewſbury, and 154 NW of Lon Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 52 54 N.

DRENTELBURG, a town of Germ in the principality of Heſſe. Lon. 8 5 lat. 51 23 N.

DRESDEN, the capital city of the torate of Saxony in Germany. It is on the river Elbe, which divides it two parts. One part is called Old D den, and the other the New Town, in German language New Stadt. The joined together by a ſtone bridge, ſupp by 19 piers, 630 paces in length. has a caſtle, a univerſity, and a nificent church for the Roman ca and the principal church for the P ants; that of the Holy Croſs, is a noble ſtructure. It is ſurrounded ſtrong and handſome fortifications; contains, according to the lateſt counts 110,000 inhabitants. All buildings of this city are conſtructed ſquare free ſtone, and are almoſt the ſame height. They have ſtone the neighbourhood of Pirna, about miles from this city, which is br brought down the Elbe. In general houſes are high and ſtrong; the ſt

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straight, well paved, clean, well illuminated in the night; and are large squares, disposed in such a manner, that Dresden may pass for one of the handsomest cities in the world. The elector's palace is a magnificent structure, and abounds in many valuable curiosities both of nature and art. The collection of pictures is reckoned one of the finest that exists, and is valued at 500,000l. This city was taken by the king of Prussia in 1745, but was soon restored: and again taken by him in 1756, but retaken in 1759. It is 115 miles NW of Prague. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 51 0 N.

DREUX, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce. It has a considerable manufacture in cloth for the army, and is seated on the river Blaise, at the foot of a mountain, 48 miles W of Paris. Lon. 1 E, lat. 48 44 N.

DRIESSEN, a strong town of Germany, in the new marche of Brandenburg, with a new fort, on the river Warta, 20 miles NW of Landsperg. Lon. 15 43 E, lat. 52 N.

DRINAWARD, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia. It stands on a small island formed by the Drino, on the confines of Bosnia.

DRINO, a river of Turkey in Europe, which has its source in the frontiers of Albania, and falls into a bay of the same name in the gulf of Venice.

DRINO, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in a bay of the same name, in the gulf of Venice, 50 miles SE of Ragusa. Lon. 10 E, lat. 42 48 N.

DROGHEDA, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Louth. It is a large place, and well inhabited, having an excellent harbour. It is seated on the Boyne, five miles W of the Irish Sea, and 30 N of Dublin. Lon. 6 1 W, lat. 53 N.

DROITWICH, a borough in Worcestershire, with a market on Friday, noted for excellent white salt made from the salt springs in its neighbourhood. It is seated on the Salwarp, six miles ENE of Worcester, and 118 WNW of London. Lon. 1 W, lat. 52 15 N.

DROME, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny.

DROMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down. It is a very ancient city, and the seat of a bishopric. The cathedral is small, but the episcopal palace is handsome and convenient. It is seated on the Laggan, 15 miles SW of Belfast. Lon. 6 8 E, lat. 54 25 N.

DRONERO, a town of Piedmont, seated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Macra, over which is a bridge of prodigious height.

DRONFIELD, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Thursday, and a free-school. It is so resorted to, on account of its wholesome air, that it abounds with gentry and handsome buildings. It is 28 miles N of Derby, and 155 NNW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 53 18 N.

DRONTHEIM, a province of Norway, bounded on the W by the ocean, on the N by the government of Wardhuys, on the S by that of Bergen, and on the E by Sweden, from which it is separated by high mountains. It is but thin of people.

DRONTHEIM, a city of Norway, capital of a government of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a good harbour. It carries on a great trade; is almost surrounded by the sea and the river Piddet; and is 270 miles NW of Stockholm. Lon. 11 9 E, lat. 63 26 N.

DROWNED LANDS, a valuable tract of about 50,000 acres, in the state of New York, on the N side of the mountains, in Orange County. The waters, which descend from the surrounding hills, being slowly discharged by the river Walkill, cover these vast meadows every winter, and render them extremely fertile.

DRUMBOTE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, eight miles W of Dundalk. Lon. 6 31 W, lat. 54 10 N.

DRUMLANRIG, a town in Dumfriesshire, in the district of Nithsdale; remarkable for a wood of oak six miles in length. Here is a noble seat of the duke of Queensberry, skreened by woody hills, and adorned with beautiful gardens. Drumlanrig is seated on the river Nith, 13 miles N of Dumfries. Lon. 3 31 W, lat 55 25 N.

DRUSENHEIM, a fortified town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace. It is seated on the river Moter, near the Rhine, five miles SE of Haguenau.

DRUSES, a people of Syria, on the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus. They are warlike, inured to labour, are great enemies of the Turks, and have their particular princes, called Emirs.

DUBLIN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 27 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E by

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the Irish Sea, on the N by East Meath and the Irish Sea, on the W by East Meath and Kildare, and on the S by Wicklow. Before the Union it sent 10 members to the Irish parliament.

DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, in a county of the same name, with a bishop's see; seated on the Liffey, in view of the Irish Sea on the E. Its form is that of a square, two miles and a half in extent on each side, and it contains about 22,000 houses, whose inhabitants are estimated at 156,000. With respect to its streets, Dublin bears a near resemblance to London; some of the old streets were formerly narrow, but great improvements have been lately made, in regard both to convenience and embellishment, and the new streets are wide and commodious, the houses lofty, uniform, and elegant. Among these, on the north side of the river, are Gardiner's row, north Great George's street, Cranby-row, Cavendish-row, and Palace-row; the last three form a superb square, having the garden of the lying-in-hospital in the centre; the old wall that encompassed the garden has been lately taken down; there is now a full view of this delightful spot, surrounded with iron palisades, and upward of 100 globes with double burners disposed at equal distances, which, added to the globes from the surrounding houses, have a most brilliant effect. Among the new streets and buildings on the south side of the river, those wherein persons of distinction reside, lie chiefly to the eastward of the college and Stephen's green; which last, though it does not rank with the new buildings, possesses much grandeur and elegance, being one of the largest squares in Europe: it is an English mile in circumference, surrounded by a gravel walk planted on each side with trees; within this walk is a smooth level meadow, having in the centre an equestrian statue of the late king: there are several fine edifices, though almost all differing in the stile of their architecture. There are several magnificent squares, some of which are newly built. Among the principal public buildings are the Castle (the residence of the viceroy) the Parliament House, Trinity College, the Royal Exchange, the Custom-house, the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham for invalids, and Essex bridge, one of the five bridges over the Liffey, which being banked in through the whole length of the town, exhibits spacious and beautiful quays, where vessels below the bridge load and unload before the merchants doors and warehouses: it is navigable as far as Essex-bridge. This bridge was first built in 1681, and took its name from the unfortunate earl of Essex, then viceroy of Ireland. It was taken down in 1753, and rebuilt in an elegant form, after the model of Westminster bridge, but much better proportioned, and on a more secure foundation. It has five arches, the buttresses between which support semicircular niches that project from the parapet; there are half-niches between these niches, and continued to the ends of the bridge which is commodiously flagged for foot passages; the whole constructed with hewn stone in a very fine taste. There are four bridges besides this over the river. This city has 2 cathedrals, 18 parish churches, 2 chapels of ease, 15 Roman-catholic chapels, 6 meeting-houses for presbyterians, 1 for anabaptists, 4 for methodists, 2 for quakers, a church for French Calvinists, a Danish, a Dutch church, and a Jewish synagogue. Christ-church, or the Holy Trinity, built in 1038 by Donat bishop of Dublin, is a venerable Gothic pile; and its present appearance evinces its antiquity. St. Patrick's cathedral is also a fine Gothic structure; it stands on the east side of Patrick street; the monuments here are more numerous than in Christ-church; and the steeple is the highest in the city. St. Werburgh's church was originally built in a very early age. In 1301, when a great part of the city was consumed by an accidental fire, this church suffered in the conflagration: it was burnt a second time in 1754, and repaired in its present beautiful form in 1759. The front and steeple are admired for their elegance, lightness, and symmetry: the spire is a fine octagon supported by eight pillars; and a gilt ball terminates the whole, being 160 feet high from the ground. The House of Commons was destroyed by fire in 1792, but is now rebuilt. The harbour is choked up by two banks of sand, upon which at low water there is not above 17 feet; which prevents vessels of large burden from going over the bar; a defect which will be remedied, no doubt, by some fine projected improvements. A canal has been made from the Liffey, which communicates with the Shannon near Clonfert. Dublin is 60 miles W of Holyhead, in Wales, and 260 NW of London. Lon. 6 6 W, Lat. 53 21 N.

DUCK CREEK, a town of N America in the state of Delaware. It carries on a considerable trade with Philadelphia; and is 12 miles NW of Dover.

DUDLEY, a town in Worcestershire with a market on Saturday, and a great manufacture of nails and other iron-ware

...s a church at each end of the long-...treet. It is 10 miles NW of Birming-...m and 120 of London. Lon. 2 0 W, ...52 53 N.

DUERSTADE. See WICK-DE-DUER-STADE.

DUINS, or DOINO, a seaport of Ger-...y, in the duchy of Carniola, eight ...s NW of Trieft. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. ...45 N.

DUISBURG, a town of Weftphalia, in ...e duchy of Cleves, with a univerfity; ...ed on the Roer, near the Rhine, 12 ...s N of Duffeldorf. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. ...28 N.

DUITZ, or DUYTZ, a town of Weft-...a, on the E fide of the Rhine, oppo-...Cologne. It is chiefly inhabited by ...s.

DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND, an iſland ...the S Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by ...modore Byron in 1765, lying N of ...Friendly Iſlands. The ground was ...ed by land-crabs, but no other ...al was ſeen. Lon. 172 30 W, lat. ...S.

DUKE of YORK'S ISLAND, an iſland ...n S Pacific Ocean, about 10 miles ...lying between lord Howe's Group ...the SE point of New Ireland. The ...es go entirely naked; are ſtout, well ...e, and of a light copper colour. This ...is a perfect garden, and produces, ...nut, mangoes, bread-fruit, and guavas. ...are alſo dogs, hogs, poultry, and ſome ...s. The nutmeg was ſeen by captain ...er, who anchored in Port Hunter Bay, ...s iſland, in May, 1791. Lon. 152 42 ...4 7 S.

DULAS, a village on the NE ſide of the ...f Angleſey, much frequented on ac-...t of the corn and butter trade; and ...rm-aſhes.

DULDERSTADT, a town of Germany, ...e duchy of Brunſwick. It is ſeated ...e river Whipper, 15 miles E of Got-...n, and 130 NE of Mentz. Lon. 10 ..., lat. 51 28 N.

DULMEN, a town of Weſtphalia, in the ...ric of Munſter, 18 miles SW of ...ſter. Lon. 7 4 W, lat. 51 47 N.

DULVERTON, a town in Somerſetſhire, ...a market on Saturday, ſeated on a ...k of the Ex, 24 miles E of Barnſtaple, ...54 W by S of London. Lon. 3 30 ...t. 51 3 N.

DULWICH, a village in Surry, five miles ...London.

DUMBARTON, a borough, the capital ...Dumbartonſhire, ſeated at the confluence of the Leven and Clyde, with a ſtone ...ge over the former. Its principal manufacture is glaſs; but many of the young women are employed in the print-fields on the banks of the Leven. Dumbarton Caſtle, in which a garriſon is ſtill kept, is a ſtrong place; and in ancient times, was deemed impregnable: it is a vaſt rock ſteep on every ſide, riſing out of a plain to the height of 500 feet, and unconnected with any high ground for the ſpace of a mile. It is almoſt ſurrounded by the Leven and the Clyde. Dumbarton is 15 miles WNW of Glaſgow. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 56 0 N.

DUMBARTONSHIRE or LENOX, runs far North among a cluſter of hills, and is bounded on the S by the Firth and river of Clyde; on the E by Lanerkſhire and Stirlingſhire; on the NE by Perthſhire and the Grampian-hills; and on the W by Argyleſhire and Loch Long. It is above 20 miles broad from E to W, and about 40 long from N to S. That part which lies to the E is very fruitful in corn, the other parts being hilly, feed vaſt flocks of ſheep.

DUMBLANE, a village in Perthſhire, remarkable for a battle, called the battle of Sheriff-muir, between the duke of Argyle and the rebel earl of Mar, in 1715. At the upper end of the village is a ruinous cathedral. It is 30 miles NW of Edinburgh.

DUMFERMLINE, a borough in Fifeſhire, which is a conſiderable manufacturing town, and has a good trade in linen goods, particularly diapers. Here was a magnificent abbey and palace, where the princeſs Elizabeth, from whom the preſent royal family are deſcended, was born. Adjoining to this was a magnificent abbey, part of the remains of which now ſerve for a church. In this place were buried Malcolm and his queen, and ſeveral kings of Scotland. It is 15 miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 27 W, lat, 56 5 N.

DUMFRIES, a town of Virginia, on the river Potomac.

DUMFRIES, a royal borough of Scotland, capital of Dumfrieſſhire, pleaſantly ſeated between two hills, on the river Nith. It is a regular well-built town, eight miles N of Solway Frith, and 30 WNW of Carliſle. Lon. 3 29 W, lat. 55 12 N.

DUMFRIES, a county of Scotland, which includes Annandale and Niddiſdale; it is bounded on the N by part of Airſhire, Lanerkſhire, Peeblesſhire, and Selkirkſhire; on the W by Selkirkſhire and Roxburghſhire; on the S by the Solway Firth; and on the W by the counties of Air and Kircudbright; extending about 50 miles

length and 30 in breadth. Euſtale is the moſt eaſtern diviſion, and divided from Annandale, by Eſkdale. Annandale lies on the banks of the river Annan which runs through the middle of the county and falls into the Solway-Firth, after a courſe of 27 miles. This diviſion is a ſtewarty, abounding with paſture and pleaſant woods, is about 27 miles long, and 14 broad. Niddiſdale or Nithdale receives its name from the river Nid, that paſſes through it and runs into the Solway Firth; this is the weſtern diviſion, abounds in paſtures and arable lands, produces abundance of corn, and ſome woods and foreſts; gold has been found in ſome of its brooks after great rains. Its chief rivers are, the Eſk, Annan, and Nid. Its chief towns are, Annan and Dumfries.

DUNAMOND, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga. It is ſituated near the mouth of the Dwina, 15 miles NW of Riga.

DUNBAR, a royal borough in Haddingtonſhire, ſeated near the German Ocean. It has a good harbour, formerly defended by a caſtle. Under the rock, on which the caſtle ſtands, are two natural arches, through which the tide flows; and between the harbour and the caſtle is a ſtratum of vaſt baſaltic columns. Dunbar is remarkable for the defeat of John Baliol's army by earl Warrenne, in 1296, and for a victory gained by Cromwell over the Scots, in 1650. It is 25 miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 56 12 N.

DUNCANNON, a fortreſs and town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, ſeated on the river Roſs, ſix miles E of Waterford. Lon. 6 46 W, lat. 54 12 N.

DUNDALK, a ſeaport of Ireland, in the county of Louth, on a bay of the ſame name, 20 miles NNW of Drogheda. Lon. 6 17 W, lat. 52 16 N.

DUNDEE, a royal borough in Angusſhire, with an excellent harbour. Its ſituation for commerce is very advantageous. Trading veſſels of the largeſt burden can get into the harbour; and on the quay there are three very convenient and handſome warehouſes built in 1756, as well as good room for ſhip-building, which is carried on to a large extent. The houſes are built of ſtone, generally three or four ſtories high. The market-place or high ſtreet in the middle of the town is a very ſpacious oblong ſquare, 360 feet long and 100 feet broad; from whence branch out the four principal ſtreets, which with a number of leſſer ones are all paved in the beſt manner. On the ſouth ſide of the market-place ſtands the town-houſe: an elegant ſtructure, with a very handſome front, pa... ...zas below, and a neat ſpire over it 140 ... high. This building was finiſhed in t... year 1734, and contains the guild-h... the court room, a very neat maſon-lod... the bank, vaulted repoſitories for the ... cords, and the common priſon, which ... in the upper ſtory, and does honour to ... taſte and humanity of the magiſtrates, u... der whoſe auſpices it was conſtructed, h... ing well aired commodious rooms, at t... ſame time very ſtrong and ſecure. Th... priſon is 20 feet by 12, and 7 feet 2... half high, well arched above and bel... Dundee, beſides St. Andrew's church, h... four other churches, and five miniſters ... the legal eſtabliſhment. The old chur... in which were originally four places of w... ſhip when entire, had been a very mag... cent building, with a large ſquare Go... tower or ſteeple 186 feet high, on the w... end of the church. This building was ... the form of a croſs, erected by David E... of Huntingdon, brother to William I. ... Scotland. This he did on his return fr... the third cruſade, anno 1189, in gratit... for his deliverance from ſeveral immin... dangers, and particularly from ſhipwre... by which he had nearly periſhed w... in ſight of this town. The principal ... ſtaple manufactures are oſnaburghs, ... cloth, of which in 1788 were manufac... ed to the value of 112,587l.; this ma... facture has ſince the commencement of ... preſent war increaſed to an enormous ... tent. A manufacture of cotton has ... wiſe been eſtabliſhed, which has been ca... ried on with conſiderable ſucceſs for ſe... years paſt. The Dundee coloured thre... have been juſtly eſteemed; indeed it w... here that coloured threads firſt made ... figure among the articles of trade in S... land. A ſugar-houſe was alſo erected h... but has been given up, as likewiſe a h... glaſs-houſe, which was carried on for ſe... years. The ſalmon-fiſhing in Tay is ... much conſequence, and the town is ge... rally well ſupplied with fiſh of vari... kinds. The population in 1788 amoun... to nearly 20,000, but the inhabitants ha... increaſed to 23 or 24,000. It is ſeated ... the N ſide of the frith of Tay, 12 m... from its mouth, 40 NE of Edinburgh, ... E of Perth, and 14 NW of St. Andrew... Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 56 30 N.

DUNEBURG, a town of Livonia, on ... Dwina, 90 miles SE of Riga. Lon. 2... E, lat. 56 8 N.

DUNGANNON, a town of Ireland, ... the county of Tyrone, 12 miles NNW ... Armagh. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 54 38 ...

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DUNGARVON, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, seated on Dungarvon Bay, 22 miles SW of Waterford. Lon. 7 29 W, lat. 52 6 N.

DUNGENESS, a cape on the coast of Kent, eight miles S by W of Romney. Lon. 0 59 E, lat. 50 52 N.

DUNKELD, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Perth, seated on the north side of the river Tay, in a situation truly romantic, under and among very high, and almost inaccessible crags, part naked, and part wooded. Its romantic situation, and the benefit of drinking goats whey, render this place the resort of much genteel company in summer. It is the market town of the Highlands on that side, and carries on a manufacture of linen. The duke of Athol has a fine seat here, skreened by the Grampian mountains. His Grace's seat is a modern building, and not large, with pleasant walks and policies, and near it is a fine cascade on the water of Bran, which in its descent from the western hills forms an astonishing fall of 150 feet, called the Rumbling Brig, from a narrow bridge made by the fall of two rocks across the stream. There are also the ruins of a cathedral, part of which ancient structure is now the parish church. Dunkeld is 12 miles north of Perth. Lon. 3 36 W, lat. 56 30 N.

DUNKIRK, a considerable seaport of France, in the department of the North and late French Flanders. It was taken from the Spaniards by the English and Dutch in 1658, and put into the hands of the English, but sold to the French by Charles II, in 1662. Lewis XIV. made it one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom; but all the vast and expensive works were demolished, and the basins filled up in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The French afterwards resumed the works; but they were ordered to be demolished by the peace of 1763. By the peace of 1783, the commissary was withdrawn, and the French were left to resume the works. This place was besieged by the English in 1793, but they were forced to retire with loss. It is 22 miles SW of Ostend. Lon. 2 22 E, lat. 51 2 N.

DUN-LE-ROI, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, 20 miles S of Bourges. Lon. 2 29 E, lat. 46 45 N.

DUNLOP, a village in Ayrshire, in the district of Cunningham, celebrated for rich delicate cheese.

DUNMOW, GREAT, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of bays. It is 13 miles N of Chelmsford, and 46 NE of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 51 54 N.

DUNMOW, LITTLE, a village in Essex, adjoining to Great Dunmow.

DUNNINGTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, 27 miles SE of Lincoln, and 111 N of London. Lon. 0 7 W, lat. 52 55 N.

DUNNOSE, a cape, on the S side of the Isle of Wight. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 50 33 N.

DUNOTER, a magnificent castle of Scotland, in the county of Mearns, seated on a high rock which advances into the sea. It is strong both by nature and art, and defended by thick walls and towers. Here have been dug up, some Roman inscriptions which have been since placed in the castle or palace by the earl marshal Keith, to whom the castle belonged. It is 12 miles S of Aberdeen. Lon. 1 47 W, lat. 56 57 N.

DUNSE, a town in Berwickshire, situate between the forks of the rivers Blackadder and Whiteadder, in a rich and fertile country, 12 miles W of Berwick upon Tweed. Lon. 2 5 W, lat 55 46 N.

DUNSTABLE, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a dry chalky hill, and has four streets which regard the four cardinal points. The church is the remainder of a priory, and opposite to it is a farmhouse, once a royal palace. Dunstable is famous for elegant baskets, &c. made of straw, which are even an article of exportation. It is 34 miles NW of London. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 51 59 N.

DUNSTAFFNAGE, a venerable castle, near Loch Etive, in Argyleshire, formerly a royal palace, and afterward the seat of the lord of the isles.

DUNSTER, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Friday, and a harbour on the Bristol Channel. It is 20 miles NW of Taunton, and 158 W of London. Lon. 3 41 W, lat. 51 13 N.

DUNWICH, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated at the top of a loose cliff, and was formerly a bishop's see, but it is now only the remains of a town, all but two parishes, being swallowed up by the sea. It sends two members to parliament, and is 24 miles S of Yarmouth, and 99 N of London. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 52 21 N.

DUQUELA, a province of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco about 75 miles in length and 85 in breadth. It abounds in corn and cattle.

DURAMPOUR, a town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in the province of Guzarat,

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96 miles NNE of Bombay. Lon. 73 14 E, lat. 20 32 N.

DURANCE, a river of France, which rises near Briancon, and watering Embrun, Tallard, Sisteron, Monosque, and Cavaillon, falls into the Rhone, below Avignon.

DURANGO, a populous town of Spain, in Biscay, 14 miles SE of Bilboa. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 43 18 N.

DURANGO, a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, with a bishop's see, and good salt-works, in a fertile country. Lon. 105 0 W, lat. 24 50 N.

DURAZZO, a village of Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It has a ruined fortress, and a good harbour on the gulf of Venice, 50 miles N of Valona. Lon. 19 19 E, lat. 41 54 N.

DURBY, a town of French Luxemburg, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Outre, 20 miles S of Liege. Lon. 5 28 E, lat. 58 18 N.

DURCKEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 12 miles NE of Neustadt. Lon. 8 21 E, lat. 49 26 N.

DUREN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, on the river Roer, 12 miles S of Juliers. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 50 44 N.

DURHAM, a county of England, called the bishopric of Durham, bounded on the N by Northumberland, on the E by the German Ocean, on the S and SW by Yorkshire, and on the W by Westmorland and Cumberland. It extends 37 miles from N to S, and 47 from E to W; contains one city, seven market-towns, and 113 parishes; and sends four members to parliament. The air is wholesome, and though very sharp in the western parts, is milder towards the sea, whose warm vapours mitigate the severity of the winter seasons. Its rivers are the Tees, Tine, Were, Tame, Lune, Darwent, Gauntlets, Skern, &c. Its principal products are lead, coals, iron, corn, mustard, salt, glass, fine ale, with excellent butter and salmon. The soil is various; the south is rich, but the western parts rocky and moorish.

DURHAM, the capital of the county of Durham, with a market on Saturday, and a bishop's see. It is compactly built on a hill, on a beautiful winding of the Wear over which are two stone bridges. Durham is about a mile in length, and as much in breadth, resembling the figure of a crab. The streets are dark and narrow; and some of them lying on the acclivity of a steep hill, are very difficult and dangerous to wheel-carriages. The houses are in general strong built, but neither light nor elegant. The most remarkable edifices are the cathedral with six other churches three standing in the city, and as many in the suburbs; the college; the castle or bishop's palace; the toolboth near St Nicholas's church; the cross and conduit in the market-place; with two bridges over the Elvet. The cathedral was begun by Bishop Carilepho in the 11th century. It is a large, magnificent, Gothic structure 411 feet long, and 80 in breadth, having a cross aile in the middle 170 feet in length, and two smaller ailes at each end. Durham has a manufacture of shalloons, tammies, and calamancoes; and around it are grown large quantities of the best mustard. Nevil's Cross, near the city, was erected in memory of the victory obtained by queen Philippa, in 1346, over David Bruce, king of Scotland, who was taken prisoner in this battle. Durham sends two members to parliament; is 12 miles S of Newcastle, and 257 N by W of London. Lon. 1 27 W, lat. 54 5 N.

DURSLEY, a town in Gloucestershire with a market on Thursday, and a castle now in ruins. It is inhabited by clothiers and seated near the Severn, 13 miles SW of Gloucester, and 107 W of London. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 40 N.

DURTAL, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, whose chief trade consists in tanning.

DUSKY Bay, a bay of the Island of New Zealand, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 166 18 E, lat. 45 47 S.

DUSSELDORF, a strong city, capital of the duchy of Berg. It contains about 18,900 inhabitants, including the garrison. Dusseldorf derives an air of dignity from its palace and great church. The palace is now deserted and a solitary guard or two suggests the idea of departed magnificence. It contains however the invaluable collection of pictures, which is celebrated for its unrivalled assemblage of Flemish productions. A new town, called Carlstadt, is nearly completed. It is divided into four regular quarters that open into an extensive square; and, from the uniformity of the buildings forms a beautiful addition to the old city. Dusseldorf was surrendered to the French in 1795. It is seated on the river Dussel, near the Rhine, 22 miles NW of Cologne. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 51 12 N.

DUTLINGEN, a town of Suabia, with a castle, seated on a mountain. It is situated on the Danube over which it has

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bridge. It belongs to the duke of Wirtemburg, and is 33 miles NW of Conſtance. Lon. 9 2 E, lat. 48 10 N.

DUIVELAND, one of the iſlands of Zealand, in the United Provinces, E of Bowen, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow channel.

DWINA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs from S to N and falls into the White Sea, at Archangel.

DWINA, a river of Lithuania, which divides Livonia from Courland, and falls into the Baltic, below Riga.

DYSART, a borough in Fifeſhire, ſeated on the frith of Forth, 11 miles N of Edinburgh. It has a conſiderable trade in coal. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 56 9 N.

E

EAOOWE, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the S Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Taſman, in 1643, and by him named Middleburg. Lon. 174 30 W, lat. 21 22 S.

EARLSTON, or EARSILTON, a town in Berwickſhire, ſeated on the river Leader, 7 miles SE of Edinburgh. It is the birthplace of the celebrated Thomas the Rhymer. A little below Earliſton, on a ſteep bank overlooking the Leader, ſtands Rhymer's-knowes, and on the adjacent knolls, may be ſeen the remains of its *broom*, ſo renowned in Scottiſh ſong.

EARN, a river, which iſſues from the lake of Earn, in Perthſhire. It meanders for above 20 miles, through the valley of Strathearn, and joins the Tay, below Perth.

EARNE, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, 30 miles in length. It is narrow in the middle; and in this part is an iſland on which ſtands Inniſkeen.

EASTBOURN, a town in Suſſex, noted for plenty of the birds called wheatears, and is a place of reſort for bathing. It is ſeated near the Engliſh Channel, 15 miles ESE of Lewes, and 65 SSE of London.

EASTER ISLAND, an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, 12 leagues in circuit. It has a hilly and ſtony ſurface, an iron-bound ſhore, and affords neither ſafe anchorage, freſh water, nor wood for fuel. It bears evident marks not only of a volcanic origin, but of having been not very long ago ruined by an eruption. It is the ſame that was ſeen by Davis in 1686: it was next viſited by Roggewein in 1722, and again by captain Cook in 1774. Lon. 109 46 W, lat. 27 5 S.

EAST LOOE. See LOOE, EAST, and ſo with other words that have the ſame name of poſition.

EASTON, the capital of the county of Northampton, in Pennſylvania, at the confluence of the Leigh and Delaware. Lon. 75 17 W, lat. 40 21 N.

EASTONNESS, the moſt eaſterly cape on the coaſt of Suffolk, and the N point of Southwold Bay.

EAUSE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Armagnac, 17 miles SW of Condom. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 43 51 N.

EBERBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for its wine. It is ſeated on the Neckar, 10 miles NE of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 49 26 N.

EBERBERG, a caſtle of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated at the confluence of the Nahe and Alſen, eight miles SW of Creutznach. Lon. 7 52 E, lat. 49 38 N.

EBERSTEIN, a diſtrict and caſtle of Suabia, ſubject to the margrave of Baden. The caſtle is the chief place, ſix miles SE of Baden. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 48 46 N.

EBERSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Alſace, eight miles SW of Straſburg. Lon. 7 46 E, lat. 48 29 N.

EBERVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome and late province of Auvergne. It lately had a Benedictine abbey, which was very rich. It is ſeated on the Scioule, eight miles NE of Riom. Lon. 3 15 E, lat. 45 59 N.

EBRO, a river of Spain, which riſes in the mountains of Santillane, in Old Caſtile, and watering Saragoſſa and Tortoſſa, falls into the Mediterranean.

ECATERRINENSLAF. See CATHARINENSLAF.

ECCLEFECHAN, a village in Dumfrieſſhire, noted for its great monthly market for cattle. It is 10 miles SE of Dumfries.

ECCLESHAL, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Friday. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Sow, and the biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry has a caſtle here. It is ſix miles NW of Stafford and 143 of London. Lon. 2 9 W, lat. 53 2 N.

ECHTERNACH, a town of Auſtrian Luxemburg, on the river Sout, in a valley ſurrounded by mountains, 18 miles NE

of Luxemburg. Lon. 6 33 E, lat. 49 50 N.

ECYA, or EZIJA, an epiſcopal town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated on the Zenil, 28 miles SW of Cordova. Lon. 4 27 W, lat. 37 39 N.

EDAM, a town of N Holland, famous for its red rind cheeſes, and ſeated on the Zuider-Zee, 20 miles N by E of Amſterdam. Lon. 4 58 E, lat. 52 32 N.

EDDYSTONE, the name of ſome rocks in the Engliſh Channel, which cauſe variety of contrary ſets of the tide or current in their vicinity. They are ſituate SSW from the middle of Plymouth Sound, at the diſtance of 14 miles. They are almoſt in the line which joins the Start and the Lizard Points, and their ſituation with regard to the Bay of Biſcay and the Atlantic is ſuch, that they lie open to the ſwells of the bay and ocean from all the SW points, ſo that all the heavy ſeas from the SW break upon Eddyſtone with the utmoſt fury. On the principal rock (for the reſt are under water) Mr. Winſtanley, in 1696, undertook to build a lighthouſe; and he completed it in 1700. This ingenious mechanic was ſo certain of the ſtability of this ſtructure, that he declared it was his wiſh to be in it during the moſt tremendous ſtorm. Unfortunately, he had his wiſh: it was deſtroyed in the dreadful ſtorm, November, 27, 1703, when he periſhed in it. In 1709, another built of wood, but on a different conſtruction, was erected by Mr. Rudyard, which was conſumed by fire in 1755. Another, of ſtone, was begun by the celebrated Mr. Smeaton, on April 2, 1757, and finiſhed Auguſt 24, 1759. The rock, which ſlopes toward the SW, is cut into horizontal ſteps, into which are dovetailed, and united by a ſtrong cement, Portland ſtone, and granite. The whole, to the height of 35 feet from the foundation, is a ſolid of ſtones, engraiſted into each other, and united by every means of additional ſtrength. The building has four rooms, one over the other, and at the top a gallery and lantern. The ſtone floors are flat above, but concave beneath, and are kept from preſſing againſt the ſides of the building by a chain, let into the walls. It is nearly 80 feet high, and has been ſtanding 36 years, during which time it has been aſſaulted by the fury of the elements, without ſuffering the ſmalleſt injury; and, in all probability, nothing but an earthquake can deſtroy it. Its diſtance from the Ram Head, the neareſt point of land, is 12 miles. Lon. 4 24 W, lat. 50 8 N.

EDEN, a river which riſes in W[e]morland, on the confines of Yorkſh[ire], and running N by Appleby and Carli[sle] falls into Solway frith.

EDENTON, a town of N Carolina, [on] the N ſide of Albemarle Sound, with an [e]piſcopal church. Its ſituation is advan[ta]geous for trade, but not for health. [It] is the capital of Chowan County, and [is] 78 miles S by W of Williamſburgh. Lon. 76 40 W, lat. 35 58 N.

EDGEHILL, a village in Warwickſhire, where the firſt battle was fought betwe[en] Charles I. and the parliament, in 1642. [It] is 14 miles S of Warwick.

EDGEWARE a town in Middleſex, [with] a market on Thurſday, eight miles N [by W] of London. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 51 37 N.

EDIKOFEN, a town of Germany in [the] palatinate of the Rhine. A bloody battle was fought here between the Pruſſians and the French in 1794, which terminated in favour of the French.

EDINBURGH, the metropolis of Scotland, ſituated in a county of the ſame name. It may properly be divided into the Old and New Towns. The old Town is ſituated on a narrow ſteep hill, about a mile in length, terminated abruptly on the W [end] by the caſtle, from which there is a gradual declivity to the palace of Holyroodhouſe, which is placed in a beautiful plain called St. Ann's Yards. From the level of this plain, and on each ſide of the ridge or hill on which the Old Town ſtands, run two narrow vallies, nearly parallel to each other; the ſouthern one forms the ſtreet called the Cowgate, the northern continued a marſh till very lately, when it was called the North Loch, but is now drained. The high-ſtreet which runs between the caſtle and Holyroodhouſe, is long and ſpacious, and the houſes are very high. From this ſtreet many narrow lanes or cloſes run off at right angles, towards N and S. The caſtle is ſeated on a perpendicular rock, acceſſible only by a draw-bridge on one ſide, and in ancient times was conſidered as almoſt impregnable. The apartment is ſtill ſhewn to ſtrangers where the unfortunate Mary brought forth James VI. who afterwards inherited the crowns of England and Scotland. The regalia of Scotland are kept here, in what is called the crown-room. The church of St Giles, on the high-ſtreet, is very ancient. It is a fine Gothic ſtructure, and is at preſent divided into four churches. Near to this ſtands the parliament houſe, now occupied by the courts of ſeſſion and exchequer. The lofty roof of the great hall, 122 feet by 49, which

lately repaired and embellished, is admired. In the square adjoining, is handsome equestrian statue of Charles II. The Royal Exchange, on the opposite side of the street, is an extensive building, finished in 1753; but not occupied as an exchange; opposite to which stood the Cross. The Tron-Church, founded in 1637, has been lately modernized, and has a fine appearance. The palace of Holyrood-House forms a grand quadrangle, with a court in the centre surrounded by piazzas: the NW towers were built by James V, and the whole was completed in the reign of Charles II. A spacious gallery here is hung with the pictures of 111 Scottish kings, from Fergus I, to James VI, the greatest part of them imaginary. In the same tower is shown the chamber where Queen Mary sat at supper, when Rizzio was dragged from her side and murdered, and the private staircase by which Ruthven entered with the assassins, to perpetrate that ruthless deed. Adjoining are the magnificent ruins of an abbey, founded by David I, in 1128, and converted by James II into a royal chapel. The New Town is situated on the N side of the Old, on an elevated plain, from which the ground descends to the S and N with a gentle declivity. It forms an assemblage of very elegant and uniform streets and squares; the most remarkable of which are Prince's street, George street, Queen's street, St. Andrew's square, and Charlotte square. The public buildings are the Register Office, a vast pile of modern architecture, uniting elegance and stability; St. Andrew's Church, with an elegant steeple; the Physician's Hall; the Excise Office; and the New Assembly Rooms. The communication between the N and S parts of the city is facilitated by two noble bridges; the N bridge founded by Provost Drummond in 1763; and the S bridge, by Provost Hunter Blair, in 1785. Between the Old and New Towns, considerably to the westward of the N bridge, there is a communication called the Earthen Mound, an immense pile of earth formed of the rubbish dug out of the foundations of new houses. There are a number of public buildings in Edinburgh, besides those mentioned, viz. Heriot's hospital, founded in 1628, an elegant Gothic pile; the Royal Infirmary; Watson's, Merchant Trades, Trinity, and Orphan hospitals. Public Dispensary, Merchants Hall, &c. The places of public amusement are the Theatre Royal, Concert Hall, Assembly-rooms, and Equestrian Circus. On the north of the Calton-hill, has lately been erected a Bridewell, a very extensive building, on a plan equally elegant and commodious. At Jock's Lodge, to the eastward of the city, an elegant set of barracks, for 400 cavalry, have lately been erected. Edinburgh, with its dependencies, is supposed to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It is supplied with water, conveyed in iron pipes, from Comiston, four miles to the W. It is governed by a lord provost, four bailiffs, and a common council, and sends one member to parliament. It is two miles S of Leith, 54 WNW of Berwick upon Tweed, and 389 N by W of London. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 55 58 N. See LEITH.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, the principal county in North Britain, both on account of its fertility, and containing the capital. It is bounded on the E by Haddingtonshire, on the SE by Berwickshire, on the S by Selkirkshire and Peebleshire, and part of Lanerkshire; on the W by Linlithgowshire, and on the N by the Frith of Forth; extending about 21 miles in length; and in some places 16 or 17 broad, but in others not above 6 or 7. It yields corn of all sorts, with plenty of pasture; and is abundantly furnished with all necessaries, particularly coal, stone, limestone, and a sort of black marble; and not far from Edinburgh is a copper mine and stone quarries. Its chief rivers are, the Almond, Leith-water, the Esk, Tyne, and Gallawater, which receive a great variety of other lesser streams, so that few spots are better watered.

EDNAM, a village near Kelso, in Roxburghshire, seated on the Tweed, where Thomson, the author of the seasons, was born.

EFFERDING, a town of Upper Austria, defended by two castles, eight miles W of Lintz. Lon. 13 52 E, lat. 48 18 N.

EFFINGHAM, a village in Surry, once, according to tradition, a populous town, containing 16 churches. It is 12 miles NE of Guildford, and 17 SW of London.

EGG, a fertile little island, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S of Skye.

EGHAM, a village in Surry, which has two neat almshouses for six men and six women, with a school for the education of 20 boys. Egham is seated near the Thames, 18 miles W by S of London.

EGLISAU, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zuric, seated on the Rhine, 13 miles N of Zuric. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 47 33.

EGRA, a town of Bohemia, formerly imperial. It was taken by the French in

1742, but they were forced to evacuate it the next year. Its mineral waters are famous. It is seated on the Eger, 90 miles W of Prague. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 50 9 N.

EGREMONT, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the Irish Sea, on the river Eben, over which are two bridges; and on the peak of a hill is a castle. It sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I, and is 14 miles SW of Cockermouth, and 299 NW of London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 54 32 N.

EGYPT, a country of Africa, 600 miles in length, and 250 where broadest; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the S by Nubia, on the E by the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez, and on the W by the deserts to the E of Fezzan. The broadest part is from Alexandria to Damietta, and thence it gradually grows narrower, till it approaches Nubia. It is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower; which last comprehends the Delta; and, though the air is naturally hot, and not very wholesome, it enjoys so many other advantages, that it has been always extremely populous. Egypt carried on a considerable trade in E India commodities, till the Portuguese found the way round the Cape of Good Hope. However, the merchants of Europe visit the harbours in the Mediterranean, and import and export several sorts of merchandise; and from other parts the natives get elephants teeth, ebony, gold dust, musk, civet, ambergris, and coffee. The gold dust is brought from Negroland, to Fez and Morocco, and thence to Cairo, over immense deserts. The principal commodities which the merchants purchase, are coffee, senna, cassia, rhubarb, sal ammoniac, myrrh, saffron, saltpetre, aloes, opium, indigo, sugar, sandal wood, dates, cotton cloth, &c. The complexion of the Egyptians is tawny, and the further S the darker, so that those near Nubia are almost black. They are generally indolent and cowardly: the richer sort do nothing all day but drink coffee, smoke tobacco, and sleep; and they are ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculously vain. From March to November, the heat, to an European, is almost insupportable; but the other months are more temperate. The S winds are by the natives called poisonous winds, or the hot winds of the deserts: they are of such extreme heat and aridity, that no animated body exposed to it can withstand its fatal influence. During the three days that it generally lasts, the streets are deserted and woe to the traveller whom this wind surprises remote from shelter. It rains very seldom in Egypt; but that want is fully supplied by the annual inundation of the Nile. When the waters retire, and the ground is covered with mud; they only harrow their corn into it, and in the following March, they have ... a plentiful harvest: their rice fields ... supplied with water from canals and reservoirs. There is no place in the world better furnished with corn, flesh, fish, sugar, fruits, and all sorts of garden-stuff; and in Lower Egypt are oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantain in great plenty. The sands are so fertile that they penetrate into the closets, chests, and cabinets, which, with the winds, are probably the cause of sore eyes being so very common here. The animals of Egypt are tigers, hyenas, antelopes, apes, black-cattle, fine horses, large asses, crocodiles, the hippopotamus, the camelion, and a kind of rat called ichneumon; vultures, eagles, hawks, pelicans, water-fowls of all kinds, and the ibis which resembles a duck, and was deified by the ancient Egyptians, on account of its destroying serpents and noxious insects. Here is a serpent called the cerastes, or horned viper, whose bite is fatal to those who have not the secret of guarding against it; for some of the natives can play with the cerastes, and it will not attempt to bite them; but when applied to a hen, or any other animal, it has instantly bit and killed them. The pyramids of Egypt are noticed by all travellers; the largest takes up ten acres of ground, and is, as well as the rest, built upon a rock. Here are also caverns, out of which they get the mummies, or embalmed dead bodies, which are found in coffins, set upright in niches of the walls, and have continued there at least 4000 years; many of these have been brought to England, and were formerly deemed of great use in medicine. The principal city is Cairo. The ancient kings governed Egypt, till Cambyses first came master of it, 525 years B. C. and in their time all those wonderful structures were raised, which we cannot behold without astonishment. These are the pyramids, the labyrinth, the immense grottos of the Thebais; the obelisks, temples, and pompous palaces; the lake Moeris, and the vast canals, which served both for trade and to render the land fruitful. After this conquest, Cambyses demolished the temples and persecuted the priests. After his death, this country continued under

...an yoke till the time of Alexander the ...at, who having conquered Perſia, built ...amous city of Alexandria. He was ...ceeded by Ptolemy, the ſon of Lagos, ... years B. C. Ten kings of that name ...ceded each other, till Cleopatra, the ... of the laſt Ptolemy, aſcended the ...ne; when Egypt became a Roman ...ce, and continued ſo till the reign ...mar, the ſecond calif of the ſucceſſors ... Mahomet, who drove away the Ro... after it had been in their hands 700 ... When the power of the califs de...d, Saladine ſet up the empire of the ...louks, which became ſo powerful in ... that they extended their dominions ... a great part of Africa, Syria, and ...ia. Egypt was then conquered by ..., a Turkiſh emperor, and great num... of its ancient inhabitants withdrew ... the plains. An attempt was then ...e to deprive the Ottoman Porte of its ...rity over Egypt by Ali Bey, who ...ng been for ſome time extremely for..., was at laſt defeated and killed in ... . Egypt has been ſince torn by civil ... between the adherents of Ali, and ... beys or princes, who roſe on his ruins. ...mately expelled from Cairo, they ...ly agreed to a compromiſe in 1789. ... this period nothing of importance ...rs till 1799, when this country was ...ded by the French under Buonaparte. ... landed at Alexandria, which ſur...ered to them after a feeble reſiſtance. ... then proceeded to Roſetta and Cairo, ... they took without much difficulty. ... would probably have ſubdued the ... country, and finally overturned the ...kiſh empire, had not their progreſs ... arreſted at St. John d'Acre, by the ...ant Sir Sidney Smith, who defended ... inconſiderable place with ſuch invin... courage and ſkill, that the enemy ... compelled after innumerable deſpe... attacks to abandon the attempt. They ... ſhortly afterwards deſerted by their ...mander, who has returned to France. ... has been ſince entered into by Sir ... Smith, which has not met with the ...ſation of the Britiſh government.

EGYPTEN, a town of Poland in the ...y of Courland, 100 miles SE of Mittau, ... 26 40 E, lat. 56 2 N.

EHINGEN, the name of two ſmall towns ...bia, the one near the Danube, and ... other on the Neckar. They belong ... houſe of Auſtria. The former is ...on. 9 45 E, lat. 48 18 N. and the lat... lon. 8 45 E, lat. 48 25 N.

EHRENBREISTEIN, a very ancient caſtle, in the electorate of Treves, on the E bank of the Rhine, oppoſite Coblentz. It ſtands on the ſummit of a ſtupendous rock, not leſs than 800 feet above the level of the river, and is thought, when ſupported by a competent garriſon, to be impregnable. It has a communication with Coblentz, by ſubterraneous paſſages, cut out of the ſolid rock; and is plentifully ſupplied with water from a well 280 feet deep. The proſpect from this caſtle is majeſtic, extenſive, and variegated; and the ſtream at its foot, is decorated with two ſmall iſlands, on each of which is a convent. In the vale of Ehrenbreitſtein, is the old palace of the elector. This fortreſs was beſieged by the French in 1796, above three months; but on the 17th of September, the Auſtrians compelled them to retreat.

EIMEO, one of the Society Iſles, in the S Pacific Ocean, lying near Otaheite, and viſited by Captain Cook in his laſt voyage.

EIMBECK, a town of Germany, in the territory of Grubenhagen, 25 miles S of Hildeſheim. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 51 46 N.

EINSIDLIN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwitz. It is ſituated on the river Sihl, between the lofty mountains, whoſe diſtant ſummits are covered with ſnow.

EISLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the county of Mansfeld, famous as the birthplace of Luther. It is five miles E of Mansfeld. Lon. 12 16 E, lat. 51 42 N.

EISNACH, a town of Thuringia, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, with a celebrated college, 36 miles W of Erfurt. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 50 59 N.

EITHEN, or YTHAN, a river in Aberdeenſhire, which croſſes that county in a SE direction, and falls into the Britiſh Ocean, at Newburgh.

EKEREFORD, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, ſeated on the Baltic, 12 miles SE of Sleſwick. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 54 56 N.

ELBA, an iſland on the coaſt of Tuſcany, remarkable for mines of iron and loadſtone, and quarries of marble.

ELBASSANO, a town of Albania, 45 miles SE of Durazzo. Lon. 20 9 E, lat. 41 34 N.

ELBE, a large river of Germany, which riſes in the Mountain of the Giants, on the confines of Bohemia and Sileſia; flows to Koningſgratz, Leutzmeritz, Dreſden, Deſſaw, Meiſſen, Wittemberg, Magdeberg, Hamburg, and Gluckſtadt, and enters the German Ocean, at Crux-

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haven. It is navigable for large ships to Hamburg, which is 70 miles from the sea.

ELBEUF, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Seine, 10 miles S of Rouen, and 65 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 8 E, lat. 49 19 N.

ELBING, a strong town of Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienburg. It carries on a considerable trade, and is seated near the Baltic Sea, 30 miles SE of Dantzic, and 100 N by W of Warsaw. Lon. 19 35 E, lat. 54 9 N.

ELBOGEN, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, with a citadel, on the river Eger, 16 miles NE of Egra. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 50 16 N.

ELBURG, a town of the United Provinces in Guelderland, on the E coast of the Zuider-Zee, ten miles NE of Harderwick. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 52 30 N.

ELCATIF, a seaport of Arabia Felix, on the W coast of the gulf of Persia, 300 miles S of Bassora. Lon. 53 5 E, lat. 26 0 N.

ELCHE, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 20 miles SW of Alicant. Lon. 0 23 W, lat. 38 7 N.

ELEPHANTA, an island on the W coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan, five miles from the castle of Bombay. It contains one of the most inexplicable antiquities in the world. It is about three miles in compass, and consists of almost all hill, at the foot of which as you land you see the figure of an elephant, of the natural size, cut coarsely in stone. An easy slope then leads to the portal of a magnificent temple, hewn out of the solid rock. It is an oblong square, 80 feet long, and 40 broad. The roof, which is about 10 feet high, is cut flat, and is supported by regular rows of pillars, with capitals resembling round cushions, as if pressed by the incumbent mountain. At the further end are three gigantic figures, which were mutilated by the absurd zeal of the Portuguese, when this island was in their possession. Elephanta was ceded to the English by the Mahrattas.

ELEUTHES, a kingdom of Tartary, lying to the NW of Chinese Tartary. It was conquered, in 1759, by the emperor of China. See KALMUCKS.

ELGIN, the county-town of Murrayshire, pleasantly seated on the river Lossie. Here are many large old buildings erected over piazzas. Its cathedral, founded in 1224, was one of the most magnificent Gothic structures in Scotland. Its magnificent ruins sufficiently prove its former grandeur. It is five miles S of Murray Frith, and 37 E of Inverness. Lon. 3 W, lat. 57 37 N.

ELGINSHIRE. See MURRAYSHIRE.

ELISABETH'S ISLAND, an island on the coast of Massachuset's Bay, has Cape Cod to the N, and the island Nantucket to the E. The natives chiefly employed in the fisheries. Lon. 3 W, lat. 42 0 N.

ELISABETH TOWN, one of the old towns of the state of New Jersey, in America. It was purchased of the Indians in 1664, and settled soon after. It is miles SW of New York.

ELKHOLM, a seaport of Sweden, Blekingen, seated on the Baltic, 24 miles W of Carlescroon. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 20 N.

ELLERENA, an episcopal town of Spain in Estramadura, 54 miles N of Seville. Lon. 5 20 W, lat. 38 26 N.

ELLESMERE, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a large mere, in a small but fertile district of the same name, 16 miles NNW of Shrewsbury, and 176 NW of London. Lon. 2 W, lat. 52 53 N.

ELLICHPOUR, the capital of the part of Berar, in the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is a fine city, subject to the nizam of the Deccan; and is 395 miles NE of Bombay. Lon 77 46 E, lat. 12 N.

ELMADIA, or MAHADIA, a town in the kingdom of Tunis, seated on the gulf of Capes. It is surrounded by the sea, well fortified, and has a good harbour. It was taken by the emperor Charles V, but retaken soon after. Lon. 8 47 W, lat. 4 N.

ELME, ST. a castle of the island Malta, seated on a rock near the city Valetta, at the mouth of a very fine harbour.

ELMO, FORT, ST. a fortress of France in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees. It surrendered to the Spaniards 1793, but was retaken in 1794. It is seated on the river Tet, five miles S Colioure.

ELORA. See DOWLATABAD.

ELPHIN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, and the see of a bishop.

ELRICH, a trading town of Upper Saxony, formerly the capital of the county of Klettenburg.

ELSIMBURG, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, seven miles from Elfsnore. Lon. 13 20 E, lat. 56 0 N.

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ELSINORE, a ſeaport of Denmark, ſeated on the Sound, in the iſle of Zealand. It is the moſt commercial place in Denmark, next to Copenhagen; and contains 8000 inhabitants, among whom are a conſiderable number of foreign merchants, and the conſuls of the principal nations belonging to the Baltic. The paſſage of the Sound is guarded by the caſtle of Cronborg, ſituate on the edge of a peninſular promontory, the neareſt point of land from the oppoſite coaſt of Sweden. Every veſſel, as it paſſes, lowers her top-ſails, and pays a toll at Elſinore. The conſtant diſcharge of the toll, is not ſo much owing to the ſtrength of the fortreſs as to compliance with the public law of Europe. All goods, beſide a ſmall duty, are rated at one three fourth *per cent.* of their cargoes, except the Engliſh, French, Dutch, and Swediſh, which pay only one *per cent.* and, in return, the crown takes the charge of conſtructing lighthouſes, and erecting ſigns to mark the ſhoals and rocks, from the Categate to the entrance into the Baltic. The tolls of the Sound, and of the two Belts, produce an annual revenue of above 300,000l. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 56 0 N. See CRONBORG.

ELTEMAN, a town of Franconia, in the biſhopric of Wurtzburg, on the river Maine. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 50 8 N.

ELTHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Monday, eight miles S of London. Here are to be ſeen, the ruins of a palace, in which Edward II often reſided, and his ſon, John of Eltham was born. The ſtately hall, ſtill entire, is converted into a barn.

ELTOR. See TOR.

ELTZ, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, ſeated on the Leina, 12 miles SW of Hildeſheim. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 5 N.

ELVAS, a ſtrong frontier town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a caſtle and biſhop's ſee. The ſtreets are handſome, and the houſes well-built. Here is a ciſtern ſo large, that it will hold water enough for the uſe for ſix months. It is brought by a magnificent aqueduct, three miles in length, which, in ſome places, is ſupported by four or five arches, one upon another. On the ſide of it is a foreſt of olive-trees, three miles in length, among which are walks and fine fountains. Elvas was fortified by the French in 1706, to no purpoſe. A royal academy, for young gentlemen, was founded here in 1733. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Guadiana, 50 miles NE of Evora, and 120 E of Liſbon. Lon. 7 3 W lat. 58 43 N.

ELWANGEN, a town of Suabia, with a chapter, whoſe provoſt is a prince of the empire, and lord of the town. It is ſeated on the Jaxt, 17 miles SE of Halle, and 25 SW of Anſpach. Lon. 10 28 E, lat. 49 2 N.

ELY, a city in Cambridgeſhire, with a biſhop's ſee, and a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the Ouſe (which is navigable hence to Lynn) in the fenny tract called the Iſle of Ely. The aſſizes are held here once a year only. It is a county of itſelf, including the territory around it, and has a diſtinct civil and criminal juriſdiction, of which the biſhop is the head, in the ſame manner as the biſhop of Durham is of that county. It has a fine cathedral, but is otherwiſe a mean place. It is 17 miles N of Cambridge, and 68 N by E London. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 52 24 N.

ELY, ISLE OF. See CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

EMBDEN, a ſtrong town of Weſtphalia, capital of E Frieſland, with a good harbour. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is ſeated at the mouth of the Embs, oppoſite Dollart Bay, 23 miles NE of Groningen. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 53 26 N.

EMBO, a village near Brora, on the E coaſt of Sutherlandſhire.

EMBOLY, a town of Macedonia, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, ſeated on the Stromona, 40 miles NE of Salonichi. Lon. 23 55 E, lat. 40 59 N.

EMBRUN, an ancient and ſtrong city of France, in the department of the Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny. It is ſeated on a craggy rock, near the river Durance, 17 miles E of Gap. Lon. 6 34 E, lat. 44 34 N.

EMBS, a river of Weſtphalia, which riſes in the county of Lippe, and falls, into the Dollart, a bay of the German Ocean, near Embden.

EMESSA, a town of Syria, in the government of Damaſcus. There are ſtill noble ruins, that ſhow it was anciently a magnificent city.

EMMERICK, a large city of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves. It carries on a conſiderable trade with Holland, and is ſeated near the Rhine, eight miles E of Cleves. Lon. 6 4 E, lat. 51 45 N.

EMOUY, or HIAMEN, an iſland of China, lying off the coaſt of the province of Fokien. It is celebrated for its port, which is incloſed, on one ſide, by the iſland, and on the other by the mainland, and is ſo extenſive, that it can contain many thouſands of veſſels; and ſo deep, that the largeſt

ships may lie close to the shore without danger. This island is particularly celebrated on account of the magnificence of its principal pagod, dedicated to their god Fo. Lon. 116 27 E, lat. 24 3 N.

EMPOLI, a town of Tuscany, with a bishop's see, seated on the Arno, 17 miles SW of Florence. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 43 42 N.

ENCKAUYSEN, a seaport of N Holland, on the Zuider-Zee. It was once a flourishing place: but its harbour being obstructed by sand it has lost its former consequence. It is 25 miles NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 52 45 N.

ENDEAVOUR STRAIT, lies in the S Pacific Ocean, and separates New Guinea from New Holland. Its length is 10 leagues, and its breadth about five, except at the NE entrance, where it is contracted to less than two miles, by the islands called Prince of Wales' Islands. It was explored by Captain Cook in 1770, from whom it received its name.

ENDING, a town of Suabia, in Austrian Brisgaw, formerly free and imperial. It is seated near the Rhine, 10 miles below Brisach.

ENDRIOPING, a town of Sweden, in Upland, situate on a river, close to an inlet of Lake Maeler. It consists chiefly of wooden houses, which are red. It is 40 miles W of Stockholm. Lon. 16 59 E, lat. 52 45 N.

ENFIELD, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Saturday. It was once famous for an extensive royal chase, disforested in 1779. Here was a royal palace, whence Edward VI went in procession to the Tower, on his accession to the throne, which is now taken down. It is 10 miles N of London. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 51 41 N.

ENGADINA, a country of the Grisons, in the mountains of the Alps. It is divided into Upper and Lower, extending along the banks of the river Inn, from its source to the Tirolese. Upper Engadina is a beautiful valley; yet, on account of its elevation, produces nothing but rye and barley. The winter sets in early, and even in summer, the air is cold and piercing, and the corn occasionally much damaged by the hoar-frost.

ENGERS, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Rhine, 11 miles N of Coblentz. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 50 35 N.

ENGHIEN, a town of Austrian Hainault, near which was fought the famous battle of Steenkirk. It is 15 miles SW of Brussels. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 50 42 N.

ENGIA, or ENGINA, an island of Turkey in Europe, in a gulf of the same name, between Livadia and the Morea. There is a town upon it of the same name, 20 miles S of Athens. Lon. 23 59 E, lat. 37 45 N.

ENGLAND, the south and most considerable part of the island of Great Britain, bounded on the N. by Scotland, on the NE. and E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the English channel, and on the W by St. George's channel, the principality of Wales, and the Irish Sea. It is of a triangular form. From the South Foreland in Kent, which may be termed the first point of the triangle, to Berwick upon Tweed, which is the N. its length, in a straight line, is 345 miles; from the same point to the Land's End, in Cornwall, which is the W. it is 425; and the breadth thence to the South Foreland is 340. The face of the country in England, affords all that beautiful variety which can be found in the most extensive tracts of the globe. In some parts, verdant plains extend as far as the eye can reach, watered by copious streams, and covered by innumerable cattle. In others, the pleasing vicissitudes of gently-rising hills and bending vales, fertile in corn, waving with wood, and interspersed with meadows offer the most delightful landscapes of rural opulence and beauty. Some tracts abound with prospects of a more romantic kind; lofty mountains, craggy rocks, deep narrow dells, and tumbling torrents. Nor are there wanting, as a contrast to so many agreeable scenes, the gloomy features of black barren moors and wide uncultivated heaths. On the whole, however, few countries have a smaller proportion of land absolutely sterile and incapable of culture. The richest parts are in general the midland and southern. Toward the N. it partakes of the barrenness of the neighbouring Scotland. The E. coast is in many parts sandy and marshy. A range of rude and elevated land, sometimes rising into lofty mountains, extends from the borders of Scotland into the very heart of England running from N. to S. and forming a natural division between the E. and W sides of the kingdom. Cornwall is also a rough hilly tract, and a similar character prevails in part of the adjacent counties. These mountainous tracts abound with various mineral treasures. The rivers are numerous; but the comparatively small extent of England will not permit them to vie, in length of course, with the great rivers of

ment. The moſt conſiderable of them ... Thames, Severn, Medway, Trent, ... Tyne, Tees, Eden, Avon, Der... Dee, Merſey, &c. The lakes are ... numerous nor extenſive. They ... chiefly in the N.W. counties; and ... of Weſtmorland and Cumberland, ... particular, exhibit ſuch varieties of ... fully romantic and picturesque ſcene... to have become, for ſome years ... the faſhionable object of ſummer ... from the metropolis, and every ... of the country. With reſpect to ... ate, England is ſituated on the N. ... of the temperate zone, ſo that it ... but a ſcanty ſhare of the genial ... of the ſun. Its atmoſphere is ... ed to chilneſs and moiſture, ſubject ... equent, and ſudden changes and is ... favourable to the growth, than to ... ening, of the products of the earth. ... country is clothed with ſo beautiful ... ailing a verdure: but the harveſts, ... ly in the northern parts, frequently ... from unſeaſonable rains; and the ... often fall ſhort of their perfect ... rity. The rigours of winter, how... as well as the parching heats of ſum... are felt here in a much leſs degree ... in parallel climates on the con... ; a circumſtance common to all ... ds. While the ſea-ports of Holland ... Germany are every winter locked up ... ice, thoſe of England, and even of ... land, are never known to ſuffer this ... venience. The weſtern ſide of the ... om, receiving firſt the great clouds ... the Atlantic Ocean, which are af... rd intercepted in their paſſage by the ... e ridge of hills, is conſiderably more ... ed to rain than the eaſtern; but the ... is more frequently involved in fogs ... ruſts. The whole country, ſome par... ar ſpots excepted, is ſufficiently heal... , and the natural longevity of its in... ants is equal to that of almoſt any ... n. All the moſt valuable productions, ... animal and vegetable, of this country, ... been imported from the continent, and ... been kept up and improved by con... attention. Originally, this great iſland ... to have been, like the wilds of Ame... , over-run with wood, and peopled on... by the inhabitants of the foreſt. Here ... rly roamed the bear, the wolf, and ... wild boar, now totally extirpated. ... herds of ſtags ranged through the ... , roebucks bounded over the hills, ... wild bulls grazed in the marſhy ... ures. By degrees the woods were ... yed, in order to make way for cul... tivation; the marſhes were drained; and the wild animals, invaded in their retreats, gradually diſappeared, and their places were ſupplied by the domeſtic kinds. England now poſſeſſes no other wild quadrupeds than ſome of the ſmaller kinds; ſuch as the fox, the wild cat, the badger, the marmot, and others of the weaſel kind; the otter, the hedge-hog, the hare and rabbit; the ſquirrel, dormouſe, mole, and ſeveral ſpecies of the rat and mouſe. On the other hand, every kind of domeſtic animal, imported from abroad, has been reared to the greateſt degree of perfection. The horſes are to be found in England of all ſorts and fit for all kinds of ſervice for the ſaddle, the race, and the carriage, all equally good tho' of very different natures, ſome ſmall and hardy, others large and ſtrong; ſo that aſſes are but little and mules ſtill leſs uſed. The horned cattle have been brought to the largeſt ſize and the greateſt juſtneſs of ſhape. The different races of ſheep in England are variouſly diſtinguiſhed, either for uncommon ſize, goodneſs of fleſh, and plenty or fineneſs of wool. The deer of our parks, which are originally a foreign breed, are ſuperior in beauty of ſkin, the delicacy of fleſh, to thoſe of moſt countries. Even the ſeveral kinds of dogs have been trained to degrees of courage, ſtrength, and ſagacity, rarely to be met with elſewhere. The improvement in the vegetable products of this iſland is not leſs ſtriking than in the animals. Nuts, acorns, crabs, and a few wild berries, were almoſt all the variety of vegetable food which our woods could boaſt. To foreign countries, and to the efforts of culture, we are indebted for our bread, the roots and greens of our tables, and all our garden fruits. The barley and hops for our malt liquors, and apples for our cider, are equally the gifts of other lands. The meaneſt labourer is now fed with more wholeſome and delicate aliments than the petty kings of the country could obtain in its ſavage and uncultivated ſtate. The rivers and ſeas of England are ſtocked with a great variety of fiſh, which yield a plentiful article of proviſion to all ranks of people. The river fiſh are in many parts diminiſhed. But the ſea is an inexhauſtible ſource; and every exertion of induſtry, to procure food from thence, is amply repaid. The fiſheries, at preſent, are a great object of attention; and the whole ſea-coaſt is enlivened by numerous inhabitants, who gain their chief ſubſiſtance from the deep.

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The manufactures and commerce of this country are so vast, extensive, and various, that a particular account of them would lead us beyond our limits. In the woollen, cotton, and hardware manufactures, in particular, it has long maintained a pre-eminence; and, though nature has denied it the rich fruits of other countries, yet the manufacture, if it may be so called, of home-made wines, in imitation of all the varieties of the foreign, has been brought to an uncommon degree of perfection. The government of England is a limited monarchy; the legislative power residing in the king, lords, and commons; and the executive in the king, the great officers of state, the judges, and all the inferior gradations of magistracy. The civil division of the country is into circuits, and shires, or counties: these last are subdivided into wapentakes, or hundreds, and parishes. The circuits are six in number, and in each of them, for the most part, two of the judges administer justice twice a year. They are, 1. The Home Circuit, containing the counties of Kent, Surry, and Sussex. 2. The Norfolk Circuit, containing the counties of Bucks, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk. 3. The Oxford Circuit, containing the counties of Oxford, Berks, Gloucester, Worcester, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford. 4. The Midland Circuit, containing the shires of Warwick, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton. 5. The Northern Circuit, containing the counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, Lancaster, Westmorland, and Cumberland. 6. The Western Circuit, containing Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. Two other counties, Middlesex and Cheshire, are not included in any circuit. The established religion, as contained in the 39 articles of the Church of England, is Calvinism: but these articles are interpreted, by the clergy in general, according to the more liberal principles of Arminius; and all other religions are tolerated. The ecclesiastical division of England is into two archbishoprics, called the provinces of Canterbury and York. That of Canterbury contains the dioceses of London, Winchester, Bath and Wells, Bristol, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Lichfield and Coventry, Lincoln, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester Salisbury, and Worcester, beside the four Welsh bishoprics of St. David, Bangor, Landaff, and St. Asaph. The province of York contains the dioceses Durham, Chester, and Carlisle, and t of Sodor and Man. Every prelate o sees enumerated, that of Sodor and M excepted, has a seat in the house of lo London is the capital, and the metrop also of the whole British empire.

ENGLAND, NEW, a county of America, bounded on the N by Cana on the E by New Brunswick and t Atlantic, on the S by that ocean a Long Island Sound, and on the W New York. New England is a high, h ly, and in some parts a mountainous co try, formed by nature to be inhabited b hardy race of free, independent repub cans. The mountains are comparativ small, running nearly north and south ridges parallel to each other. Betwe these ridges flow the great rivers in m stic meanders, receiving the innumera rivulets and larger streams which pro from the mountains on each side. It tains the states of New Hampshire, Ma chuset, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont; which see.

ENGELBERG, a valley of Swisserla 10 miles long, entirely surrounded very lofty and barren mountains, bounded by the cantons of Bern, U and Underwalden. It was formerly ject to the abbot of a benedictine mo stery of the same name, who was un the protection of the cantons of Luc Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden. T romantic scenery of this country has alw delighted the traveller, and engaged attention of the naturalist. Glaciers, c very great extent, and extremely diver fied, are found on the side of very l tle mountains, and exhibit singular poi of view. There is abundance of f black marble, white veined; a vitri earth, slate impregnated with vitrio small crystals, called Swiss diamon silver, and vitriol. The abbey is 1 miles SW of Altdorf. See TITL BERG.

ENO, or ENOS, a town of Roma near the gulf of Eno, with a Greek ar bishop's see, 125 miles W of Constanti ple. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 40 46 N.

ENS, a town of Upper Austria, on river of the same name, 12 miles SE Lintz, and 90 W of Vienna. Lon. 2 22 E, lat. 48 13 N.

ENSISHEIM, a town of France, in t department of the Upper Rhine and f province of Alsace, seated on the Ill, miles SW of Brisach. Lon. 7 30 E. 47 58 N.

ENSKIRKEN, a town of Germany

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...dity of Juliers, 15 miles SW of ...ne. Lon. 6 29 E lat. 31 0 N.

...TRE-DOUERO-E-MINHO, a pro... of Portugal, 45 miles in length and ...th. Braga is the capital.

...RIES, a town of Upper Hungary, ...d of the county of Saros, remarkable ...s mines of ſalt. It is ſeated on the ..., 20 miles N of Caſſovia. Lon. 21 ... lat. 49 8 N.

...ERNAY, an ancient town of France, ...e department of Marne and late pro... of Champagne. The wines pro... in its neighbourhood, are very exqui... It is 17 miles NW of Chalons. Lon. ... lat. 49 5 N.

...ESUS, an ancient and celebrated city ...Aſia, in that part anciently called ... It is now called Ajaſaluc, by the ...; but of its former ſplendour there ...ing to be ſeen but heaps of marble, ...ted walls, columns, capitals, and ... of ſtatues. The fortreſs, which is ... an eminence, ſeems to be the work of ...reek emperors. The eaſtern gate has ... baſſo-relievos, taken from ſome an... monuments; that in the middle was ...ted by the Romans. The moſt re...ble ſtructure of all, was the Temple ...na, deemed one of the ſeven wonders ...e world, and which the primitive ...ians had converted into a church; ...is now ſo entirely ruined, that it is no ...atter to find the place where it ſtood: ...ver, there are ſome ruins of the walls, ... five or ſix marble columns, all of a ..., 40 feet in length, and ſeven in dia... Epheſus is ſeated near a gulf of the ...name, and has ſtill a good harbour, 40 ... S of Smyrna. Lon. 27 33 E, lat. ... N.

...DATA, or TUNKERSTOWN, a ... of Pennſylvania, in the county of ...ſter. It is the principal ſettlement ...ech, who are profeſſionally baptiſts, ...German extraction, and firſt appeared ...erica in 1719. It is 60 miles W ...iladelphia.

...PINAL, a town of France, in the ...ment of the Voſges and late province ...Lorrain. It is ſeated on the Moſelle, ...the mountains of the Voſges, and is ... miles SE of Nanci. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. ... N.

...PPING, a town in Eſſex, with a ...ket on Friday. Its butter is highly eſ...ed in London. Epping is ſeated at ... end of a foreſt of the ſame name, 17 ... NNE of London. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. ... N.

...PPING FOREST, a fine foreſt in the SW ... Eſſex, formerly a much more exten... five diſtrict, that contained a great part of the county.

EPPINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Elſats, 20 miles NE of Philipſburg. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 49 24 N.

EPSOM, a town in Surry, that has, from the number of opulent people reſiding in and near it, a daily market. It is celebrated for its mineral waters and ſalts. It is 15 miles SSW of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 51 25 N.

EPWORTH, a village of the iſle of Axholm, in Lincolnſhire, nine miles N of Gainſborough. It is the birthplace of John Weſley, one of the founders of the ſect of the methodiſts.

ERFURT, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Thuringia, with a univerſity. It was formerly imperial, but is now ſubject to the elector of Mentz, and is defended by two ſtrong forts. The principal magiſtrate is ſometimes a proteſtant and ſometimes a papiſt; but the greateſt part of the burghers are proteſtants. It has three fine libraries, one of which belongs to the papiſts, another to the univerſity, and a third to the proteſtant miniſters. A fire happened here in 1736, which burnt down 180 houſes, and ſeveral churches. It is ſeated on the river Gere, 30 miles ESE of Mulhauſen. Lon. 11 23 E, lat. 51 0 N.

ERIBOL, LOCH, an arm of the ſea, on the N coaſt of Sutherlandſhire, capable of affording a ſafe retreat to the largeſt veſſels. It receives ſeveral ſtreams; particularly that which flows from a lake called Loch Hope.

ERICHT, LOCH, a large lake in Perthſhire, which extends ſeveral miles into Inverneſsſhire. Near this place the unfortunate Prince Charles wandered, after the battle of Culloden, in 1746, lurking in caves, and among rocks. The waters of this lake deſcend into another, called Loch Rannoch.

ERIE, LAKE, in N America, lies between 41 and 43° N lat. and 79 and 84° W lon. It is 290 miles long, and 40 in its broadeſt part. The iſlands and banks toward its W end are ſo infeſted with rattleſnakes, as to render it dangerous to land on them. The lake is covered near the banks of the iſlands, with a large pond lily; the leaves of which are thickly ſpread on the ſurface of the water, to an extent of many acres: on theſe, in the ſummer, lie myriads of waterſnakes baſking in the ſun. It is alſo infeſted by the hiſſing-ſnake, which is 18 inches long, ſmall, and ſpeckled; when approached, it flattens

itſelf in a moment, and its ſpots, which are of various colours, become viſibly brighter through rage. This lake, at its NE end, communicates with lake Ontario by the river Niagara.

ERISSO, a town of Macedonia, with a biſhop's ſee, at the bottom of the gulf of Monte Sancto.

ERITH, a village in Huntingdonſhire, on the Ouſe, five miles ENE of St. Ives. Near this place is a piece of antiquity called Belſar's Hill, an artificial mount, generally ſuppoſed to be the place where the people took up arms againſt William the Norman, in 1066, after he had defeated Harold at the battle of Haſtings.

ERIVAN, a city of Aſia, in a province of the ſame name, and capital of Perſian Armenia, with an Armenian patriarch. It is defended by a fortreſs, in which is the governor's palace, and by a caſtle, on the river Zuengui, near a lake of its own name, which is very deep, and 60 miles in circumference. The Meidan is an open ſquare, 400 paces over, wherein are very fine trees. The baths and caravanſeries have likewiſe their beauties, but the churches of the chriſtians are ſmall, and half under ground. It is 105 miles NW of Aſtrabad. Lon. 44 10 E, lat. 40 20 N.

ERKELENS, a town of Weſtphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, with a caſtle ſeated on the Roer, 10 miles NW of Juliers. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 51 4 N.

ERLANG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and marquiſate of Culembach, ſeated on the Regnitz, 12 miles NW of Nuremburg. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 49 35 N.

ERMELAND, a country, now become a province of Pruſſia, by which it is ſurrounded.

ERNEE, a town of France, in the late province, now in the department of Mayenne, ſituate on the Mayenne, 15 miles NNW of Laval. Lon. 0 48 W, lat. 48 19 N.

ERPACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, 30 miles SE of Francfort. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 40 32 N.

ERPACH, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle, eight miles SE of Ulm. Lon. 10 19 E, lat 48 20 N.

ERQUINO, a ſeaport of the Red Sea, on the coaſt of Abex, ſubject to Turkey. It is 320 miles SW of Mecca. Lon. 39 5 E, lat. 17 30 N.

ERZERUM, a city of Turkiſh Armenia, with Armenian and Greek epiſcopal ſees. It is ſituate between the two ſources of the Euphrates, in a beautiful plain, the foot of a chain of mountains, fruit in all ſorts of corn. Wood is very ſcar for which reaſon their fuel is only c dung. It is ſurrounded by double wa defended by ſquare towers. The Tur who are all janiſaries, are about 12,000 number; but moſt of them are trad men, and receive no pay. The Arm nians have two churches, the Greeks one; the latter are moſtly braſiers, a live in the ſuburbs. They drive a gr trade here in furs, Perſian ſilks, cotto callicoes, and drugs. This town is thoroughfare, and a reſting place, for caravans to the E Indies. It is 104 mi S by E of Trebiſond. Lon. 40 35 E, 39 56 N.

ESCALONA, a town of Spain, in C Caſtile, 14 miles NNE of Segovia.

ESCALONA, a town of Spain, in N Caſtile, ſurrounded with walls. It ſituate on an eminence, in a fertile count near the Albreche, 20 miles NW of T ledo, and 32 SW of Madrid.

ESCHELLES, a town of Savoy, on frontiers of Dauphiny, 10 miles SW Chamberry. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 45 30

ESCHWEGEN, a town of Germany, the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, ſeated the Werra, 22 miles SE of Heſſe-Caſ Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 51 9 N.

ESCURIAL, a village of Spain, in N Caſtile, ſeated on the Guadara, 15 m NW of Madrid. Here Philip II bui famous ſtructure, in 1563, in memory the victory gained over the French n St. Quintin. It is called by the Spania the eighth wonder of the world. It c ſiſts of a royal palace, a church, a mon tery, a college, a library, ſhops of dif ent artiſts, apartments for a great nu ber of people, beautiful walks, large leys, an extenſive park, and fine g dens. It ſtands in a dry barren count ſurrounded by rugged mountains; a is built of gray ſtones, found in the ne bourhood, which was the principal rea of its being erected on ſuch a diſagr able ſpot. They worked at this fin ture 22 years, and it coſt 6,000,0 of crowns. It is a long ſquare of 2 feet, and four ſtories high; they reck 800 pillars, 11,000 ſquare windows, a 14,000 doors. The moſt remarkable p is the arched chapel; in which is a m nificent ſepulchre, called the Panthe being built in imitation of that church Rome; it is the burying-place of t kings and queens of Spain; and is thou by ſome to be the moſt curious piece o

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...ture in the world. The fathers, be-...ng to the monaſtery are 200 in num-..., and have an income of 40,000 ducats ...r. The church is built after the mo-...l of St. Peter's at Rome. Lon. 3 35 ...r. 40 35 N.

...SENS, a town of E Frieſland, on the ...an Ocean, 20 miles N of Embden. ...17 14 E, lat. 53 47 N.

...ARAIN, a town of Perſia, in the ...ce of Koraſan, famous for the great ...r of writers it has produced. It is ...miles E of Aſtrabad. Lon. 41 23 E, ...6 48 N.

...ER, a village in Surry, on the river ... five miles SW of Kingſton. It is ...niſhed by a noble Gothic manſion, ...o towers of which are as they were ...lly built by cardinal Wolſey.

...S, a river in Dumfrieſshire, which ... part of the boundary between Eng-...nd Scotland, and falls into Solway ...

...K, a river in Edinburghſhire, formed ...e junction of two ſtreams called N and ...k. They ſeem to encircle the town of ...ith, paſſing on each ſide of the emi-...on which it ſtands; and uniting a ...below the town, this river enters the ...of Forth, at Muſſelburgh.

...K, NORTH and SOUTH, two rivers ...e ſhire of Angus, which riſe in the ...pian hills. The former divides the ...ty from Kincardineſhire for ſeveral ..., and falls into the German Ocean ...4 miles N of Montroſe. The latter, ...traverſing the whole breadth of the ..., falls into the baſon on the W of ...me town.

...KDALE, the moſt eaſterly diviſion of ...rieſshire, ſo named from the river ..., which flows through it.

...LINGEN, a large imperial city of ..., in the duchy of Wirtemburg. ...ſeated on the Neckar, eight miles ...of Stutgard. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 48 ... N.

...NE, ASNE, or ESSENAY, a large ...of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, ſuppoſ-...to be the ancient Syena, but Norden ...s it was Latopolis. It is ſituated on ...dge of a rich country, and ſhaded by ...ves of orange trees loaded with fruits ...flowers. In the middle of it is an an-...temple, with walls on three ſides, and ...front 24 columns, very well preſer-...; within it are three ſtories of hiero-...phics, of men about three feet high; ...the ceiling is adorned with all ſorts of ...als, painted in beautiful colours. On ... N ſide of the town, is another tem-..., with pillars ſomewhat of the Corin-thian order; the whole building is richly carved with hieroglyphics, particularly with crocodiles heads, and whole crocodiles, that probably this animal was worſhipped here. A mile to the S is the monaſtery of St. Helen, by whom ſome ſay it was founded: it now appears to have been a large burying-ground, and there are many magnificent tombs in it. Eſne lies near the grand cataract of the Nile. Lon. 31 40 E, lat. 24 46 N.

ESPERIE, a town of Hungary, near which are ſome famous ſalt mines. It is 22 miles N of Caſchaw. Lon. 21 38 E, lat. 49 5 N.

ESPERNON, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce, ſeated on the Gueſle, 12 miles NE of Chartres. Lon. 1 44 E, lat. 48 36 N.

ESPIERS, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, where a river of the ſame name, falls into the Scheld, eight miles N of Tournay. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 50 53 N.

ESQUIMAUX, a people of N America, chiefly inhabiting Labrador. They have no fixed abode, but rove from place to place, and ſometimes come as far S as Newfoundland. They are of a different race from the other native Americans; for, as they have no beards, theſe have them ſo thick and large, that it is difficult to diſcover any feature of their faces. They are always well clothed, for there is nothing to be ſeen but part of their faces and their hands. They have a ſort of ſhirt, made of the guts of fiſh, with a coat of bear or bird ſkins, and a cap on their head. They have likewiſe breeches made of ſkins, with the hair within, and covered with furs without. They have alſo two pair of boots, one over another, of the ſame ſort of ſkins. In ſummer, they have nothing to cover them in the night; and in winter, they lodge together promiſcuouſly in caves. The dreſs of the women is nearly the ſame as that of the men. As for murder, which is ſo common among all the tribes of ſouthern Indians, it is ſeldom heard of among them. A murderer is ſhunned and deteſted by all the tribe, and is forſaken even by his relations and former friends. The women perform the moſt laborious offices; they pitch the tents, carry or haul burdens, make or mend clothes, and cook the victuals. When any thing is prepared for eating, the wives and daughters of the greateſt captain in the country are never ſerved, till all the males, even thoſe in the capacity of ſervants have eaten what they think proper.

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Esseck, a trading town of Sclavonia, with a ſtrong caſtle. It has a bridge over the marſhes, 8865 geometrical paces in length and 15 in breadth, with towers at a quarter of a mile diſtant from each other, and handſomely railed on each ſide. It is a difficult paſs, and there have been ſeveral battles fought here between the Turks and Germans. There are trees in all the ſtreets of the town, which was taken from the Turks in 1687, ſince which time it has continued in the hands of the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the river Drave, 80 miles W by N of Belgrade, and 175 S by E of Vienna. Lon. 19 58 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Essen, a town of Weſtphalia, formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the abbeſs of Eſſen. It is eight miles E of Duiſburg. Lon. 7 4 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Essequebo. See Issequibo.

Essex, a county of England, bounded on the N by the Stour, which ſeparates it from Suffolk and Cambridgeſhire; on the E by the German ſea; on the W by Hertfordſhire and Middleſex; and on the S by the river Thames. It extends 46 miles in length from E to W, and about 42 in breadth, from N to S, and 200 in circuit. This county is in the dioceſe of London, and gives the title of Earl to the family of Capel. It is divided into 19 hundreds, and contains 27 market-towns, and 1100 villages, with about 34,800 houſes, and 208,800 inhabitants. Its SW part is occupied principally by the two foreſts of Epping and Hainault; and is noted for its butter, which is ſold at a high price in London, under the name of Epping-butter. About Saffron Walden, the earth, after bearing ſaffron three years, it is ſaid, will produce good barley for 18 years ſucceſſively without any manure. Its produce, which is very plentiful, conſiſts of corn, moſt excellent ſaffron, cattle, fowl, fiſh, and particularly oyſters. The chief manufactures of this county are cloth, ſtuffs, and particularly baize. The middle part is a fine corn country, varied with gentle inequalities of ſurface, and ſprinkled with woods. The air in the inland part is healthy; but in the marſhes near the ſea it produces agues, particularly in the part called the Hundreds. However their fertility is very great, and even the higher grounds in this county are very fruitful. The principal rivers are the Thames, Blackwater, Coln, Chelmer, Stour, Crouch, and Roding. Beſide vaſt quantities of corn of all kinds, abundance of calves are ſent to the London market; alſo wild fowls, and oyſters. The chief manufacture bays, but that is not ſo flouriſhing formerly. Chelmsford is the coun town.

Estaples, a town of France, in the partment of the Straits of Calais and l province of Boulonnois, ſeated at mouth of the Canches, 12 miles S Boulogne. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 50 N.

Estapo, a ſtrong town of New Spa ſeated at the mouth of the river Tlal Lon. 103 5 W, lat. 17 30 N.

Este, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, miles SW of Padua. Lon. 12 44 E, l 45 55 N.

Estella, an epiſcopal town of Spa in Navarre, capital of a territory of t ſame name. It is ſeated on the Ega, miles W of Pampeluna. Lon. 2 0 W, l 42 40 N.

Estepa, a town of Spain, in Andalu with an ancient caſtle, on a mountain, miles N by W of Malaga. Lon. 4 19 W lat. 37 16 N.

Esthonia, or Revel, a governm of the Ruſſian empire, bounded on t W by the Baltic, on the N by the gulf Finland, on the E by Ingria, and on t S by Livonia. After having been lon an object of bloody contention between t Ruſſians, Poles, and Swedes, it was co firmed to the latter by the peace of Ol in 1660; but it was ſubdued by Pet the Great, in 1710, and finally ceded Ruſſia in 1721.

Esthwaite Water, a lake in La caſhire, between Hawkſhead and Wind mere Water. It is two miles and a h in length, and half a mile broad, interſec ed by a peninſula from each ſide, jutti far into the lake. Its banks are adorne with villages and ſcattered houſes, an clothed with delightful verdure.

Estramadura, a province of Spa 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth bounded on the N by Leon and Old Ca tile, on the E by New Caſtile, on the by Andaluſia, and on the W by Portug It abounds with corn, wine, and fruit but the air is bad for foreigners, on accou of the exceſſive heat. It now makes a pa of New Caſtile.

Estramadura, a province of Po tugal, lying about the mouth of the Taj bounded on the N by Beira, on the E an S by Alentejo, and on the W by the A lantic Ocean. It abounds with wine, e cellent oil, honey, and oranges. Her the oranges were firſt planted that we brought from China, and which are know

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the name of China oranges. Lisbon is capital.

ETRAVAYER, a town of Swisserland, the canton of Friburg, with a fine castle, seated on the lake of Neuchatel. Lon. 6 lat. 46 55 N.

ETREMOS, a town of Portugal, in Tejo, divided into the upper town and lower. The upper is commanded by a citadel, on the top of a hill, strongly fortified, and surrounded by a large ditch. The houses are white, and the principal are adorned with fine marble pillars: there is also a tower of marble, finely wrought. The lower town is the newest, and has a large square, in the middle of which is a basin. An earthen ware is made here, greatly esteemed for its beauty and fine smell. The Portuguese gained a complete victory over don John of Austria near this place, in 1663. It is seated on the river Terra, which falls into the Tajo, 15 miles W of Badajoz, and 75 E of Lisbon. Lon. 7 16 W, lat. 38 44 N.

ETWECEN, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, 25 miles SE of Cassel. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 51 11 N.

ETAIN, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, 12 miles NE of Verdun. Lon. 5 35 E, lat. 49 15 N.

ETAMPES, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the river Loet or Etampes, which abounds with good fish. It is 15 miles E of Chartres. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 48 30 N.

ETAYA, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, situate on a high bank of the Jumna. It is a large, but very ill-built town, having but two tolerable streets. It is 62 miles SE of Agra. Lon. 79 25 E, lat. 26 43 N.

ETHIOPIA, a name by which a vast region of Africa has been distinguished by the geographers, who have divided it into Upper and Lower Ethiopia. The first includes the central part of Africa, under the equinoctial line. The second contains what is now called Nigritia or Negroland. As each country will be described in its proper place, it is unnecessary further to enlarge on this article.

ETIENNE, ST. a city of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Forez, remarkable for its manufactures in iron and steel, for the tempering of which, the water of the brook Furens, on which it is seated is extremely good. It carries on likewise a considerable manufacture of ribbands. Coal is found in its neighbourhood, and also a soft stone fit for grindstones. Its merchandise is conveyed to Paris, Nantes, and Dunkirk, by the Loire, which begins to be navigable for small barges at St. Lambero. St. Etienne is 22 miles SE of Fuers, and 260 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 45 22 N.

ETLINGEN, an ancient town of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden-Dourlach, seated at the confluence of the Wirim and Entz, three miles S of Dourlach. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 48 59 N.

ETNA, MOUNT, a volcano of Sielly, now called Gibel by the inhabitants. It is 63 miles in circumference at the base, and 10,954 feet in height. But travellers vary greatly in their accounts both of its height and circumference. This mountain famous from the remotest antiquity, both for its bulk and terrible eruptions, stands in the eastern part of the island, in a very extensive plain. This single mountain affords an epitome of the different climates throughout the whole world: towards the foot it is very hot; farther up, more temperate; and grows gradually more and more cold the higher we ascend. At the very top, it is perpetually covered with snow; from thence the whole island is supplied with that article, so necessary in a hot climate. Great quantities of snow and ice are likewise exported to Malta and Italy, making a considerable branch of commerce. In the middle of the snowy regions stands the great *crater*, or mouth of Etna. It is a little mountain, about a quarter of a mile perpendicular, and very steep, situated in the middle of a gently inclining plain, of about nine miles in circumference. It is entirely formed of stones and ashes; which, as Mr. Hamilton was informed by several people of Catania, had been thrown up 25 or 30 years before the time (1769) he visited Mount Etna. In the middle of the little mountain is a hollow, about 20 miles and a half in circumference. It goes shelving down, from the top, like an inverted cone. In the middle of this funnel is the tremendous and unfathomable gulph, so much celebrated in all ages. From this gulph continually issue terrible and confused noises, which in eruptions are increased to such a degree as to be heard at a prodigious distance. The first eruption of Etna, on record, is that mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, without fixing the period when it happened; but the second, recorded by Thucydides, was in the year 734 B. C. From this period to the year 1447, there were 18 more eruptions. After this it ceased to emit fire near

90 years. The next was in 1536; others followed in 1537, 1567, 1603 (which continued till 1636), 1664 (which continued 14 years) 1682, 1686, 1693, 1755, 1763, 1762, 1766, 1780, 1787, and 1794. Of all its eruptions, that of 1663 was the moſt terrible; it was attended with an earthquake that overturned the town of Catania, and buried 18,000 perſons in its ruins. It is 10 miles W of Catania.

ETON, a town of Bucks, ſeated on the Thames, over which is a bridge to Windſor. It is famous for a ſchool and college, founded by Henry VI; and King's College in Cambridge admits no other ſtudents for fellows but what have been brought up here. It is 20 miles W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 50 30 N.

ETRURIA, a village in Staffordſhire, near Newcaſtle. It is the principal ſeat of the potteries in this county, and here the moſt elegant vaſes of every uſe and form are made.

ETTRICK, a river in Selkirkſhire, which riſes from the mountainous region in the SW, and having formed a junction with the Yarrow, their united ſtreams meet the Tweed, where that river enters Roxburghſhire. From the woods, formerly on the banks of this river, the county obtained the name of Ettrick Foreſt. Ettrick Banks are the ſubject of a paſtoral Scotch ditty.

EU, a ſeaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a ſtrong caſtle, and a handſome ſquare. The principal trade is in ſerges and lace. It is ſeated in a valley, on the river Brele, 15 miles NE of Dieppe. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 50 3 N.

EVAUX, a town of France, in the department of Creuſe and late province of Marche, 20 miles from Mont Lacon. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 46 13 N.

EVERDING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, ſeated on the Danube, 12 miles W of Lintz. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 48 19 N.

EVERSHOT, a town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Friday, 12 miles NW of Dorcheſter, and 129 W by S of London. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 50 52 N.

EVESHAM, a borough in Worceſterſhire, with a market on Monday. It has a manufacture of ſtockings, is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It is ſeated on a gradual aſcent from the Avon, which almoſt ſurrounds it, and over which is a ſtone bridge. It was formerly noted for its abbey, and ſtill contains three pariſh churches. It gives name, to an adjac vale, remarkable for producing plenty corn. It is 14 miles SE of Worcel and 95 NW of London. Lon. 1 45 lat. 52 4 N.

EUGUBIO, an epiſcopal town of Ita in the duchy of Urbino, 35 miles S Urbino, and 87 N of Rome. Lon. 37 E, lat. 43 18 N.

EVIAN, a town of Savoy, in Chabla on the S ſide of the lake of Geneva, miles NE of Geneva. Lon. 6 50 E, l 46 21 N.

EVOLI, an ancient town of Naples, Principato Citeriore, 12 miles E of Salern Lon. 15 16 E, lat. 40 46 N.

EVORA, a fortified town of Portug capital of Alentejo, with an archbiſho ſee, and a univerſity. It is ſeated in country, which, though a little unequ is very pleaſant, ſurrounded on all ſid by mountains, and planted with lar trees of divers ſorts. It is 65 miles by S of Liſbon. Lon. 7 30 W, lat. 28 N.

EUPHEMIA, a ſeaport of Naples, Calabria Ulteriore, ſeated on a bay, miles NE of Reggio. Lon. 16 32 E, l 38 44 N.

EUPHRATES, one of the moſt cel brated rivers in the world, and the pri cipal of Turkey in Aſia. It has its ri near Erzerum, in Armenia, from tw ſources that lie to the eaſtward, on hig mountains covered with ſnow almoſt t year round. The plain of Erzerum is i cloſed between theſe two fine ſtream which, when united, are called the E phrates, or the Frat. After this junctio it begins to be navigable for boats; b the channel is ſo rocky, that the navigatio is not ſafe. It firſt divides Armenia fro Natolia, then Syria from Diarbeck; aft which it runs through Irac-Arabia, a receives the Tigris on the confines of t Perſian province of Kuſiſtan: it the waters Buſſarah, and 40 miles SE of enters the gulf of Perſia. It is alſo t NE boundary of the great deſert of Ar bia.

EURE, a department of France, whic includes part of the late province of No mandy.

EURE and LOIRE, a department France, ſo called from the rivers of th name. It contains the late province Beauce, and its capital is Chartres.

EVREUX, an ancient town of Franc ſeated in the department of Eure. It the capital of the department, and its cath dral is a handſome ſtructure. The trad conſiſts in corn, linen, and woollen cloth

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has a manufacture of cotton velvets, another of tick. It is seated on the Oise, 25 miles S of Rouen, and 55 N of Paris. Lon. 1 14 E, lat. 49 1 N.

EUROPE, one of the four general parts of the world, bounded on the N by the Northern Ocean, on the S by the Mediterranean, on the W by the Atlantic and Northern ocean, and on the E by Asia. From Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the Oby, it is near 3,600 miles in length; from Cape Matapan in the Morea, to the North cape in Lapland, about 2,400 in breadth. It is much less than either Asia or Africa, but surpasses them in many particulars. It is entirely within the temperate zone, except a small part of Norway and Russia; so that there is neither the excessive heat, nor the insupportable cold, of the other parts of the continent. It is much more populous, better cultivated, than either Asia or Africa; is fuller of villages, towns, and cities, and the buildings are stronger, more elegant and commodious. The inhabitants are all whites, and, for the most part, much better made than the Africans, or even the Asiatics. With regard to arts and sciences, there is no manner of comparison; nor yet in trade, navigation, and war. Europe contains Turkey, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Prussia, Poland, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Switzerland, and part of Russia and Turkey. Besides several islands in the Mediterranean, and elsewhere. The languages are Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, which are dialects of the Latin; German, Flemish, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and English, which proceed from the Teutonic; the Sclavonian, which (though in disguise) in Poland, Russia, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Bretagne in France, and Lapland: the modern Greek, and many others. The principal rivers are the Danube, Dniester, Dnieper, Vistula, Niemen, Dwina, Bog, Oby, Don, Scheld, Maese, Rhone, Seine, Loire, Garonne, Douro, Tajo, Thames, and Severn. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lausanne, Wenner, Ladoga, and Peipus. The chief mountains are the Alps, Appennines, and Pyrenees. The prevailing religion is the Christian, divided into the Greek, Romish, and protestant churches. There are also Jews in every country, and Mahometanism is the established religion of the Turks.

EUSTATIA, St. one of the smallest of the Leeward Islands in the W Indies. It is a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf, whose top is hollow, and lies to the NW of St. Christopher. It was taken from the Dutch by the English in 1781; but was afterwards taken by the French and restored to the Dutch in 1783. Lon. 63 10 W, lat. 17 29 N.

EUTIM, a town of Holstein, with a castle, where the bishop of Lubec resides. It is seven miles from Lubec.

EWEL, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursday, seated on a rivulet which empties itself into the Thames, at Kingston. It is 10 miles NNE of Darking, and 13 SSE of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 51 26 N.

EX, a river, which rises in the forest of Exmoor, in Somersetshire, and after being joined by several little streams leaves that county, below Dulverton, and runs to Tiverton, Exeter, and Topsham, from whence it forms an estuary, which terminates in the English Channel, at Exmouth, after a course of 40 miles.

EXETER, the capital city of Devonshire, situated on the river Ex, ten miles north of the British channel. It is large, populous, and wealthy, with gates, walls, and suburbs; the circumference of the whole is about three miles. It is the see of a bishop, transferred hither from Crediton, by Edward the Confessor; and is one of the principal cities in the kingdom for its buildings, wealth and number of its inhabitants. It had six gates, besides many turrets, several of which are now pulled down. Besides chapels and 5 large meeting-houses, there are now 15 churches within the walls, and 4 without. St. Peter's, the cathedral, is a magnificent pile; though little now remains of the ancient fabric of the church, except that part which is called Our Lady's Chapel. A most beautiful modern painted glass window has been lately erected at the western end of the cathedral, the eastern end having before a remarkable fine antique one. In the other windows there is much fine ancient painted glass. The altar is remarkable for its beautiful design and execution. The grand western end of the church is most magnificently adorned with the statues of the patriarchs, &c. The Chapter-house was built in 1439. The beautiful throne for the bishop was constructed about 1476, and is said to be the grandest of the kind in Britain,

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Ships of burden formerly came up to this city; but the navigation was almoſt deſtroyed by Henry Courtney, earl of Devon, and, though repaired, could not be reſtored to its former ſtate. Its port, therefore, is at Topſham, five miles below. It has 13 companies of tradeſmen, a manufacture of ſerges and other woollen goods, an extenſive foreign and domeſtic commerce, and a ſhare in the fiſheries of Newfoundland and Greenland. It is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and is 68 miles SW of Briſtol, and 173 W by S of London. Lon. 3 33 W, lat. 50 44 N.

EXETER, a town of N Carolina, on the NE branch of Cape Fear River, 30 miles N of Wilmington.

EXETER, a town of New Hampſhire, on Exeter River, with a good harbour, 15 miles SW of Portſmouth.

EXILLES, a ſtrong fort of France, now in department of the Upper Alps lately in the province of Daupiny. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1708, but reſtored by the treaty of Utrecht. It is an important paſſage, ſix miles W of Suza, and 40 NE of Embrun.

EXMOOR, a foreſt in Somerſetſhire, in the NW corner of that county, extending thence into Devonſhire.

EXMOUTH, a village in Devonſhire, on the E ſide of the bay which forms the mouth of the river Ex, 10 miles S by E of Exeter. It is much frequented for the benefit of ſea-bathing.

EYE, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It ſends two members to parliament, and has the ruins of a caſtle and a Benedictine abbey. It is a meanbuilt place, with narrow ſtreets; the chief manufacture is bonelace and ſpinning. It is 20 miles N of Ipſwich, and 91 NE of London. Lon. 1 10 E, lat. 52 20 N.

EYE, a river, which riſes in the NW of Berwickſhire, and falls into the Britiſh Ocean, at Eyemouth.

EYEMOUTH, a ſeaport in Berwickſhire, at the mouth of the Eye, formerly fortified to curb the garriſon of Berwick from which it is diſtant nine miles. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 55 51 N.

EYESDALE, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Argyleſhire, to the SE of Mull. It is noted for its ſlate quarries.

EYNDHOVEN, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the diſtrict of Bois-le-Duc, at the confluence of the Eynds and Dommel, 13 miles SE of Bois-le-Duc. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 51 31 N.

EYSOCH, a river of the biſhopric of Brixen, which waters the town of that name, and falls into the Adige below Meran.

F

FAABORG, a ſeaport of Denmark, on the S coaſt of the iſland of Funen. Lon. 10 16 E, lat 55 12 N.

FABRIANO, a town of Italy in the marquiſate of Ancona, famous for its good paper. It is 25 miles NE of Foligni. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 43 10 N.

FAENZA, an ancient town of Italy, in Romagna, with a biſhop's ſee. It is famous for fine earthern ware, invented here, and is ſeated on the river Amona, 12 miles SW of Ravenna.

FAHLUN, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalecarlia, ſituate in the midſt of rocks and hills, between the lakes of Run and Warpen. It contains two churches, and (including the miners) 7000 inhabitants, whoſe houſes are generally of wood, three ſtories high. It is chiefly celebrated for the copper mine, which is on the E ſide of the town. It is 30 miles NW of Hedemora. Lon. 16 42 E, lat. 60 34 N.

FAIRFIELD, a town of Connecticut, ſeated near the ſea, 100 miles SW of Boſton. Lon. 73 30 W, lat. 41 12 N.

FAIRFORD, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſday. The church has 28 large windows, curiouſly painted with ſcripture hiſtories, in beautiful colours, and deſigned by the famous Albert Durer. It is ſeated on the Coln, 25 miles SE of Glouceſter, and 80 W by N of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 51 40 N.

FAIR ISLE, an iſland of the North Ocean, between Shetland and Orkney, from both which its high towering rocks are viſible. On the E ſide, the duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spaniſh armada, was wrecked in 1588.

FAIRNTOSH, a ſmall village in Roſs-ſhire Scotland, the proprietor of which has formerly the privilege of diſtilling malt ſpirits free of duty.

FAISANS, an iſland in the river Bidaſſoa, which ſeparates France from Spain. It is alſo called the Iſle of Conference, becauſe Lewis XIV. and Philip IV. here ſwore to obſerve the peace of the Pyrenees, in 1660, after 24 conferences between their miniſters. Here alſo the hoſtages of France and Spain are received and delivered; this being a neutral iſland, no ſole dominion of which can be claimed

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kingdom. It is situate between ...ive and Fontarabia. Lon. 1 46 W, ... 10 N.

...HAM, a town in Norfolk, with ... market on Thursday, situate on a hill, ... miles NW of Norwich, and 110 NNE of ... Lon. 0 58 E, lat. 52 53 N.

...AISE, a town of France, in the de... ment of Calvados and late province of ... mandy, with a castle, and one of the ... towers in France. It is remarkable ... being the birthplace of William the ... ror. It has a good trade in serges, ... and lace; and its fair, which begins ... gust 16, is the most famous in France, ... that of Beaucaire. It is seated on ... ver Ante, 20 miles SE of Caen, ... 115 W of Paris. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. ... N.

...KENBERG, a seaport of Sweden, on ... Baltic, 17 miles NW of Helmstadt. ... 11 50 E, lat. 56 52 N.

...KENBURG, a strong town of Ger..., in the new marche of Branden... seated on the river Traje, 60 ... E of Stetin. Lon. 15 58 E, lat. 53 ... N.

...KINGHAM, a town in Lincolnshire, ... a market on Thursday, 18 miles W ... of Bolton, and 104 N of London. ... 0 20 W, lat. 52 48 N.

...LIRK, a town in Stirlingshire, re... ...le for a battle gained by Edward ... the Scots in 1298, and where the ... ...ders in 1746 defeated the king's ... It is chiefly supported by the great ... ...ts ter Highland cattle, called Tryfts, ... are held in its neighbourhood thrice ... 15,000 head of cattle are some... ...old at one tryst, which for the ... part, are sent to England. It is nine ... S of Stirling. Lon. 4 58 W, lat. ... N.

...KLAND, a small town in Fifeshire, ... a royal borough by James II. in ... It is situated at the foot of one of ... beautiful green hills called the Lo... ... Here is a royal palace whose ... ...ficent ruins evince its former ele... Falkland has some linen manufac... but its inhabitants are chiefly em... in agriculture. It is 20 miles N ... Edinburgh. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 56 18 ...

...KLAND ISLANDS, near the straits ... Magellan, in S America, discovered ... Sir Richard Hawkins, in 1594. In ... Commodore Byron was sent by lord ... ...ty to take possession of them, and ... a settlement on a part which he ... Port Egmont. Though this was ... thought to be a very valuable pos... session, yet it was totally deserted by the English in 1774, owing to some applications by the Spanish court. In 1770, the Spaniards forcibly dispossessed the English, which produced an armament on the part of the British court; but the affair was settled by a convention, and the English regained possession: however, in 1774, it was abandoned. Lon. 60° W, lat. 52° S.

FALMOUTH, a corporate town and seaport in Cornwall situated where the river Fale runs into the English channel. The harbour is so extensive and commodious that ships of the greatest burden come up to the quay. It is guarded by the castle of Maires and Pendennis, on a high rock at the entrance, and there is such excellent shelter in the many creeks belonging to it that the whole royal navy might ride safe here in any wind. It is governed by a mayor; and is a town of great traffic, much improved by its being the station of the packets to Spain, Portugal, and America. It is 268 miles WSW of London. Lon. 5 2 W, lat. 50 8 N.

FALMOUTH, a town of Virginia, on the river Rappahannoc.

FALSE BAY, a bay E of the Cape of Good Hope, frequented during the prevalence of the NW winds which begin in May. Lon. 18 33 E, lat. 34 10 S.

FALSE, CAPE, E of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 44 E, lat. 34 16 S.

FALSTER, a little island of Denmark, near the entrance of the Baltic, between the islands of Zealand, Laland, and Mona. Nikoping is the capital.

FAMAGUSTA, a town in the island of Cyprus, with a Greek bishop's see, and a harbour, defended by two forts. It was taken by the Turks, in 1570, after a siege of six months, when they flayed the Venetian governor alive and murdered the inhabitants, though they surrendered on honourable terms. It is 62 miles NE of Nicosia. Lon. 35 55 E, lat. 35 10 N.

FAMARS, a town of France 3 miles S of Valenciennes, in the department of the North, where the allied forces defeated the French in 1793.

FAMINE, PORT, a fortress, on the NE coast of the straits of Magellan. Here a Spanish garrison perished for want; since which it has been neglected. Lon. 70 20 W, lat. 55 44 S.

FANANO, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, 25 miles S of Modena. Lon. 11 18 E, lat. 44 10 N.

FANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. Here are an ancient triumphal arch, handsome

churches, and fine palaces. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, eight miles SE of Pesaro. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 43 46 N.

FANTIN, a small but populous kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, where the English and Dutch have forts. Its palm-wine is much better and stronger than that in other parts of the coast. The principal village has the same name.

FAREHAM, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles E of Southampton, and 74 W by S of London. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 50 53 N.

FAREWELL, CAPE, the most southerly promontory of Greenland, at the entrance of Davis' Straits. Lon. 42 42 W, lat. 59 38 N.

FARWELL, CAPE, a promontory of the island of New Zealand. Lon. 172 42 E, lat. 40 37 S.

FARGEAU, ST. an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, with a castle, 10 miles SE of Briare, and 82 S of Paris. Lon. 3 8 E, lat. 47 40 N.

FARNHAM, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursday. It has a castle, situate on an eminence, where the bishop of Winchester usually resides. It is one of the greatest wheat markets in England. It is famous for hops, of which there are many plantations round the town. It is seated on the Wye, 12 miles W of Guildford, and 39 WSW of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 51 16 N.

FARN ISLANDS, two groups of little islands and rocks, 17 in number, lying opposite to Bamborough castle in Northumberland. At low water the points of several others are visible besides the 17 just mentioned. The largest or House island is about one mile in compass, and has a fort and lighthouse. It contains about six or seven acres of rich pasture; and the shore abounds with good coals which are dug at the ebb of tide.

FARO, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, on the gulf of Cadiz, with a bishop's see, 20 miles SW of Tavira. Lon. 7 48 W, lat. 36 54 N.

FARO OF MESSINA, the strait between Italy and Sicily. It is so named, from the *faro*, or lighthouse, on Cape Faro, and its vicinity to Messina.

FARRINGDON, a town in Berks, with a market on Tuesday, seated on an eminence, near the Thames, 18 miles W of Oxford; and 50 W by N of London. Lon. 1 27 W, lat. 51 44 N.

FARSISTAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the E by Kerman, on the by Irac-Agemi, on the W by Kusis and on the S by the gulf of Persia. very fertile, and famous for its excel wines, called the Wines of Schiras, capital of this province. Here are ruins of Persepolis, perhaps the most m nificent in the world.

FARTACK, a town of Arabia Felix the foot of a cape of the same name. L 51 25 E, lat. 15 55 N.

FATTIPOUR, a town of Hindoo Proper, in the province of Agra, wh the emperors of Hindoostan, when in zenith of their power, had a palace. is 25 miles W of Agra. Lon. 77 43 lat. 27 22 N.

FAVAGNANA, a small island, 15 m in compass, on the W side of Sic with a fort. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 16 N.

FAUQUEMONT, or VALKENBURG, town of Dutch Limburg, on the ri Geule, seven miles E of Maestricht. L 5 50 E, lat. 50 52 N.

FAYAL, one of the Azores, or Wes Islands, which suffered greatly by earthquake, in 1764. Its capital is V do Horta.

FAYENCE, a town of France, in department of Var and late province Provence, near the river Biason, 10 m W of Grasse. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 43 N.

FAYETTE, a county of Kentuc bounded on the N by the Ohio, on E by Bourbon county, and on the SW the river Kentucky. Lexington, is capital.

FAYETTE, a county of Pennsylva 37 miles long and 33 broad. In 17 it contained 13,325 inhabitants. Un is the capital.

FAYETTEVILLE, a town of N Ca lina, on the NW branch of Cape F River, 90 miles NW of Wilmingt to which that river is navigable boats.

FE SANTA, the capital of New Mex in N America, and the see of a bish It is a rich and well built city, situate the N river. Lon. 108 48 W, lat. 50 N.

FE, the capital of the province of t same name in Terra Firma, in South Am rica, situated on the river St. Martha, a miles S of Carthagena, and subject Spain. Lat. 7 18 N, lon. 76 49 W.

FE, SANTA, a small place of Grana in Spain, situated on the Xemil, but era ed into a city by Ferdinand the Cathol

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...he besieged Granada, from which ...h only 10 miles. Lat. 37 26 N. lon. ...47 W.

...Fe, Santa-de-Bagota, the capital ...f New Granada in Terra Firma, in ...h America, situated at the foot of ...Bagota, in a very fertile country; ...the see of an archbishop, and the seat ...f the governor and the supreme courts. ...lies 228 miles S of Pampeluna. Lat. ...15 N. long. 73 14 W.

...Fear, Cape, a cape of N Carolina, ...markable for a dangerous shoal, called, ...m its form, the Frying Pan.

...Fear, Cape River, a river in N Car...lina, which opens into the sea at Cape ...ar, in about lat. 33° 45. In ascending ...you pass Brunswick on the left, and ...mington on the right. The river ...divides into NE and NW branches, ...d affords the best navigation in N ...olina.

...Fecamp, an ancient seaport of France, ...the Department of Lower Seine and ...e province of Normandy. It had late...y a Benedictine abbey, remarkable for its ...luence and great privileges. The church ...ne of the largest in France. Fecamp ...14 miles NE of Havre-de-Grace. Lon. ...23 E, lat. 49 37 N.

...Feldeirche, a trading town of Ger...ny, capital of a county of the same ...e, in Tirol. It is seated on the river ...near its entrance into the Rhine, 15 ...es E of Appenzel. Lon. 9 49 E, lat. ...10 N.

...Felicuda, one of the Lipari Islands, ...the Mediterranean, 28 miles W of ...ipari.

...Felix, St. an island in the S Pacific ...ean, NNW of Juan Fernandes. Lon. ...° W, lat. 26° S.

...Felletin, a town of France, in the ...partment of Creuse and late province ...Marche, noted for its manufacture of ...dry.

...Fellen, a town in the Russian go...rnment of Riga, seated on a river of ...e same name, 62 miles SE of Revel. ...n. 24 5 E, lat. 58 22 N.

...Feltri, an episcopal town of Italy, ...the Trevisano, capital of a district of ...e same name. It is seated on the Aso...40 miles N of Padua. Lon. 11 55 E, ...46 3 N.

...Femeren, a fertile island of Denmark, ...the Baltic, three miles from the coast ...Holstein.

...Fenestrelle, a town and fort of ...edmont, in the valley of the Vaudois. ...was taken by the duke of Savoy, from ...e French, in 1708, and ceded to him by the treaty of Utrecht. It is 18 miles W of Turin. Lon. 7 21 E, lat. 10 N.

Ferabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan, seated among the mountains which bound the Caspian Sea to the S, and 12 miles from it. Shah-Abbas often spent his winters here. It is 130 miles W of Astrabad. Lon. 53 21 E, lat. 37 14 N.

Ferabad, a town of Persia, two miles from Ispahan, and extending almost three miles along the banks of the Zenderoad. It was built by Shah-Abbas, who brought the Armenians here from the preceding town, after they had revolted from the Turks.

Fere, a town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Picardy, famous for its powder-mill, and school of artillery. Near this town is the castle of St. Gobin, famous for its manufacture of fine plate-glass. Fere is seated at the confluence of the Serre and Oise, 40 miles N of Soissons, and 75 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 49 29 N.

Ferentino, or Fiorento, an episcopal town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on a mountain, 44 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 41 46 N.

Ferette, a town of Alsace in Germany 49 miles S of Strasburgh. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 41 50 N.

Fermanagh, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 38 miles in length, and 23 in breadth; bounded on the N by Donegal and Tyrone, on the E by Tyrone and Monaghan, on the S by Cavan and Leitrim, and on the W by Leitrim. It contains 19 parishes, and before the Irish Union sent four members to the Irish parliament. Inniskilling is the capital.

Fermo, an ancient town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with an archbishop's see. It is seated near the gulf of Venice, 17 miles SE of Macerata. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 43 7 N.

Fernando, Noronha, an island near the coast of Brasil, subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 32 33 W, lat. 3 56 S.

Fernando Po, an island of Africa, 25 miles W of the coast of Benin. It is 30 miles long, and 20 broad. Lon. 3 3 E, lat. 3 6 N.

Ferrara, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated in an agreeable and fertile plain; watered by the river Po, which is a defence on one side; and on the other is encompassed by a strong wall and deep broad dithes full of water, as well as by a good

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citadel, finished by pope Paul. In the middle of the city is a magnificent caſtle, which was formerly the palace of the dukes, and is not now the leaſt ornament of Ferrara. It is quite ſurrounded with water; and the arſenal, which is near it, deſerves the obſervation of travellers. Over againſt the palace is the duke's garden; with a park, called Belvidere, on account of its beauty. Behind the garden there is a palace, built with white marble, called the Palace of Diamonds, becauſe all the ſtones are cut diamond faſhion. Ferrara had formerly a conſiderable trade; but it is now almoſt deſerted, being very poor, inſomuch that there is hardly a perſon to be ſeen in the ſtreets. The country about it is ſo marſhy, that a ſhower or two of rain renders the roads impaſſable. Ferrara was taken by the French in 1796. It is 24 miles NE of Bologna, 38 NW of Ravenna, 70 N by W of Florence, and 190 N of Rome. Lon. 12 14 E, lat 44 36 N.

FERRARA, the duchy of; a province in the pope's territory, bounded on the N by the ſtate of Venice, on the W by the duchies of Mantua and Mirandola, on the S by the Bologneſe and by Romania, of which it was formerly a part, and on the E by the gulph of Venice. It is 50 miles in length, and 43 in breadth along the coaſt; but grows narrower and narrower towards the Mantuan. This country is almoſt ſurrounded by the branches of the Po, which often overflow the country, and form the great morafs of Comachia, which has a bad effect on the air. It is thin of people, and indifferently cultivated, though fit for corn, pulſe and hemp. The Po and the lake of Comachio yield a large quantity of fiſh. Ferrara is the capital town; beſides which there are Arano, Comachio, Magnavacca, Belriguardo, Cento, Buendeno, and Fichierola.

FERRENDINA, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata, near the river Baſiento, 25 miles SW of Matera. Lon. 16 34 E, lat. 40 40 N.

FERRO, the moſt weſterly of the Canary Iſlands, near the African coaſt, where the firſt meridian was lately fixed in moſt maps. It is a dry and barren ſpot, affording no water except what is ſupplied by the fountain tree, which diſtils waters from its leaves, in ſuch plenty, as to anſwer all the purpoſes of the inhabitants. Lon. 17 46 W, lat. 27 47 N.

FERRO, FARO, or FEROE ISLANDS, a cluſter of little iſlands lying in the Northern Ocean, between 61° and 63° N lat. and between 5° and 8° W lon. They belong to Denmark. There are 17 which are habitable; each of which is a loft mountain ariſing out of the waves, divide from the others by deep and rapid current Some of them are deeply indented with ſ cure harbours; all are very ſteep, an moſt of them faced with moſt tremendo precipices. The ſurface of the mountain conſiſts of a ſhallow ſoil of remarkable fe tility; for barley, the only corn ſow here, yields about 20 for one; and th graſs affords abundant paſturage for shee The exports are, ſalted mutton and ta low, gooſe quills, feathers, and eider-down and, by the induſtry of the inhabitant knit woollen waiſtcoats, caps, and ſtocking No trees beyond the ſize of juniper ſtunted willows will grow here; nor a any wild quadrupeds to be met with exce rats or mice, originally eſcaped from th ſhipping. Vaſt quantities of ſea fowl fre quent the rocks; and the taking of the furniſhes a very perilous employment t the natives. Among the numerous whir pools of theſe ſeas, that of Suderoe, ne the iſland of the ſame name, is the mo noted. It is occaſioned by a crater 61 fathoms in depth in the centre, and fro 50 to 55 on the ſides. The water form four fierce circumgirations. The dange at moſt times, eſpecially in ſtorms, is ve great. Ships are irreſiſtibly drawn in; th rudder loſes its power; and the waves ſwe as high as the maſts; ſo that an eſcape almoſt miraculous; yet at the reflux, an in very ſtill weather, the inhabitants ad venture in boats for the ſake of fiſhing.

FERROL, a ſeaport of Spain, in Galli on a bay of the Atlantic. Its harbour one of the beſt in Europe, for the veſſels ſafe from all winds; and here the Spani ſquadrons frequently rendezvous in time war. It is 20 miles NE of Corunna, an 65 W of Rivades. Lon. 8 4 W, lat. 4 30 N.

FERTE-ALAIS, a town of France, i the department of Seine and Oiſe an late province of the Iſle of France, 1 miles S of Paris. Lon. 2 27 E, lat. 4 30 N.

FERTE-BERNARD, a town of France in the department of Sarte and late pro vince of Maine, ſeated on the Huiſne, 2 miles NE of Mans. Lon. 0 39 E, lat. 4 8 N.

FEVERSHAM, a ſeaport in Kent, on creek of the Medway, much frequente by ſmall veſſels. It is a member of th port of Dover, and governed by a mayo It has a market on Wedneſday and Satu day; and has ſeveral gun-powder mills i its neighbourhood. The London mark

re supplied from hence with abundance of apples and cherries, and the beſt oyſters for ſtewing. It is a populous flouriſhing place, conſiſting chiefly of two long broad ſtreets, with a market-houſe in the centre. Here are the remains of a ſtately abbey, built by king Stephen; and here James II attempted to embark, but was ſtooped by the populace. Feverſham is nine miles W of Canterbury, and 48 E by S of London. Lon. 0 55 E, lat. 51 22 N.

FEURS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Forez, ſeated on the Loire, 25 miles SW of Lyons.

FEZ, a kingdom of Barbary, 125 miles in length and breadth; bounded on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N by the Mediterranean Sea, on the E by Algiers, and on the S by Morrocco and Tafilet. The air is temperate and wholeſome, and the country full of mountains, particularly to the W and S, where mount Atlas lies; but it is populous and fertile, producing citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, raiſins, ſugar, honey, flax, cotton, pitch, and corn in abundance. The inhabitants breed camels, beeves, ſheep, and the fineſt horſes in Barbary.

FEZ, the capital of the kingdom of Fez, and one of the largeſt cities in Africa. It is compoſed of three towns, called Beleyde, Old Fez, and New Fez. Old Fez is the moſt conſiderable, and contains about 80,000 inhabitants. The ſtreets are magnificent, and there are 700 moſques, 50 of which are very conſiderable, adorned with marble pillars, and other ornaments. The houſes are built of brick or ſtone, and adorned with moſaic work; thoſe of brick are ornamented with glazing and colours, like Dutch tiles, and the wood-work and ceilings are carved, painted, and gilt. The houſes are flat, and they ſleep thereon in the ſummer. There is a court to every houſe, in which are ſquare marble baſins. There are two colleges for ſtudents, finely built of marble and adorned with paint ing; one of theſe has 100 rooms, and the ſides are adorned with marble pillars of various colours, whoſe capitals are gilt, and the roof glitters with gold, blue, and purple. Here are many hoſpitals, and above 100 public baths, many of which are ſtately ſtructures. All the trades live in a ſeparate part of the city; and the exchange, full of all ſorts of rich merchandiſe is as large as a ſmall town. The gardens are beautiful, and full of all kinds of fragrant flowers and ſhrubs, ſo that the city, in general, is a ſort of terreſtrial paradiſe. The inhabitants are clothed like the Turks: the ladies dreſs is very expenſive in the winter; but in the ſummer, they wear nothing but a ſhift. Fez is the centre of the trade of this empire; and hence caravans go to Mecca, carrying ready-made garments, Cordovan leather, indigo, cochineal, and oſtrich feathers, for which they bring in return ſilks, muſlins, and drugs. Other caravans go to Tumbuctoo, and the river Niger: one of which conſiſts of 20,000 men. They travel over ſuch dry barren deſerts, that every other camel carries water. Their commodities are ſalt, cowries, wrought ſilk, Britiſh cloth, and the woollen manufactures of Barbary. Here are a great number of Jews, who have handſome ſynagogues; but the bulk of the inhabitants are Moors, of a tawny complexion. Fez is 160 miles S of Gibraltar, and 250 NE of Morocco. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 33 40 N.

FEZZAN, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Tripoli, on the E by deſerts that divide it from Egypt, on the S by Bornou, and on the W by the deſerts of Zahara, lying between 25 and 30° N lat. It is an extenſive plain, encompaſſed by mountains, except to the W; and to the influence of theſe heights it may be owing, that here, as well as in Upper Egypt, no rain is ever known. Though the character of the ſurface (which, in general, is a light ſand) and the want of rain, may ſeem to announce ſterility, yet the ſprings are ſo abundant, that few of the regions in the N of Africa exhibit a richer vegetation. From wells of eight or 10 feet deep, with ſeveral of which every garden and field is furniſhed, the huſbandman waters the natural or artificial productions of his land; among which are the date tree, the olive, lime, apricot, pomegranate, fig, Indian corn and barley, wheat, pompions or calabaſh, carrots, cucumbers, onions, and garlic. Among the tame animals are the ſheep, cow, goat, camel, and a ſpecies of the domeſtic fowl of Europe. The wild animals are the oſtrich, and antelops of various kinds; one of which is called the huaddee, and is celebrated for the ſingular addreſs with which, when chaſed by the hunters, amid its craggy heights, it plunges from the precipice, and lighting on its hams, without danger of purſuit, continues till evening in the vale below. The heat of the climate from April to Novem-

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canal, that communicates with the Nile, 70 miles SW of Cairo. Lon. 30 49 E, lat. 29 2 N.

FIUME, or ST. VEIT, a seaport of Austrian Istria, with a castle, and a good harbour formed by the river Fimarna, which enters the bay of Carnero, in the gulph of Venice. It is very populous, noted for wine, good figs, and other fruits; and the cathedral is worth observation. It is 37 miles E of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 45 40 N.

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, a lofty promontory in Yorkshire, whose snow-white cliffs serve for a direction to ships. Its rocks are occupied by innumerable multitudes of sea-fowls, which fill the air and ocean all around. It is five miles E of Burlington. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 54 9 N.

FLANDERS, a country of the Netherlands, divided into Dutch, Austrian, and French Flanders; the last now included in the department of the North. It is 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; bounded on the N by the German Ocean and the United Provinces, on the E by Brabant, on the S by Hainault and Artois, and on the W by Artois and the German Ocean. Flanders is perfectly champaign, with not a rising ground in it, and watered with many fine rivers and canals. Its chief commodities are fine lace, linen and tapestry.

FLATTERY, CAPE, on the W coast of N America, so named by Captain Cook, who discovered it in 1788, because he was disappointed at not finding a harbour. Lon. 124 57 W, lat. 48 25 N.

FLAVIGNI, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy. It had before the French revolution a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on a mountain, 12 miles E of Semur, and 140 E of Paris. Lon. 4 37 E, lat. 47 26 N.

FLECHE, a town of France, in the department of Sarte and late province of Maine. It is seated on the river Loire, 22 miles N of Angers. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 47 39 N.

FLEET, a river in Kircudbrightshire; it winds through a beautiful valley, screened by woody hills, and enters Wigton Bay, at Gatehouse. On the W side of this river are the vestiges of a camp, a druidical circle, and a vitrified fort.

FLENSBURG, a pretty large town of Denmark, capital of Sleswick, with a strong citadel. It is situated on a bay of the Baltic, and has a harbour deep enough for large shipping. It is a place of considerable commerce, 15 miles NW of Sleswick. Lon. 9 47 E, lat. 54 50 N.

FLEURUS, a village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, famous for a battle fought in its neighbourhood in 1690, between the French and the allies. Here also in June 1794, the Austrians made a general attack on the French posts, but were repulsed. It is 12 miles NE of Charlerov.

FLEURY, a town of France in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, 30 miles N of Chalons. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 47. 13 N.

FLIE, or VLIELAND, an island on the coast of Holland, at the middle of the entrance of the Zuider-Zee.

FLINT, a town in Flintshire, which gives name to the county, and sends a member to parliament; but it is a small place, without trade, and the assizes are held at Mold. Here are the remains of a castle, in which Richard II was delivered into the hands of his rival, afterwards Henry IV. It is seated on the river Dee, 12 miles W by N of Chester, and 180 NW of London. Lon. 3 2 W, lat. 53 16 N.

FLINTSHIRE, a county of N Wales, 29 miles in length and 12 where broadest, bounded on the N and NE by a bay of the mouth of the Dee, which divides it from Cheshire; on the NW by the Irish Sea; on the E by the Dee, which sometimes to divide it from Cheshire, and on the S and SW from Denbighshire. The E of Flintshire extends on the E side of the Dee, about nine miles between Chester and Shropshire. It is divided into four hundreds; in which are two market-towns and 28 parishes, with 32,400 inhabitants. The greatest part of this county lies in the diocese of St. Asaph, and the rest belongs to that of Chester. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county and one for Flint; and pays one part of the land-tax. The air is cold, but healthful. It is full of hills, intermixed with few valleys, which are very fruitful, producing some wheat and plenty of rye. The cows, though small, yield a great quantity of milk in proportion to their size, and excellent beef. The mountains are stored with lead, coal, and mill stone. This county also produces good butter, cheese and honey.

FLIX, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, strong both by art and nature. It is built on a peninsula, in the river Ebro, where it makes an elbow, which surrounds the town instead of a ditch, and may be conducted quite round it. The

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re the river does not paſs, is covered mountains, and defended by a caſtle on minence; and near it is a water-fall. It miles S of Lerida. Lon. 0 26 E, lat. N.

ORENCE, the capital of the duchy of any, and one of the fineſt cities in . It is ſurrounded on all ſides but one high hills, which riſe inſenſibly, and ll join the lofty mountains called the nines. Towards Piſa, there is a vaſt of 40 miles in length; which is ſo with villages and pleaſure-houſes, that ſeem to be a continuation of the ſub- of the city. Independent of the hes and palaces of Florence, moſt of are very magnificent, the architec- of the houſes in general is in a good and the ſtreets are remarkably clean, ved with large broad ſtones chiſeled to prevent the horſes from ſliding. city is divided into two unequal parts e river Arno, over which there are than four bridges in ſight of each . That called the *Ponte della Trinità*, is uncommonly elegant, is built en- of white marble, and ornamented four beautiful ſtatues repreſenting the ns. The quays, the buildings on each and the bridges, render that part of ce through which the river runs by e fineſt. Every corner of this beau- city is full of wonders in the arts of ng, ſtatuary, and architecture. The s, ſquares, and fronts of the palaces are d with a great number of ſtatues; of them by the beſt modern maſters, el Angelo, Brandinelli, Donatello, anni di Bologna, Benvenuto Cellini, thers. Some of the Florentine mer- ts formerly were men of vaſt wealth, lived in a moſt magnificent manner. of them, about the middle of the fif- th century, built that noble fabric, h, from the name of its founder, is ſtill d the Palazzo Pitti. The man was d by the prodigious expence of this g, which was immediately purchaſed e Medici family, and has continued ſince to be the reſidence of the reigns. The gardens belonging to palace are on the declivity of an emi- e. On the ſummit there is a kind of called Belvedere. From this, and from of the higher walks, you have a com- view of the city of Florence, and the ateous vale of Arno, in the middle of h it ſtands. This palace has been en- d ſince it was purchaſed from the d family of Pitti. The furniture is and curious, particularly ſome tables of Florentine work, which are much admired. The moſt precious ornaments however, are the paintings. The walls of what is called the Imperial Chamber, are painted in freſco, by various painters; the ſubjects are allegorical, and in honour of Lorenzo of Medicis diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Magnificent. The famous gallery attracts every ſtranger. One of the moſt intereſting parts of it in the eyes of many, is the ſeries of Roman emperors, from Julius Cæſar to Gallienus, with a conſiderable number of their empreſſes arranged oppoſite to them. This ſeries is almoſt complete; but wherever the buſt of an emperor is wanting, the place is filled up by that of ſome other diſtinguiſhed Roman. The celebrated Venus of Medici, is thought to be the ſtandard of taſte in female beauty and proportion, ſtands in a room called the Tribunal. The inſcription on its baſe mentions its being made by Cleomenes an Athenian, the ſon of Apollodorus. It is of white marble, and ſurrounded by other maſter-pieces of ſculpture, ſome of which are ſaid to be the works of Praxiteles and other Greek maſters. In the ſame room are many valuable curioſities, beſides a collection of admirable pictures by the beſt maſters. There are various other rooms, whoſe contents are indicated by the names they bear; as, the Cabinet of Arts, of Aſtronomy, of Natural hiſtory, of Medals, of Porcelain, of Antiquities; the Saloon of the Hermaphrodite, ſo called from a ſtatue which divides the admiration of the amateurs with that in the Borgheſe village at Rome, though the excellence of the execution is diſgraced by the vileneſs of the ſubject; and the Gallery of Portraits, which contains the portraits of the moſt eminent painters (all executed by themſelves) who have flouriſhed in Europe during the three laſt centuries. Our limits will not admit of a detail of the hundredth part of the curioſities and buildings of Florence. We muſt not however omit mentioning the chapel of St. Lorenzo, as being perhaps the fineſt and moſt expenſive habitation that ever was reared for the dead; it is encruſted with precious ſtones, and adorned by the workmanſhip of the beſt modern ſculptors. Florence is a place of ſome ſtrength, and contains an archbiſhop's ſee and an univerſity. The number of inhabitants is calculated at 80,000. Florence is 45 miles S of Bologna, and 125 NW of Rome. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 43 46 N.

FLORENT, St. a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou. It lately had a rich

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Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Loire, 20 miles WSW of Angers. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 47 24 N.

FLORENTIN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Yonne, situated at the confluence of the Armance and Armancon, 15 miles NE of Auxerre, and 80 SE of Paris. Lon. 3 55 E, lat. 48 1 N.

FLORENTINO, one of the three provinces of Tuscany, bounded on the W by the republic of Lucca and the Modenese, on the N by the Appennines, on the E by the duchy of Urbino, and on the S by the Siennese. It is a well-watered province, and very fertile. Florence is the capital.

FLORES, a fertile island, one of the Azores, so called from the abundance of flowers found upon it. Lon. 31 0 W, lat. 39 34 N.

FLORIDA, a country of N America, 600 miles long, and 130 broad; bounded on the N by Georgia, on the E by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S by the gulf of Mexico, and on the W by Mississippi. It is divided into E and W Florida: St. Augustine the capital of the former, and Pensacola of the latter. The country about St. Augustine is the most unfruitful; yet, even here, two crops of Indian corn are annually produced: the banks of the rivers which water the Floridas are of a superior quality, and well adapted to the culture of rice and corn, while the interior country, which is high and pleasant, abounds with wood of almost every kind; particularly white and red oak, pine, hickory, cypress, red and white cedar; the intervals between the hilly parts, produce spontaneously the fruits common to Georgia and the Carolinas; and the whole country is valuable in a peculiar manner, for the extensive ranges for cattle. Florida was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. Having often changed masters, belonging alternately to the French and Spaniards, it was ceded by the latter to the English in 1763; in whose hands it continued till 1781, when it was taken by the Spaniards, and ceded to them in 1783.

FLOTZ, a town of Walachia, seated on the Geniffa, near its influx into the Danube.

FLOUR, ST. an episcopal town of France, in the department of Cantal and late province of Auvergne. It carries on a considerable trade in knives, and its fairs are famous for the sale of mules and rye. It is seated on a mountain, 45 miles S of Clermont, and 250 of Paris. Lon. 3 E, lat. 45 2 N.

FLOWDEN, a village in Northumberland, five miles N of Wooler, famous a battle fought here by the English Scots in 1513, in which James IV killed together with the flower of his bility.

FLUSHING, a strong and consider seaport of Dutch Zealand, in the isl of Walcheren, with a good harbour, a great foreign trade. It was put into hands of queen Elisabeth as a security the money she advanced. It was taken the French in January 1795, and is miles SW of Middleburg. Lon. 3 35 lat. 51 29 N.

FOCHABERS, a town in Banffsh seated in a plain, near the river Sp Here is Gordon Castle, the princ mansion of the duke of Gordon, greatly modernized. It is surrounded ancient trees and elegant pleasure-grou and the adjacent hills are crowned wit and other trees. In the town, many are employed in spinning, and in the ma facture of sewing thread, under the pa nage of the duchess. It is 43 miles N of Aberdeen.

FO-CHAN, a village of China, in province of Quang-tong. It is called a lage because it has no walls nor a presid governor, although it has a great tra and contains more houses and inhabit than Canton. It is reckoned to be miles in circumference, and to con 1,000,000 of inhabitants. It is 12 m from Canton.

FOCHIA NOVA, a town of Natolia, the gulf of Sanderly, with a good harb and a castle. The Venetians beat the T kish fleet, near this place, in 1650.

FODGIA, a town of Naples, in Cap nata, seated near the Cerbero, 10 mile of Manfredonia.

FODWAR, a town of Hungary, seated the Danube, opposite Colocza. Lon. 19 E, lat. 46 39 N.

FOGARAS, a town and castle of Tr sylvania, on the river Alauta, 30 m NE of Hermanstadt. Lon. 25 25 E, 46 30 N.

FOGLIA, a river of Italy, which rise the confines of Tuscany, crosses the du of Urbino, and falls into the gulf of Ven at Pesaro.

FOGO. See FUEGO.

FOHR, an island of Denmark, near coast of Slefwick. It is about 12 miles circumference.

FOIA, an ancient town of Natolia,

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gulf of Smyrna, with a good harbour, and a ſtrong caſtle, 30 miles N of Smyrna.

FOIX, a town of France, in the department of Arriege and late county of Foix, noted for its manufacture of coarſe woollen cloths, and ſome copper-mills, which metal is a conſiderable object of commerce. It is ſeated on the Arriege, at the foot of the Pyrenees, eight miles S of Pamiers. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 43 0 N.

FO-KIEN, a province of China, bounded on the N by Tche-kiange, on the W by Kiang-ſi, on the S by Quang-tong, and on the E by the Chineſe Sea. It is commodiouſly ſeated for navigation and commerce, almoſt all of it bordering on the ſea, in which they catch large quantities of fiſh, which they ſend ſalted to other parts of the empire. Its ſhores are very uneven, by reaſon of the number and variety of its bays. The climate is warm; and yet the air is ſo temperate that no contagious diſeaſes ever prevail here. The mountains are almoſt every where diſpoſed into a kind of amphitheatres, by the labour of the inhabitants, with terraces placed one above another. The fields are watered with rivulets and ſprings, which iſſue out of the mountains, and which the huſbandmen conduct in ſuch a manner as to overflow the fields of rice when they pleaſe, becauſe it thrives beſt in watery ground. They make uſe of the trunk of Bamboe for this purpoſe. They have all commodities in common with the reſt of China; but more particularly muſk, precious ſtones, quickſilver, ſilk, hempen-cloth, callico, iron, and all ſorts of utenſils wrought to the greateſt perfection. In other countries they have cloves, cinnamon, pepper, ſandal-wood, amber, coral, and many other things. The capital city is Foutcheou Fou. It contains nine cities of the firſt, and 60 of the third claſs.

FOLIGNI, an epiſcopal and trading town of Italy, in the duchy of Umbria; remarkable for its ſweetmeats, paper-mills, ſilk manufactures and fairs. It is ſeated on the declivity of a mountain, near a fertile plain, 60 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 34 E, lat. 42 58 N.

FOLKESTONE, a town in Kent, with a market on Thurſday. It was once a fiſhing place, containing five churches, which are now reduced to one, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fiſhing. It is a member of the port of Dover, governed by a mayor, and is ſeated on the Britiſh Channel, eight miles SW of Dover, 71 E by S of London. Lon. 1 14 E, lat. 51 5 N.

FONDI, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora. It is ſeated on a fertile plain, but in a bad air, near a lake of its own name, 42 miles NW of Capua, and 50 SE of Rome. Lon. 13 24 E, lat. 41 22 N.

FONG-TCHANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chen-ſi. Its diſtrict contains eight cities of the ſecond and third claſs. It is 495 miles SW of Pekin.

FONG-YANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is ſeated on a mountain, which hangs over the Yellow River. It encloſes within its walls, ſeveral fertile little hills; and its juriſdiction is very extenſive, as it comprehends five cities of the ſecond and 13 of the third claſs. It is 70 miles NE of Nanking.

FONTAINBLEAU, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Iſle of France, remarkable for its fine palace, where the kings of France uſed to lodge, when hunting. It was firſt embelliſhed by Francis I, and each ſucceſſive king added ſomething to it; inſomuch that it was one of the fineſt pleaſure-houſes in the world. It ſtands in the midſt of a foreſt, 35 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 2 47 E, lat. 48 25 N.

FONTAINE-L'EVEQUE, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, near the river Sambre, three miles W of Charleroy. Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 50 23 N.

FONTARABIA, a ſeaport of Spain, in Biſcay, ſeated on a peninſula in the bay of Biſcay, and on the river Bidaſſoa. It is well fortified both by nature and art; has a good harbour, though dry at low water; and is ſurrounded on the land ſide by the Pyrenean mountains. It is a very important place, being accounted the key of Spain on that ſide. It ſurrendered to the French arms in 1794. It is 22 miles SW of Bayonne, and 62 E of Bilboa. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 43 23 N.

FONTENAI, a village of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for a bloody battle fought, in 841, between the Germans and the French, in which the Germans were defeated with the loſs of 100,000 men. It is 20 miles SE of Auxerre. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 47 28 N.

FONTENAI-LE-COMTE, a town of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou. It has a woollen manufacture, and its fair is famous for cattle, particularly for mules. It is ſeated on the Vendee, near the bay of Biſcay, 25

miles NE of Rochelle. Lon. 0 55 W, lat. 46 30 N.

FONTENOY, a village of Auſtrian Hainault, remarkable for a battle between the allies and the French, in 1745, in which the former were defeated. It is four miles SW of Tournay.

FONTEVRAULT, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou. Here was a famous abbey, founded by Robert d'Arbriſſel, in 1100. It was the chief of a religious order, which, by a ſingular whim of the founder, conſiſted of both ſexes, and the general of which was a woman. Queen Bertrade, ſo famous in hiſtory, was among the firſt nuns that entered this abbey. It is nine miles SE of Saumur, and 160 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 0 E, lat. 47 9 N.

FORCALQUIER, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence, ſeated on a hill by the river Laye, 29 miles NE of Aix. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 43 58 N.

FORCHAIN, a ſtrong town of Franconia, in the biſhopric of Bamberg, with a fine arſenal. It was taken by the French in 1796, who were afterwards compelled to abandon it. It is ſeated on the Rednitz, 18 miles S by E of Bamberg. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 49 44 N.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a town in Hampſhire, with a market on Saturday, ſeated on the Avon, 20 miles WSW of Wincheſter, and 87 W by S of London. Lon. 1 49 W, lat. 50 56 N.

FORDUN, a ſmall village of Scotland, in Kincardineſhire.

FORDWICH, a member of the port of Sandwich, in Kent, ſeated on the river Stour, and governed by a mayor. It is noted for excellent trouts, and is three miles NE of Canterbury, and eight W of Sandwich.

FORELAND, NORTH, a promontory which is the NE point of the Iſle of Thanet, in Kent. It is alſo the moſt ſouthern part of the port of London, which is thence extended N, in a right line, to the point, called the Naſe, in Eſſex, and forms what is properly called the mouth of the Thames. Here is a round brick tower, near 80 feet high, erected by the Trinity Houſe, for a ſeamark.

FORELAND, SOUTH, a headland, forming the E point of the Kentiſh coaſt, and called South, in reſpect to its bearing from the other Foreland, which is about ſix miles to the N. Between theſe two capes, is the noted road, called the Dow to which they afford a great ſecurity.

FOREST-TOWNS, four towns of S bia, lying along the Rhine, and the c fines of Switzerland, at the entrance the Black Foreſt. Their names Waldſchut, Lauffenburg, Seckingen, Rheinfelden; and they are ſubject to houſe of Auſtria.

FOREZ, a province of France, boun on the W by Auvergne, on the S Velay and the Vivarais, on the E by Lyonois, and on the N by Burgundy a the Bourbonnois. It is watered by Loire, and ſeveral other ſtreams, and ſeveral mines of coal and iron. It is included, with the Lyonois, in the depa ment of Rhone and Loire.

FORFAR, a borough of Scotland, and pital of the county of the ſame name. ſtands on the valley of Strathmore runs from Perth NE to the ſea. It is ancient place, and here are the ruins palace built by Malcolm Canmore. lake of Forfar, ſtretching two mile length from E to W and half a mi breadth, covers the palace on the N. lake abounds with trout, pike, perch, eel. Of late years it has been greatly duced by draining; to which the menſe quantity of fine marle at the tom is the principal inducement. is a fine flouriſhing place, and its i bitants are doubled within theſe 30 ye the houſes have alſo increaſed in pro tion beſides being greatly improved. church has been rebuilt in an elegant extenſive plan, calculated to contain hearers. Its principal manufacture is o burghs, and it is 20 miles W of Montr Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 56 35 N.

FORFARSHIRE. See ANGUSSHIRE.

FORGES, a town of France, in the depa ment of Lower Seine and late provinc Normandy, remarkable for its mineral w ters. It is 60 miles NW of Paris. L 0 40 E, lat. 49 38 N.

FORLI, an ancient town of Romag capital of a territory of the ſame name, w a biſhop's ſee. The public ſtructures are v handſome, and it is ſeated in a fertile healthy country, 10 miles SE of Faz and 40 NE of Florence. Lon. 11 44 lat. 44 16 N.

FORMOSA, an iſland in the Chin Sea, 90 miles E of Canton, lying betwe 119 and 122° E lon. and 22 and 25° N It is ſubject to the Chineſe, who, notw ſtanding its proximity, did not know of exiſtence till the year 1430. It is ab 85 leagues in length, and 25 broad; a chain of mountains running from N

ivides it into two parts, the E and W. Dutch built the fort of Zealand, in W part, in 1634. They were driven ce, in 1661, by a Chinese pirate, who de himself master of all the W part, h, in 1682, submitted to the emperor ina. This island presents extensive fertile plains, watered by a great num- of rivulets that fall from the E moun- s. Its air is pure and wholesome; and roduces abundance of corn and rice, and greater part of other grains. Most of Indian fruits, many of those of Europe, cco, sugar, pepper, camphire, and amon, are found here. The inhabi- rear a great number of oxen, which use for riding, from a want of horses; accustom them early to that kind of ce, and, by daily exercise, train them go as well as the best horses. These are furnished with a bridle, saddle, crupper. A Chinese looks as proud, en mounted in this manner, as if he carried by the finest Barbary courser. olesome water is the only thing want- in Formosa. It is very extraordinary, every kind of water in it is a deadly on to strangers, for which no remedy yet been found. On the 22d of May , this fine island was overwhelmed, almost desolated, by a furious hur- ne and dreadful inundation of the , supposed to have been occasioned by earthquake. Tai-quang is the capital.

FORRES, a town in Murrayshire, seated an eminence, close to a rivulet, it is a well built town pleasantly situated, miles to the E of the river Findhorn. tle to the NE, near the road, is a re- kable column, called King Seven's or no's Stone, above 20 feet high, and e broad, covered on both sides by an- ue sculpture. It is supposed to have been ted in memory of a victory obtained r the Danes, in 1008, before their final reat from Scotland. Forres manufac- some linen and sewing thread, and is miles W of Elgin.

FORTEVENTURA, one of the Canary ds, 65 miles in length, and of a very ular breadth, consisting of two penin- s joined by an isthmus 12 miles in th. It produces plenty of wheat, ley, beeves, and goats. Lon. 14 26 W, 28 4 N.

FORTH, one of the most noble and com- ious rivers in Scotland. It takes its e near the bottom of Lomond hills; and ing from west to east, receives in its e many considerable streams, deriv- their waters from the eminences in the land counties of North Britain. Be- tween Stirling and Alloa, the Forth winds in a most beautiful and surprising manner; so that, though it is but four miles by land, it is 24 by water between those two places. Below Alloa the river expands itself to a great breadth between the counties of Lothian and Fife, till at Queen's-ferry it is contracted by promontories shooting into it from both coasts; so that, from being four or five, there it is not above two miles broad. At the mouth of it, from North Berwick to Fifeness, it is full five leagues broad; having the little island of May in the middle of it, and to the west of this the rocky island of Bass; notwithstanding which, the largest fleet may enter and sail up it many miles with the utmost facility and in the greatest safety. There is a communication between this river and the Clyde, by a canal, 35 miles in length.

FORTROSE, a borough in Rossshire, situate on the frith of Murray, nearly opposite Fort George, and nine miles W of Inverness.

FOSSANO, a strong town of Piedmont, with a bishop's see, seated on the Sture, 10 miles NE of Coni, and 27 SE of Pignerol. Lon. 7 56 E, lat. 44 45 N.

FOSSOMBRONE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see; seated near the river Metro, 16 miles SW of Pesaro, and 12 SE of Urbino. Lon. 12 48 E, lat. 43 40 N.

FOTHERINGAY, a town in Northamptonshire, nine miles S of Stamford, near the river Nen. It is noted for the ruins of the castle where Richard III was born, and where Mary, queen of Scotland, was beheaded.

FOUE, an ancient town of Lower Egypt, seated on the Nile, 25 miles S of Rosetto, and 40 E of Alexandria. Lon. 31 15 E, lat. 31 12 N.

FOUGERES, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Bretagne, with an ancient castle. It is seated on the Coesnom, 25 miles NE of Rennes, and 150 W of Paris. Lon. 1 13 W, lat. 48 22 N.

FOULSHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 16 miles NW of Norwich, and 111 NE of London. Lon. 1 7 E, lat. 52 51 N.

FOUR CANTONS, LAKE OF THE. See WALDSTÆTTER SEE.

FOURNEAUX ISLAND, a small island in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 143 2 W, lat. 17 11 S.

FOURNESS, in Loynsdale, Lancashire, is a track, between the Kent, Leven, and Dudden-Sands, which runs north parallel with the west sides of Cumberland and

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Weſtmoreland; and on the ſouth runs out into the ſea as a promontory. This whole tract, except on the coaſt, riſes in hills and vaſt piles of rocks called Forneſs-Fells. In theſe mountainous parts are found quarries of a fine durable blue ſlate to cover buildings with, which are made uſe of in many other parts of the kingdom. The low or plain part of Forneſs, produces all ſorts of grain, but principally oats, whereof the bread eaten in this country is generally made; and there are found here veins of a very rich iron ore.

FOU-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in Fo-kien; one of the moſt conſiderable in that province, on account of its trade, the convenience of its rivers and port, the number of its literati, and the magnificence of its principal bridge, which has more than 100 arches conſtructed of white ſtone, and ornamented with a double baluſtrade. It is the reſidence of a viceroy, has under its juriſdiction nine cities of the third claſs, and is 360 miles NE of Canton.

FOWEY, a borough and ſeaport in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is a populous place extending above one mile on the E ſide of a river of its own name, and has a conſiderable ſhare in the pilchard fiſhery. It ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is 32 miles SW of Launceſter, and 240 W by S of London. Lon. 4 35W, lat. 50 19 N.

FOWEY, a river in Cornwall, which riſes in the NE part paſſes by Leſtwithiel, and enters the Engliſh Channel, at Fowey.

FOWLENESS, an iſland on the coaſt of Eſſex, formerly ſubject to inundations till by the Dutch art of draining it has become good land.

FOX ISLANDS, a group of iſlands in the Northern Archipelago. They are 16 in number, and are ſituate between the E coaſt of Kamtſchatka and the W coaſt of America, between 52 and 55° N lat. Each iſland has a particular name; but this general name is given to the whole group, on account of the great number of black, gray, and red foxes with which they abound. The dreſs of the inhabitants conſiſts of a cap, and a fur coat that reaches down to the knee: ſome of them wear common caps of a party-coloured bird ſkin, upon which they leave part of the wings and tail. On the forepart of their hunting and fiſhing caps, they place a ſmall board, like a ſkreen, adorned with the jawbones of ſeabears, and ornamented with glaſs beads, which they receive in barter from the Ruſſians. At their feſtivals and dancing parties they uſe a much more ſhewy ſort of dreſs. They feed upon the fleſh of all ſorts of ſea animals, and generally eat it raw; but when they dreſs their food, they put it in a hollow ſtone, they then cover it with another, and cloſe the interſtices with moſs or clay; they next lay it horizontally between two ſtones, and light a fire under it. The proviſion intended for keeping, is dried without ſalt in the open air. Their weapons are bows, arrows, and darts; and, for defence, they uſe wooden ſhields. The moſt perfect equality reigns among them; they have neither chiefs nor ſuperiors, neither laws nor puniſhments. They live together in families, and ſocieties of ſeveral families united, which form what they call, a race, who, in caſe of attack or defence, mutually aid each other. The inhabitants of the ſame iſland always pretend to be of the ſame race; and every one looks upon his iſland as a poſſeſſion the property of which is common to all individuals of the ſame ſociety. Feaſts are very common among them, and, more particularly, when the inhabitants of one iſland are viſited by thoſe of another. The men of the village meet their gueſts, beating drums, and preceded by the women who ſing and dance: at the concluſion of the dance, the hoſts ſerve up their proviſions, and invite their gueſts to partake of the feaſt. They feed their children, when very young, with the coarſeſt fleſh, and for the moſt part raw. If an infant cries, the mother immediately carries it to the ſeaſide, and whether it be ſummer or winter, holds it naked in the water till it is quiet. This is ſo far from doing the children any harm, that it hardens them againſt the cold: and they accordingly go barefooted through the winter, without the leaſt inconvenience. They ſeldom heat their dwellings; but when they would warm themſelves, they light a bundle of hay, and ſtand over it; or they ſet fire to trainoil, which they pour into a hollow ſtone. They have a good ſhare of plain natural ſenſe, but are rather ſlow of underſtanding. They are cold and indifferent in moſt of their actions; but let an injury, or even a mere ſuſpicion, rouſe them from this phlegmatic ſtate, and they become furious and inflexible, taking the moſt violent revenge without any regard to the conſequences. The leaſt affliction prompts them to ſuicide; the apprehenſion of even an uncertain event often leads them to deſpair.

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...ey put an end to their days with ... apparent infenſibility. The Ruſ... call theſe iſlands the Lyſſie Oſtrova.

...AGA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, ... a caſtle. It is ſtrong by ſituation, ... the river Cinca, before it, whoſe ...anks are difficult of acceſs, and at ...k a hill, which cannot eaſily be ...ached with large cannon. The gar... produce herbs and ſaffron, but the ... about it are mountainous and bar... Alphonſo VII, king of Arragon, was ...here by the Moors, in 1134, when ...eged this town. It is 46 miles E ...ragoſſa. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 41 46

...AMLINGHAM, a town in Suffolk, ... a market on Saturday. It is ſeated ... the head of a rivulet, and has the re... of a caſtle ſaid to have been built ...e time of the Saxon heptarchy. To caſtle the princeſs Mary (afterward ...I) retired, when lady Jane Grey proclaimed queen. Here is a ſtately ...h, in which are the monuments of ... noble families. It is 30 miles E of ..., and 87 NE of London. Lon. 1 26 ... 52 25 N.

...AMPTON, a town in Dorſetſhire, ... a market on Thurſday, ſeated on ...reme, 12 miles NW of Weymouth, ...26 W by S of London. Lon. 2 ...W, lat. 50 45 N.

...ANCE, a country of Europe, bound... the N by the Engliſh Channel and ...uſtrian Netherlands; on the E by ...many, and the Alps, which ſeparate ...m Switzerland, Savoy, and Piedmont; ...e S by the Mediterranean Sea and ..., from which kingdom it is divided ...e Pyrenees; and on the W by the ...tic Ocean. From the Pyrenees in ... S, to Dunkirk in the N, its extent is ... miles; and ſomething more from ...moſt eaſterly part of Alſace to the ... weſtern point of Bretagne; which ...nce, it muſt be obſerved, extends ...e 100 miles further into the ocean ...any other part of the country. France ...ately an abſolute monarchy, and di... into ſeveral military governments, ...provinces. Theſe were Alſace An... ..., Anjou, Armagnac, Artois, ..., Auvergne, Barrois, Baſques, Bearn, ..., Bigorre, Blaſois, Boulonnois, Bour... ..., Breſſe, Bretagne, Burgundy, ...reſis, Champagne, Couſerans, Dau... Forez, Foix, Franche Comte, ...h Flanders, Gaſcony, Gevaſidan, ...ne, French Hainault, Iſle of France, ...edoc, Limoſin, Lorrain, Lyonois, ...e, Maine, Marſan, Navarre, Nivernois, Normandy, Orleanois, Perche, Perigord, Picardy, Poitou, Provence, Querci, Rouergne, Rouſillon, Saintonge, Soiſſonnois, Touraine, Velay, and Vermandois. All theſe provinces were divided into diſtricts, which had their particular names. The air of France is ſaid to be peculiarly mild and wholeſome. The ſoil in many places is excellent, though in others the heat in ſummer entirely conſumes the verdure; and theſe parched ſpots are ſcarce found capable of producing rye and cheſnuts ſufficient for the maintenance of the poor people who inhabit them. It muſt be owned, however, that agriculture was never well underſtood in this country. France in general is not a mountainous country; though its boundaries on the land ſide are the high ridges called the Alps, which ſeparate it from Italy, the Pyrenees which divide it from Spain, and Mount Jura which ſeparates it from Switzerland. Beſides theſe, there are the Cevennes in the province of Languedoc, and Mount Dor in that of Auvergne. The country abounds with many and fine rivers, as the Loire, which runs N and NW; its courſe, including the windings, not leſs than 500 miles. The Rhone flows through the country in a SW direction, and then running due S falls into the Mediterranean. The Garonne riſes in the Pyrenean mountains, and running NE communicates with the Mediterranean, by a canal made by order of Louis XIV. The Seine, the Some, Somme, Moſelle, Var, and Adour, are all conſiderable ſtreams, which are of great ſervice to the inland commerce of the country; and this is ſtill further augmented by the great number of artificial canals which open a communication betwixt one part of the country and another. That of Languedoc was 16 years of being completed, and is carried through an extent of near 100 miles over hills and vallies, and in one place thro' a mountain. It was intended for a communication between the ocean and Mediterranean, to afford a more ſpeedy paſſage for the French fleet; but did not anſwer the purpoſe. The greateſt part of the fuel uſed by the inhabitants of this kingdom is wood; which in the northern parts is ſcarce, which proves very diſtreſſing to the people. In other places, however, there are large foreſts, particularly thoſe of Orleans, which cover an extent of 14,000 acres. In Alſace there are mines of ſilver and copper, but too expenſive to be brought; but there are mines of various metals in other parts, and coal is likewiſe met with

in ſome provinces; there are ſeveral quarries of excellent ſtone, and a kind of gem named the Twoquoiſe is met with in Languedoc. Salt is made in great quantity in the iſland of Rhee, and at Rochefort, and in the ſouthern parts of the kingdom, where they employ the heat of the ſun ſucceſsfully for the purpoſe of evaporating the ſea water but in general the commodity is ſcarce and dear all over the kingdom. There is great abundance of wine made in this country; the vines being the greateſt care of the inhabitants, and next to theſe the cultivation of garden vegetables for ſoups and ſallads. Formerly the French were celebrated for their ſkill in gardening, but they are now much inferior in this reſpect to the Britiſh. The animals are the ſame with thoſe of Britain, wolves only excepted, which in ſome places are very numerous and very dangerous. The French breed of cattle of all kinds is much inferior to that of England, the wool of the ſheep is leſs fine, and the ſea coaſts are not ſo well ſupplied with fiſh. Such was the ſituation of France in the year 1789, when the Revolution commenced, ſince which time it has been in ſuch an unſettled ſtate, as renders it impoſſible to give a true repreſentation of the ſtate of that country. It cannot be imagined that we can here minutely trace the progreſs of the French revolution. For a particular hiſtory of the events of that period, we muſt refer to more copious hiſtories. On account of the deranged ſtate of the finances Louis XVI. was induced to convoke an aſſembly of the notables, and afterwards the ſtates general, who had not aſſembled ſince 1614. Theſe conſiſted of the nobility, clergy, and the third eſtate or the commons, who were all mingled in one aſſembly. In the mean time it was reported that Paris was ſurrounded by an armed force. Notwithſtanding this, on the removal of the popular miniſter, M. Neckar, in July 1789, a dreadful inſurrection enſued in Paris; the military refuſed to fire upon the people; the formidable Baſtile was captured by the citizens; the governor, and ſome other obnoxious perſons, were beheaded, and their heads carried about in horrid triumph on poles; in a word, eight weeks after the opening of the ſtates general on the 5th of May, a revolution was effected, which then excited aſtoniſhment, and ſince that period even terror and alarm in all Europe. On the 17th of July, the king viſited the Hotel de Ville in Paris, and ſurrendered himſelf, as twere, to his people. From that moment, from being an abſolute monarch, he became one of the moſt limited in Europe. The national aſſembly, now triumphant, proceeded to the moſt extraordinary meaſures. They aboliſhed nobility and the whole feudal ſyſtem, and, confiſcating the poſſeſſions of the clergy, rendered them dependent for ſupport, on a public allowance, like the ſervants of the ſtate; and the monaſteries were ſuppreſſed. In October, in conſequence of another dreadful riot at Verſailles, the king, the royal family, and the national aſſembly, were removed to Paris. The king was now, in fact, a ſtate priſoner, treated with the formalities appendant to royalty, but watched in his motions with the utmoſt circumſpection. From this irkſome ſituation he attempted to eſcape in June 1791, with the queen, his ſiſter, the dauphin, and the princeſs his daughter. He had almoſt reached the frontiers, when he was arreſted at Varennes, and conducted back to Paris. The national aſſembly completed a new conſtitution, which was accepted by the king in September of the ſame year, when a new national aſſembly was elected. But it was impoſſible that the king could long ſubmit to the inſults, which as they were not puniſhed ſeemed to be ſanctioned by the National aſſembly. Some of their decrees which were quite contrary to the ſpirit of the New Conſtitution he refuſed to ſanction. This refuſal concurring with other circumſtances excited the moſt violent tumults among the profligate populace of Paris. Innumerable libels iſſued from the preſs full of the moſt malicious and abſurd calumnies againſt the king, queen, and the royal family, whom the Jacobin faction endeavoured by the vileſt arts to render odious to the people. At laſt in April 1792, the mayor of Paris, at the head of a deputation from that city, appeared at the bar of the national aſſembly, and demanded the depoſition of the king. Before they could deliberate on this demand a dreadful inſurrection enſued; the Tuileries, the royal reſidence, was attacked, the Swiſs guards were defeated and maſſacred; and the king and the royal family took refuge in the national aſſembly. That body inſtantly decreed the ſuſpenſion of the executive power in the hands of the king, and the convocation of a national convention. The king and his family were conveyed to a houſe in Paris called the Temple, and there kept in cloſe confinement, with circumſtances of the moſt humiliating degradation. Between the priſon and the grave of a de-

reign, the diſtance, it has been ob-
, is not very remote. The conven-
met on the 21ſt of September, and
tly decreed the abolition of royalty,
the formation of a republic on the
ples of liberty and equality. In
ember following, they decreed, that
ing ſhould be tried before them. The
ccordingly took place; and this tri-
, exerciſing at once the incompati-
haracters of accuſers, proſecuters, and
s, condemned the unfortunate mon-
; who, in purſuance of their ſentence,
publicly beheaded, in the Place de la
olution, lately called the Place de Louis
on the 21ſt of January 1793. All
pe exclaimed againſt the injuſtice and
y, not to ſay the impolicy, of this
ceding. Powers, hitherto neutral in
war, were eager to take an active
in it; and the new republic had to
nd with the principal powers of
pe. After the murder of the king,
ce became a prey to the moſt afflicting
ities. The people either enſlaved
ody tyrants or oppreſſed by a law-
meb, haraſſed by proſcriptions, ar-
y impriſonment, maſſacres, confiſca-
ſubmitted patiently to every new
reſſion, the nobility, clergy and men
ed property, being robbed of their
s have been either brought to the
ld; or been obliged to ſeek ſafety
verty and in exile. The country
been wafted by the fury of contend-
factions; its fertile plains and popu-
cities deſolated by civil war and
ted with blood. With reſpect to
war, it may be ſufficient to ſtate, in
ral, that after four campaigns, in
great reverſes of fortune were ex-
ced, the French nation diſplayed
t the combined powers ſuch wonder-
rgy and reſources, that, before the
luſion of 1795, they were in the
poſſeſſion of Savoy, and of the
ian and Dutch Netherlands, and
hole of Holland. In Spain, Italy,
Germany, they had made ſuch pro-
s to procure a peace with Pruſſia
Spain, and form an alliance with the
d Provinces. Their commerce,
ever, was ruined; their finances were
ted by a vaſt emiſſion of compulſive
currency, and by plunder and con-
n; their armies, which fought with
rdour of enthuſiaſm, were recruited
ſpotic requiſitions. The campaign
796 was carried on with various ſuc-
In September they met with a re-
of fortune and were driven from
oſt all their newly acquired dominions.
The army under Buonaparte were more ſucceſsful; they defeated the Imperialiſts in ſeveral obſtinate engagements; took Mantua and threatened the Imperial capital itſelf. The emperor was therefore induced to commence a negotiation for peace. Raſtadt was the place appointed for a congreſs of deputies from the ſtates of Germany. During this negociation the French employed themſelves in executing other ambitious enterpriſes. Under pretence of an inſult offered to their ambaſſador at Rome, they declared war againſt the Pope, whoſe capital they took and plundered, and whoſe government they overturned. They likewiſe obtained poſſeſſion of Mentz, blockaded Ehrenbretztein, and forced that important fortreſs to ſurrender. Intent upon plans of aggrandiſement they ſent a formidable fleet and army to Egypt, who overran that country with uninterrupted ſucceſs till their progreſs was ſtopped at St. John D'Acre by the gallant efforts of Sir Sidney Smith. The emperor having now formed alliance with the emperor of Ruſſia determined to ſubmit no longer to the injuries and inſults of the French. Hoſtilities were accordingly commenced, when the French gained ſome advantages. They were however, under general Jourdan completely defeated by the archduke Charles and forced to recroſs the Rhine. The Auſtrians in Italy were afterwards joined by the Ruſſians under Suwarrow. The French were vanquiſhed in repeated engagements, and were finally driven out of Italy. The emperor of Ruſſia has ſince withdrawn from the confederacy, and the campaign of 1800 has terminated unfavourably for the allies by the fatal battle of Marengo. The internal government is at preſent directed by Buonaparte, who rules with deſpotic ſway. How long the tyrant will remain in his preſent inſecure ſituation is a queſtion difficult to determine and indeed foreign to this work. The geographical diviſion of the country, however, requires to be noticed. By the firſt legiſlative aſſembly France was divided into departments, and, theſe departments were ſubdivided into diſtricts, cantons, and municipalities. The names of the departments, by the conſtitution of 1795, are Ain, Aiſne, Allier, Alps Upper, Alps Lower, Ardeche, Ardennes, Arriege, Aube, Aude, Aveiron, Calvados, Cantal, Charente, Charente Lower, Cher, Correze, Cote d' Or, Cotes du Nord, Creuſe, Dordogne, Doubs, Drome, Eure, Eure and Loire, Finiſterre, Gard, Garonne Upper, Gers, Gironde, Herault,

Indre, Indre and Loire, Iſere, Ille and Vilaine, Jura, Landes, Loire and Cher, Loire Upper, Loire Lower, Loiret, Lot, Lot and Garonne, Lozere, Maine, Maine and Loire, Manche, Marne, Marne Upper, Meurthe, Meuſe, Morbihan, Moſelle, Nord, Nievre, Oiſe, Orne, Pas de Calais, Puy de Dome, Pyrenees Upper, Pyrenees Lower, Pyrenees Eaſtern, Rhine Upper, Rhine Lower, Rhone, Bouches du, Rhone and Loire, Saone Upper, Saone and Loire, Sarte, Seine, Seine and Oiſe, Seine Lower, Seine and Marne, Sevres les deux, Somme, Tarn, Var, Vendee, Vienne, Vienne Upper, Voſges, and Yonne. Each of theſe departments has an archiepiſcopal or epiſcopal town; there being now only ten archbiſhopricks, ormetropolitan circles, and 73 biſhop's ſees. The population of France was formerly reckoned at 20,000,000. By an eſtimate of Mr. Neckar, which, has been very much queſtioned, it amounted to 25,000,000. Since the revolution, on a moderate calculation no leſs than 400,0000 have periſhed by maſſacre or by war, which occaſions a conſiderable diminution in the population of that country. Paris is the metropolis.

FRANCE ISLE OF, a late province of France, ſo called, becauſe it was formerly bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oiſe, Aiſne, and Ourque. It now comprehends the four departments of Oiſe, Seine and Oiſe, Seine and Marne, and Paris.

FRANCE, ISLE OF, or MAURITIUS, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, 200 leagues E, of Madagaſcar. It was early diſcovered by the Portugueſe. After them, the Dutch ſettled on the SE ſhore, and gave it the name of Mauritius, in honour of prince Maurice, their ſtadtholder. But they abandoned it, on their acquiſition of the cape of Good Hope. It then remained uninhabited, till the French landed there in 1720. This iſland is about 45 leagues in circumference. The climate is healthy; but the ſoil not very fertile. There are many mountains, ſome of which are ſo high, that their tops are covered with ſnow; they produce the beſt ebony in the world. The vallies are well watered with riverſs, and are made very productive by cultivation, of which indigo is the principal object. The town and harbour are called Port Louis, and are ſtrongly fortified; the town is large and covers a great deal of ground. But in the hurricane months, the harbour cannot afford ſhelter for more than eight veſſels. Here are large ſtore-houſes and every thing neceſſary for the equipment of fleets. The number of inhabitants on the iſland excluſive of military, is 8000 whites, and 12,[illegible] blacks. Lon. 57 28 E, lat. 20 9 S.

FRANCKFORT ON THE MAINE, ancient and free imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. The chief ſtructure is the townhouſe, in which is preſerved the goldenbull, the original the fundamental laws of the empire; [illegible] here is the chamber in which the emperor is elected. All religions are tolerated at Francfort under certain reſtrictions; but Lutheraniſm is the eſtabliſhed faith. It has been repeatedly taken and retaken during the preſent war, the laſt time by the Auſtrians in September 1[illegible] It is ſeated on the river Maine, 15 miles NE of Mentz, and 350 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 49 55 N.

FRANCFORT ON THE ODER, a flouriſhing city of Germany, in the new marche of Brandenburg, formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It is remarkable for three great fairs, and its univerſity. It is 45 miles SE of Berlin, and 72 S of Stetin. Lon. 14 [illegible] lat. 52 23 N.

FRANCHE COMPTE, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Lorrain, on the E by Alſace and Switzerland, on the W by Burgundy, and on the S by Breſſe. It is 126 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, and abounds in corn, wine, cattle, horſes, mines of iron, copper, and lead. It was conquered by France in 1674, and ceded to it by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678. It now comprehends the three departments of Doubs, Jura, and Upper Saone.

FRANCHEMONT, a town of Germany in the biſhopric of Liege, 12 miles S of Liege.

FRANCIADE. See DENYS, ST.

FRANCOIS, CAPE, a fine town in the N part of the iſland of St. Domingo, belonging to the French, who often call the Cape, by way of eminence. It was almoſt ruined by the dreadful commotions which attended the French revolution. Lon. 72 18 W, lat. 19 46 N.

FRANCONIA, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N by the circle of Upper Saxony, on the E by that of Bavaria, on the S by that of Suabia, and on the W by the circles of the Rhine. The middle is fertile in corn, wine and fruits, but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. The Franks, who conquered France, came from this province, and gave their name to that kingdom.

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FRANEKER, or FRANKER, a town of United Provinces, in Friesland, with a ...e and university. The public build... and palaces are magnificent. It is ... miles W of Lewarden. Lon. 5 33 ... 53 11 N.

FRANKENDAL, a town of Germany, in ...alatinate of the Rhine. It has been ...taken and retaken, the last time by ...llies in 1794. It is seated near the ..., seven miles S of Worms. Lon. 8 ... lat. 49 25 N.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, ...e palatinate of the Rhine, 12 miles ... of Landau. Lon. 7 55 E, lat. 49 ... N.

FRANCKLIN, a county of Pennsylvania, ...iles long, and 24 broad. The inhabi... in 1790 were computed at 15,655. ...mbersburg is the capital.

FRAUENFELD, a town of Switzerland, ...al of the Thurgau. It is seated on an ...ence and was the place, where, since ... the deputies of the Swiss cantons ...heir general diet. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. ... N.

FRAUSTADT, a town of Silesia, re...able for a battle gained by the ...s over the Saxons, in 1706. It is ...iles NW of Glogaw. Lon. 16 3 E, ... 48 N.

FRAZERSBURGH, a small town in Aber...shire, on the German Ocean, with a ...able harbour. It is seated close by a ...montory, called Kinnaird's Head, on ...h is a lighthouse, 40 miles N of Aber... Lon. 1 37 W, lat. 57 35 N.

FREDENBURG, a town of Westphalia, ...iles W of Cassel: Lon. 8 16 E, lat. ... N.

FREDERICA, a town of the United ..., in St. Simon's island, on the coast ...orgia. Lon. 80 20 W, lat. 31 6 N.

FREDERICSBURG, a castle and palace of ...g of Denmark, in the isle of Zea... 15 miles NW of Copenhagen. Lon. ... E, lat. 55 52 N.

FREDERICSBURG, a town of Virginia, ... on the S side of the Rappahannoc, ...miles from its mouth. It contains ...200 houses, principally in one street, ...runs nearly parallel with the river. ...miles S by W of Alexandria. Lon. ... W, lat. 38 2 N.

FREDERICSBURG, a Danish fort, on the ...coast of Guinea, near Cape Three..., 62 miles WSW of Cape Coast ... Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 4 30 N.

FREDERICKSHALL, or FREDERICK..., a seaport of Norway, in the pro... of Aggerhuys, situate on the extre... of the Swinesund, at the mouth of the river Tist. It is the most regular fortress in this part of Norway, containing an arsenal amply supplied. The harbour is safe and commodious; but the large quantity of saw-dust brought down the river, from the different saw-mills, occasions an annual expence to clear it away. This town is 51 miles SE of Christiania. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 59 12 N.

FREDERICKSHAM, a neatly built town of Russia in Carelia, whose streets go off like radii from a centre. It is seated near the gulf Finland.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town of Denmark, in S Jutland, seated on the river Eyder, 17 miles SW of Sleswick. Lon. 9 43 E, lat. 54 30 N.

FREDERICKSTEIN, a strong fortress of Norway. It is situated on the summit of an almost perpendicular rock, which overhangs the town of Frederickshall, and has never been taken. It was besieged in 1718, by Charles XII of Sweden, who was killed by a musket-shot.

FREDERICKSTOWN, a flourishing town of the United States in Maryland, seated on the Potomac. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 39 20 N.

FREHEL, a cape of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne, 13 miles W of St. Malo. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 48 41 N.

FREISINGEN, a town of Germany, capital of a bishopric of the same name, in the circle of Bavaria. It surrendered to the French, September 3, 1796. It is seated on a mountain, near the Iser, 20 miles N by E of Munich. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 48 26 N.

FREJUS, a fortified town of Provence in France, now in the department of Var. By the Romans, it was called Forum Julii; and at that time had a good port on the Mediterranean, which is now above a mile from it. It is the birthplace of Agricola; and near it, some fine remains of antiquity are still visible. It is seated near the river Argens, in a morass, 40 miles NE of Toulon. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 43 26 N.

FRESCATI, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It derives its name from the coolness of the air, and fresh verdure of the fields around. In its neighbourhood are situate some of the most magnificent villas in Italy. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Tusculum, the Tusculan villa of Cicero is at no great distance. Frescati, with Tivoli and Albano, is the favourite abode of the landscape painters who travel into Italy for improvement. Nothing can surpass the admirable assem...

blage of hills, meadows, lakes, cascades, gardens, ruins, groves, and terraces, which charm the eye, as it wanders among the shades of these delightful villages. Frescati is seated on the declivity of a hill, 12 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 41 48 N.

FREUDENSTADT, a strong town of Suabia, in the Black Forest, built in 1600, to defend the passage into this forest. It is 12 miles SE of Strasburg. Lon. 21 E, lat. 48 28 N.

FREUDENTHAL, a town of Silesia, celebrated for its breed of horses, and manufacture of fine linen. Lon. 17 21 E, lat. 50 3 N.

FREYSTADT, a town of Hungary, in the county of Neitra, with a strong castle, seated on the Waag, opposite Leopoldstadt. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 48 32 N.

FREYSTADT, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Trefchen, 20 miles E of Troppaw. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 50 0 N.

FRIAS, a considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on a mountain, near the river Ebro, 35 miles NW of Burgos. Lon. 3 46 W, lat. 42 52 N.

FRIBURG, one of the cantons of Swisserland, surrounded on all sides by the canton of Bern. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and pastures.

FRIBURG, a town of Swisserland, capital of a canton of the same name. The public buildings, especially the cathedral, are very handsome, and the inhabitants are papists. It is governed in spirituals by the bishop of Lausanne, who resides here, and in temporals by a council, over which an avoyer presides. Its situation is very extraordinary, for only the W side is near plain ground, and all the rest is built upon rocks and precipices, several parts of which are accessible only by stairs and ladders. Three miles from this town is a celebrated hermitage, cut in a rock, which contains a church and steeple, a vestry, a kitchen, a large hall, two rooms on each side, two pair of stairs, and a cellar. The church is 63 feet long, 36 broad, and 22 high: but the most wonderful thing of all is the steeple, which is 70 feet high above the rock; and the chimney of the kitchen is 90 feet in height. It is almost inconceivable how one man, with his servant, could perform so difficult a work, though they were 25 years about it. Friburg is seated on the river San, 15 miles SW of Bern. Lon. 6 55 E, lat. 46 48 N.

FRIBURG, a town of Suabia, capital of Brisgaw; remarkable for the steeple of the great church and for its university. The inhabitants are famous for polishing crystal and precious stones. It surrendered to the French in June, 1796. It is seated on the river Triser, 10 miles E of Brisach, and 15 S of Strasburg. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 48 10 N.

FRICENTI, an episcopal town of Naples in Principato Ulteriore, near the river Tripalto, 20 miles SE of Benevento. Lon. 14 9 E, lat. 40 59 N.

FRIEDBERG, an imperial town of Germany, in Weteravia, seated on a mountain, 15 miles NE of Francfort. Lon. 8 46 E, lat. 50 10 N.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, with a castle, taken and plundered by the Swedes in 1632. It is 30 miles N of Munich. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 40 23 N.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Germany, in Misnia, remarkable for its mines, and for being the burying-place of the princes of the house of Saxony. It is seated on the Multa, 15 miles SW of Dresden. Lon. 13 36 W, lat. 51 0 N.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, seated on the Unstrue, 15 miles W of Leipsick. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 51 19 N.

FRIEDBERG, the name of two small towns in Silesia; the one in the duchy of Javer, and the other in the duchy of Schweidnitz. The last is remarkable for a battle gained there by the king of Prussia over the Austrians, in 1745.

FRIDING, a town of Suabia, on the Danube, 30 miles NE of Constance. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 48 11 N.

FRIDLAND, a town of Bohemia, on the confines of Silesia, 55 miles E of Dresden. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 52 4 N.

FRIDLINGEN, a town of Suabia, 15 miles E of the Rhine, and four N of Basil. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 47 40 N.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS, a group of islands in the S Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendship that appeared to subsist among the inhabitants; and their courteous behaviour to strangers. Tasman, a Dutch navigator, first touched here in 1643, and gave the names of New Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Middleburg, to three of the principal islands. Captain Cook explored the whole cluster, which he found to consist of more than 20 islands, the principal of which are Tongataboo, or Amsterdam; Eaoowee, or Middleburg; Annamooka, or Rotterdam; Hapaee, and Lefouga. The last, which is the largest, lies in 174 46 W lon. and 21 9 S lat. The general appearance of these islands conveys an idea of the most exuberant fertility: the

, at a diſtance, ſeems entirely clothed
h trees of various ſizes, ſome of which
ry large, particularly the tall cocoa-
, and a ſpecies of fig with narrow-
ed leaves. On cloſer examination,
are almoſt wholly laid out in plan-
s, in which are ſome of the richeſt
uctions of nature; ſuch as bread-
and cocoa-nut trees, plantains, yams,
anes, and a fruit like a nectarine.
ſtock of quadrupeds is ſcanty; but
received from captain Cook ſome
ble additions, both to the animal
vegetable kingdom. Their domeſtic
s are as large as thoſe of Europe.
g the birds are parrots and parro-
of various ſorts, which furniſh the
eathers ſo much eſteemed in the So-
Iſles. The numerous reefs and
affiord ſhelter for an endleſs variety
ſh. Theſe iſlands are all inhabited
a race of people, who cultivate the
with great induſtry; and nature,
ed by a little art, appears no where
reater ſplendour. Agriculture, ar-
ture, boat-building, and fiſhing
the employments of the men: to
women is confined the manufacture of
.

FESACH, a town of Germany, in the
biſhopric of Saltzburg, with a ſtrong
, on a mountain. It is 56 miles
Saltzburgh. Lon. 14 12 E, lat. 47
N.

FRIESLAND, one of the United Provinces,
ded on the N by the German Ocean,
W by the Zuider-Zee, on the S by
me and Overyſſel, which alſo, with
ingen, bounds it on the E. Lewar-
the capital.

FRIESLAND, EAST, a province of Ger-
, in the circle of Weſtphalia, lying
the German ocean. It is bounded on
S by the biſhopric of Munſter, on the
the county of Oldenburg, on the W
e province of Groningen, and on the
the ſea, being about 50 miles in
h, and 30 in breadth. The country
level and low, is obliged to be fe-
d againſt inundations by expenſive
It is a very fertile country, and feeds
at number of cattle; but it was great-
maged by an inundation in 1717, and
epair of the dykes coſt an immenſe
. The principal towns are Norden,
, Eſſens, Whitmunde, and Aurick.
den was an imperial city, and the
pal place in the country; but now
s alſo to the king of Pruſſia, who
it of the Dutch.

FRIESLAND, WEST, another name
that part of Holland, called N Hol-
land. The ſtates of Holland hence take the title of the ſtates of Holland and W Frieſland.

FRINWALT, a town of Germany in the margravate of Brandenburg, ſeated on the Oder, 30 miles NE of Berlin. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 52 50 N.

FRIO, CAPE, a promontory of Braſil, in the province of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 41 31 W, lat. 22 54 S.

FRISCHAH, a bay of the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Viſtula.

FRITZLAR, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, 20 miles SW of Caſſel.

FRIULI, a province of Italy, bounded on the N by Carinthia, on the S by the gulf of Venice, on the E by Carniola and the gulf Trieſto, and on the W by the Treviſano and Belluneſe. It is fertile in wine and fruits, and ſubject partly to the Venetians, and partly to Auſtria. Udina is the capital.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS, a little N of Cape Farewell, and W Greenland, diſcovered by Sir Martin Frobiſher. Lon. 42 0 W, lat. 63 0 N.

FRODINGHAM, a town in the E riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſday, 36 miles E of York, and 194 N of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 53 56 N.

FRODSHAM, a town in Cheſhire, with a caſtle at the W end, and a market on Wedneſday. It is ſeated near the Merſey, by Frodſham Hills, the higheſt in the county, 11 miles NE of Cheſter, and 182 NNW of London. Lon. 2 48 W, lat. 53 21 N.

FROME, or FROOM, a river in Dorſetſhire, which comes from the SW part of the county to Dorcheſter, and proceeding to Wareham, empties itſelf into the bay that forms the harbour of Poole.

FROME, a river in Somerſetſhire, which flows by the town of Frome, and unites with the Avon at Briſtol.

FROME, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. Their chief manufacture is ſecond cloths. It is ſeated on the Frome, 12 miles S of Bath, and 104 W by S of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 10 N.

FRONSAC, a town of France in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne, ſeated on the Dordogne, 22 miles NE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 16 W, lat. 45 4 N.

FRONTEIRA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 19 miles NE of Eſtremos.

FRONTIGNIAC, a town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of

Languedoc, remarkable for its excellent muſcadine wines. It is ſeated on Lake Maguleone, 14 miles SW of Montpellier. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 43 46 N.

FROYEN, an iſland in the N Sea, about 35 miles in circumference, and ſituated near the coaſt of Norway. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 63 46 N.

FRUTINGEN, a beautiful town of Swiſſerland, ſituated in the canton of Bern, 31 miles SE of Friburg.

FUEGO, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, in the Atlantic Ocean. It is much higher than any of the reſt, and ſeems to be a ſingle mountain at ſea, but on the ſides there are deep vallies. It is a volcano, which burns continually, and may be ſeen a great way off at ſea. The Portugueſe, who firſt inhabited it, brought negroes with them, and a ſtock of cows, horſes, and hogs; but now the chief inhabitants are blacks, of the Romiſh religion. It is 300 miles W of Cape de Verd. Lon. 24 30 W, lat. 14 54 N.

FUEN-HOU-FOU, an extenſive and populous city of China, in the province of Petcheli, celebrated for the beauty of its ſtreets and triumphal arches. It has under its juriſdiction two cities of the ſecond rank, eight of the third, and many fortreſſes, which bar the entrance of China againſt the Tartars. It is ſeated near the great wall, amid mountains.

FUEN-TCHEOU-FOU, a commercial city of China, in the province of Chang-ſi. It is noted for its baths and ſprings, which are almoſt as hot as boiling water, and attract a great number of ſtrangers. Its diſtrict contains one city of the ſecond, and ſeven of the third claſs. It is ſeated on the river Fuen-ho, 250 miles SW of Pekin.

FUENTE-DUEGNA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſeated on the Tajo, 35 miles SE of Madrid. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 40 14 N.

FUENTE GINALDO, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura.

FUESEN, a town of Suabia, belonging to the biſhop of Augſburg, with an ancient caſtle. It is ſeated on the Lech, 50 miles S by E of Augſburg. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 47 40 N.

FUIDENTALL, a town of Sileſia, in the duchy of Troppaw, ſeated near the Mohra, 16 miles W by S of Troppaw.

FULA, or THULE, one of the Shetland Iſlands, W of Mainland, thought by ſome to be the Ultima Thule of the ancients.

FULDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, with a celebrated abbey, whoſe abbot is primate of all abbies of the empire, and ſovereign of a ſmall territory between Heſſe, Francon and Thuringia. It is ſeated on the Ful 55 miles S of Caſſel. Lon. 9 43 E, lat. 40 N.

FULHAM, a village in Middleſex, ſ miles W by S of London, ſeated on t Thames, over which is a wooden bridge Putney. It has been the demeſne of t biſhops of London ever ſince the conqueſt here they have a palace; and in the churc yard are the tombs of ſeveral of the pr lates of that ſee.

FULLAN, a country in the interior p of Africa, W of the kingdom of Caſhn Its boundaries have not yet been aſcerta ed, nor has the face of the country been d ſcribed.

FUNCHAL, the capital of Madeira, ſi ate round a bay, on the gentle aſcent of t firſt hills, in form of an amphitheatre. old caſtle, which commands the ro ſtands on the top of a ſteep black ro ſurrounded by the ſea at high-wa On a neighbouring eminence above t town, is another, called St. John's Caſt and on the ſeaſide, are ſeveral batter The ſtreets are narrow, ill-paved, a dirty. The houſes are built of freeſtone, of brick; but they are dark, and o a few of the beſt, belonging to the E liſh merchants, or the principal inh tants, are provided with glaſs window all the others have a kind of latt work in their ſtead, which hangs on hin and may be lifted up occaſionally. L 17 6 W, lat. 32 38 N.

FUNDY, a bay of N America, betwe New England and Nova Scotia, remar able for its tides, which riſe to the he of 50 or 60 feet, and flow very r pidly.

FUNEN, an iſland of Denmark, 340 mi in circumference; ſeparated from Jutla by a ſtrait called the Little Belt, and fr Zealand by the Great Belt. It is remar ably fertile in paſture and grain, and expo to Norway, barley, oats, rye and pe Odenſee is the capital.

FURNES, a town of Auſtrian Flande ſeated near the German Ocean, on canal from Bruges to Dunkirk, wh was deſtroyed by the Engliſh force 1798. It was one of the barrier town but, in 1781, the emperor Joſeph II ca led the Dutch garriſon. It ſurrendered the French in 1793, and is 12 m E of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 4 N.

FURRUCKABAD, a diſtrict of H dooſtan Proper, contiguous to the

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k of the Ganges, and ſurrounded by dominions of Oude. It is little more n 30 miles in extent, and belongs to a f of the Patan Rohilla tribe. Its capital of the ſame name. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 28 N.

FURSTENBURG, a principality of Suabia, ded by the duchy of Wirtemberg, the ty of Hohenburg and other territories e houſe of Auſtria, by the Briſgaw, the Foreſt, and the lake and biſhopric of ance. In this ſtate the river Danube its riſe.

FURSTENBURG, the capital of a princi- of the ſame name, in Suabia, with a e, ſeated on a mountain, near the Da- 17 miles S of Rotweil. Lon. 9 0 E, 47 53 N.

FURSTENFELD, a town of Lower Stiria, a caſtle, on the river Auſtnitz, 50 S of Vienna. Lon. 16 5 E, lat. 47 N.

FURSTENWALD, a town of Germany, the middle marche of Brandenburg, on the Spree, 20 miles W of Franc- on the Oder. It was taken by the s in 1631. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 52 N.

FUTTYPOUR SICRI, a conſiderable n of Hindooſtan Proper, in the pro- e of Agra, ſeated under a range of , the ſouthern boundary of an immenſe , in which, for the greateſt part, not ub is to be ſeen, and the ſoil is light, almoſt as fine as hair powder; a cir- ſtance, productive of the moſt diſagree- effects, when this fine duſt is taken by the hot winds from the weſtward. ituation too is unhealthy, from the in- ent water with which the whole coun- abounds. However the country im- ately near the town, is in tolerable cul- tion. On the ſummit of the higheſt is a large moſque, built by the empe- Akbar, in the firſt ſtyle of Mooriſh itecture; and at the foot of this hill the ruins of an imperial palace, which ny a great extent of ground. It is 42 W of Agra. Lon. 77 45 E, lat. 27 N.

FYAL, one of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſ- . It is well cultivated; and has dance of cheſnuts, beeches, myrtles, alpen-trees. The moſt conſiderable is called Villa de Horta. Lon. 28 36 lat. 38 32 N.

FYERS, a river of Inverneſsſhire, in land, which, deſcending from the S, toward Loch Neſs. Over this river t a ſtupendous bridge, on two oppo- rocks; the top of the arch being above feet above the ſurface of the water. A little below the bridge is the celebrated Fall of Fyers, where a great body of water darts through a narrow gap between two rocks, then falls over a vaſt precipice into the bottom of the chaſm, where the foam riſes and fills the air like a cloud of ſmoke.

FYNE, LOCH, an inlet of the Atlantic, in Argyleſhire, near 40 miles in length, noted as the reſort of the herring ſhoals, and numerous fiſhing veſſels. It receives and returns a tide on each ſide of the iſle of Arran, which is directly oppoſite its entrance.

FYZABAD, a large city of Hindooſtan Proper, in the territory of Oude, of which it was once the capital. Here are the remains of a vaſt building, the palace of the late nabob Sujah ul Dowlah. The city is very populous; but ſince the removal of the court of Oude to Lucknow, the people are of the loweſt claſs. It is ſeated on the Gogra, a large river from Thibet, and is 80 miles E of Lucknow, and 500 NW of Calcutta. Lon. 82 30 E, lat. 29 34 N.

G

GABARET, a town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Gaſcony, ſeated on the Geliſſe, 20 miles W of Condom. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 44 59 N.

GABEL, a town of Bohemia, 45 miles N of Prague.

GABIAN, a village of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, famous for its mineral waters.

GABIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 50 miles NW of Warſaw. Lon. 19 45 E, lat. 52 26 N.

GADESBUCH, a town of Lower Saxony in the duchy of Mecklenburg.

GAIETA, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, with a fort, a citadel, a harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the Auſtrians in 1707, and by the Spaniards in 1734. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the ſea, 30 miles NW of Capua. Lon. 13 47 E, lat. 41 30 N.

GAILLAC, a town of France, now in the department of Tarn, lately in the province of Languedoc, remarkable for its wines. It is ſeated on the Tarn, 10 miles SW of Alby. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 43 54 N.

GAILLON, a town of France, in the

department of Eure and late province of Normandy, remarkable for its archiepiſcopal palace, which lately belonged to the archbiſhop of Rouen. It is five miles from Andely, and 22 from Rouen.

GAINSBOROUGH, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated near the river Trent, over which is a handſome ſtone bridge. It is a pretty large well-built town, its river being acceſſible to veſſels of ſufficient ſize to navigate the ſea; and ſerves as a place of export and import for the N part of the county, and for Nottinghamſhire. It is 17 miles NW of Lincoln, and 151 N by W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 53 28 N.

GAIRLOCH, a large bay of Scotland, on the W coaſt of Roſsſhire. In this bay, which gives name to a tract of land near it, the fiſhing of cod, and other white fiſh is very conſiderable.

GAISEE, a village of Switzerland in Rhode exterior, which is the proteſtant diviſion of the county of Appenzel. It is much reſorted to on account of its goat's whey, which is brought from a neighbouring mountain.

GALACZ, a town of Bulgaria, ſeated near the Danube, between the mouths of the Pruth and Seret.

GALASHIELS, a village in Selkirkſhire, ſeated on the Gala, near its confluence with the Tweed. Here is a flouriſhing manufacture of woollen cloth and flannels, and ſuperior cloths have been tried with tolerable ſucceſs. It is 25 miles S by E of Edinburgh.

GALASO, a river of Naples, in Otranto, which riſes in the opening near Oria, and falls into the gulf of Taranto.

GALATA, the principal ſuburb of Conſtantinople, ſeated oppoſite the ſeraglio, on the other ſide of the harbour. It is inhabited by Chriſtians of all ſorts, as well as Jews, who exerciſe their religion publicly; and here wine is ſold in taverns, which is not allowed in the city itſelf.

GALFALLY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 23 miles SE of Limerick. Lon. 8 20 W, lat. 52 15 N.

GALICIA, a large country in the S of Poland, which conſiſts of that part of Little Poland, which lies on the S ſide of the Viſtula, almoſt the whole of Red Ruſſia, and a ſlip of Podolia. It was forcibly ſeized by the Auſtrians in 1772, and incorporated into the Auſtrian dominions, under the appellation of the kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria.

GALICIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N and W by the Atlantic, on the S by Portugal, and on the E by t Aſturias and Leon. The air is tempera along the coaſt, but in other places c and moiſt. It is thin of people. T produce is wine, flax, and citrons. It alſo are good paſtures, copper, and lea and the foreſts yield wood for build of ſhips. St. Jago de Compoſtella is capital.

GALICIA, NEW. See GUADA JARA.

GALISTIO, a town of Spain, in Eſt madura, 10 miles NW of Placentia. L. 5 8 E, lat. 40 2 N.

GALL, ST. or ST. GALLEN, a to of Swiſſerland, in Thurgau, with a r abbey, whoſe abbot is titular prince of German empire, and formerly poſſ the ſovereignty of the town; but the habitants ſhook off his authority, and came independent. The town is enti proteſtant, and its government ariſto mocratical. The ſubjects of the a whoſe territory is diſtinct, are moſtly tholics. It is a chearful neat town, ſi ted in a fine well watered valley in centre of the abbot's territories, cloſe t abbey in which that prince reſides, wh reciprocally ſurrounded by the town. the abbey is an ancient library which c tains ſeveral valuable MSS of the cla and goſpels. The linen manufactur flouriſhed here for many years, and preſerves its reputation. Its effects very ſenſibly felt in the competent wa which it has diffuſed through all ra It carries on likewiſe manufactures muſlin and embroidery. It is 37 m NE of Zuric. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 47 N.

GALLA, a fort of Ceylon, belonging the Dutch, who drove the Portug thence in 1640. Some call it Punta Gallo. Lon. 80 30 E, lat. 6 20 N.

GALLIPAGO ISLANDS, a number iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, diſcove by the Spaniards, to whom they bel They are not inhabited; but the Spa ards touch here for freſh water and pr viſions, when they ſail from America Aſia. Here are a great number of bir and excellent tortoiſes. They lie un the equator, the centre iſland in lon. 30 W.

GALLIPOLI, a ſeaport of Naples, Terra D'Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee and fort. This place is a great mart f olive oil. It is ſeated on a rock, ſ rounded by the ſea, and joined to t mainland by a bridge, 23 miles W Otranto. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 40 20 N.

GALLIPOLI, a ſeaport of Turkey

...ce, in Romania, with a biſhop's ſee. ...ontains about 10,000 Turks, 3500 ...eks, beſide a great number of Jews. It ...n open place, and has no other defence ...a ſorry ſquare caſtle. The houſes of Greeks and Jews have doors not above ...e feet and a half high, to prevent the ...ks riding into their houſes. It is ſeated ...ſtrait of the ſame name 100 miles SW ...Conſtantinople. Lon. 26 59 E, lat. 40 ...N.

GALLIPOLI, a ſtrait between European Aſiatic Turkey. It is defended at the entrance by the Dardanelles, and forms communication between the Archipe... and the ſea of Marmora. It is here ... miles over, and is 33 miles long. It ...anciently called the Helleſpont. See ...DANELLES.

GALLO, an iſland of the Pacific ..., near the coaſt of Peru; the firſt ...e poſſeſſed by the Spaniards, when ...attempted the conqueſt of Peru. It ... the place where the Buccanneers ... to come for wood and water, and to ... their veſſels. Lon. 8 0 W, lat. 2 ...N.

GALLOWAY, NEW, a borough in ...udbrightſhire, ſituate on the river ... 14 miles N of Kircudbright.

GALLOWAY, UPPER, or WEST. See ...TONSHIRE.

GALWAY, a county of Ireland, in the ...ce of Connaught, 82 miles in length, ... in breadth; bounded on the N ...e Atlantic, and the counties of ... and Roſcommon; on the E by ...mmon, Weſt Meath, and King's ...y; on the SW by Tipperary; on ... by Galway Bay and Clare; and on ... W by the Atlantic. The river ...n waſhes the frontiers of the E ... SE, and forms a lake ſeveral miles ...gth. It contains 136 pariſhes, and ...rly ſent eight members to the Iriſh ...ment.

GALWAY, a ſeaport of Ireland, capi... a county of the ſame name. It is ...ded by ſtrong walls; the ſtreets ...e and ſtraight; and the houſes are ...y well built of ſtone. Its har... is defended by a fort, and it has ...ed foreign trade, being ſeated on a ... of the ſame name, on the Atlantic ..., 40 miles WSW of Athlone, and ... W of London. Lon. 9 0 W, lat. ... N.

GAMBIA, a great river of Africa, ..., running from E to W, falls into ...Atlantic Ocean, between Cape Verd ...the N, and Cape St. Mary on the S. ...overflows the country annually, like the Nile. The Gambia was long ſuppoſed to be a branch of the Niger; but its ſource was determined by Mr. Park to be 130 Geographical miles W of that river; its branches are numerous, and interſect the country for about 200 miles from E to W. It abounds with fiſh, ſome ſpecies of which are excellent food; it is deep and muddy, and the banks are covered with impenetrable thickets of mangrove; the whole of the adjacent country, indeed, appears to be flat and ſwampy.

GANDERSHEIM, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, with a celebrated nunnery, 17 miles SW of Goſlar. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 51 54 N.

GANDIA, a ſeaport of Spain, in Valencia, with a ſmall univerſity, 55 miles N of Alicant. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 39 6 N.

GANDICOTTA, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, remarkable for a ſtrong fortreſs, and a diamond mine near it. It is ſeated near the river Pehnar, between Gooty and Cuddapa.

GANGEA, or GANJA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Erivan, 105 miles S by E of Teflis. Lon. 45 50 E, lat. 41 10 N.

GANGES, a large and celebrated river of Aſia, which has its ſource in two ſprings, on the W ſide of Mount Kentaiſſe, in Thibet. There two ſtreams take their courſe weſtward, inclining conſiderably to the N, for a courſe of about 300 miles, when meeting the great ridge of Mount Himmaleh, they turn to the S, in which courſe they unite their waters, and form what is properly called the Ganges. This great body of water now forces a paſſage through the ridge of Himmaleh, at the diſtance of 190 miles below the place of its firſt approach, and, ſapping its very foundation, ruſhes through a cavern, and precipitates itſelf into a vaſt baſin which it has worn in the rock, at the higher foot of the mountains. The Ganges thus appears, to incurious ſpectators, to derive its original ſprings from this chain of mountains. The mind of ſuperſtition has given to the mouth of the cavern, the form of the head of a cow; an animal held by the Hindoos in a degree of veneration, almoſt equal to that in which the Egyptians held their God Apis. From this ſecond ſource (as it may be termed) of the Ganges, its courſe becomes eaſterly, through the rugged country of Siringur, until, at Hurdwar, it finally eſcapes from this mountainous tract in which it has wandered 800 miles. From Hurdwar, where it guſhes through an opening in the mountains, and enter

Hindooſtan, it flows with a ſmooth navigable ſtream through delightful plains, during the remainder of its courſe to the bay of Bengal, which is about 1350 miles. In its courſe through theſe plains, it receives 11 rivers, ſome of which are equal to the Rhine, and none ſmaller than the Thames, beſides as many of leſſer note. In the annual inundation of this immenſe river, the country is overflowed to the extent of more than 100 miles in width; nothing appearing but villages and trees, excepting, very rarely, the top of an elevated ſpot, the artificial mound of ſome deſerted village, appearing like an iſland. The riſe of the water, is, on an average, 31 feet. In a word, it is, in every reſpect, one of the moſt beneficial rivers in the world; diffuſing plenty immediately by means of its living productions, and ſecondarily by enriching the lands, affording an eaſy conveyance for the productions of its borders, and giving employment to many thouſand boatmen.

GANGOTRI, a town of Thibet, ſituated on the Ganges, 138 miles N of Delhi. Lon. 76 35 E, lat. 33 8 N.

GANGPOUR, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, 226 miles S of Patna. It is in the country of Oriſſa. Lon. 83 57 E, lat. 22 25 N.

GANJAM, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, in one of the Northern Circars, ſubject to the Engliſh. It lies on the bay of Bengal, between a river and the SW end of Chilka Lake. Lon. 85 20 E, lat. 19 22 N.

GANNAT, a town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, 30 miles S of Moulins.

GAP, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps, and late province of Dauphiny, and lately a biſhop's ſee. It was taken, in 1692, by the duke of Savoy, who burnt a great part of it. Gap is ſeated on the ſmall river Bene, at the foot of a mountain, in which ſome mineral waters are found that are deemed febrifuge. It is 27 miles N of Siſtron. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 44 34 N.

GARACK, an iſland of Aſia, in the gulf of Perſia, remarkable for the fine pearls fiſhed up on its coaſts. Lon. 48 0 E, lat. 28 15 N.

GARD, a department of France, which comprehends part of the late province of Languedoc. Niſmes is the epiſcopal town.

GARDA, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, ſeated at the end of a lake of its own name, 17 miles NW of Verona. Lon. 11 4 lat. 45 36 N.

GARDELEBEN, a town of Germany, the old marche of Brandenburg. It a trade in hops and excellent beer, and ſeated on the river Beiſe, 32 miles N W of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 35 E, lat. 41 N.

GARONNE, a river of France, which its ſource in the Pyrenean mountains, taking a NW direction, waters Tou and Bourdeaux, below which it is joine the Dordogne, and thence to its entra into the bay of Biſcay, aſſumes the nam the Gironde. It communicates with Mediterranean, by its junction with Royal Canal.

GARONNE, UPPER, a departmen France, which comprehends part of L guedoc. Toulouſe is the capital.

GARRISON, a town of Ireland, in county of Fermanaugh, 10 miles SE o lyſhannon. Lon. 17 43 W, lat. 54 2

GARSTZANG, a town in Lancaſ with a market on Thurſday, ſeated o river Wyre, 10 miles S of Lancaſter, 225 NNW of London. Lon. 2 5 lat. 53 56 N.

GARTZ, a town of Pruſſian Pomer ſeated on the Oder, 13 miles S of S Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 53 23 N.

GASCONY, a late province of F bounded on the W by the Bay of B on the N by Guienne, on the E by guedoc, and on the S by the Pyr This province, with Armagnac, is included in the department of Gers.

GATEHOUSE, a conſiderable villag Kircudbrightſhire, at the mouth of river Fleet, with a cotton mill. The is navigable for ſloops, within a ſhor tance of the town. It is nine miles NW Kircudbright.

GATTON, a borough in Surry, w ſends two members to parliament, but has neither market nor fair. It is 19 m S by W of London. Lon. 0 10 W. 51 18 N

GAVARDO, a town of Italy, in Breſciano, ſeated on the Weiſe, ſeven m W of Lake Garda. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 40 N.

GAUDENS, ST. a town of France in department of Upper Garonne, and late vince of Languedoc, ſeated on the Gare eight miles NE of ST. Bertrand. Lon. E, lat. 43 1 N.

GAVEREN, or WAVEREN, a town Auſtrian Flanders, ſeated on the Sch eight miles S of Ghent. Lon. 3 51 E. 50 56 N.

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GAVI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, seated on the Lemo, 19 miles NW of Genoa. Lon. 8 57 E, lat. 45 N.

GAUTS, or INDIAN APPENNINES, a mountainous wall of mountains, which extends 13 degrees of latitude from Cape Comorin, the S extremity of Hindooſtan, to the Tapty, or Surat River, at unequal diſtances from the coaſt; ſeldom more than 80 miles, and commonly about 40; and from one ſhort ſpace only, it approaches within ſix miles. They riſe abruptly from the low country, called the Concan, ſuppoſing, in the nature of a terrace, a vaſt extent of fertile and populous plains, which are elevated, as to render the air cool and pleaſant. This celebrated ridge does not terminate in a promontory, when it approaches the Tapty; but, departing from the meridional courſe, it bends eaſtward, in a wavy line, parallel with the river; and afterward loſt among the hills, in the neighbourhood of Burhampour. In its courſe along the Tapty, it forms ſeveral aſcents or deſcents toward that river.

GAZA, an ancient and celebrated town of Paleſtine, three miles from the Mediterranean, with a harbour called New Gaza. It is now very ſmall; but, from appearances of the ruins, it was formerly a conſiderable place. There is a caſtle near where a baſhaw reſides. It is 50 miles S of Jeruſalem. Lon. 34 45 E, lat. 31 N.

GEARON, or JARON, a town of Perſia, in Farſiſtan, in whoſe territory the beſt dates in Perſia are produced. Lon. 51 17 E, lat. 28 N.

GEFLE, the capital of the province of Helſinke, in Sweden, ſeated on three little iſles of a river of the ſame name, which begins to be navigable here, and falls, in a ſmall diſtance, into a bay of the Baltic. It is the moſt commercial town in this northern part of Sweden; and its exports are principally iron, pitch, tar, and planks. It is 160 miles N by W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 E, lat. 63 0 N.

GEGENBACH, a free imperial city of Suabia, and under the protection of the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the Kinzia, 12 miles SE of Straſburg. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 48 24 N.

GEMMIN, a town of Weſtphalia, ſituated on the river Aa. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 51 N.

GEMUNDURE, a town of Suabia, near the river Kocher, with a caſtle, belonging to the lords of Limburg.

GEISLENGEN, an imperial town of Suabia, 17 miles NW of Ulm. Lon. 10 3 E, lat. 48 36 N.

GEISMAR, a town of Germany, in the principality of Heſſe. Lon. 8 57 E, lat. 51 19 N.

GELHAUSEN, a ſmall imperial town of Weteravia, under the protection of the elector palatine, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Kintzig 25 miles E of Hanau. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 50 7 N.

GEMAPPE, a village of Auſtrian Hainault, three miles W by S of Mons. It is remarkable for a bloody battle between the Auſtrians and the French, Nov. 5 1792, in which the Auſtrians were defeated with great loſs.

GEMBLOURS, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, with an ancient abbey. Don John of Auſtria gained a battle here over the Dutch in 1578; and it was twice burnt down, in 1628 and 1712. It is ſeated on the Orneau, 22 miles SE of Bruſſels. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 50 37 N.

GEMINIANI, ST. a town of Tuſcany, in the Florentino, ſeated on a mountain, in which is a mine of vitriol, 25 miles SSW of Florence.

GEMMINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 30 miles E of Philipſburg. Lon. 9 13 E, lat. 49 6 N.

GEMUND, an imperial town of Suabia, with a manufacture of chaplets or beads, which are ſent to diſtant countries. It was taken by the French in Auguſt 1796; and is ſeated on the Reims, 30 miles N by W of Ulm. Lon. 9 48 E, lat. 48 48 N.

GEMUND, a town of Weſtphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, ſeated on the Roer, 24 miles SW of Cologne. Lon. 6 48 E, lat. 50 38 N.

GEMUND, a town of Upper Auſtria, remarkable for its ſalt-works; ſeated to the N of a lake of the ſame name, on the river Draun, 20 miles SSW of Lintz.

GENAP, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, with an ancient caſtle, ſeated on the Dyle, 15 miles SE of Bruſſels. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 50 40 N.

GENEP or GENNEP, a town of Weſtphalia, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia, and ſeated on the Neers, five miles SW of Cleves. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 51 42 N.

GENEVA, an ancient, large, and populous town, capital of a republic of the ſame name, near the confines of France and Switzerland. It is ſeated on the moſt narrow part of the lake of the ſame name, where the Rhone iſſues in two large narrow channels, which ſoon after unite. This river divides the city into two unequal parts. Geneva, which lies partly the

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plain on the borders of the lake, and partly on a gentle aſcent, is irregularly built. It is the moſt populous town of Switzerland, containing 24,000 ſouls. The treaty of alliance which Geneva contracted with Bern and Friburgh, in 1526, may be conſidered as the æra of its liberty and independence; for, not long after, the dukes of Savoy were deprived of the authority which they poſſeſſed over this city; the biſhop was expelled; a republican form of government eſtabliſhed, and the reformation introduced. In 1584, Geneva concluded a treaty of perpetual alliance with Zurich and Bern, by which it is allied with the Swiſs cantons. During the greater part of the laſt century, to the year 1789, the hiſtory of Geneva contains little more than a narrative of conteſts between the ariſtocratic and the popular parties, the hiſtory of which would require a volume to relate. It may ſuffice to obſerve here, that the years 1768, 1782, and 1789, were diſtinguiſhed by great revolutions; and that, by the laſt, the conſtitution was wiſely modelled into a mean between the too popular form eſtabliſhed in 1768, and the too ariſtocratic form eſtabliſhed in 1782. The houſes of Geneva are lofty; and many, that ſtand in the trading part of the city, have arcades of wood, which are raiſed even to the upper ſtories. Theſe arcades, ſupported by pillars, give a gloomy appearance to the ſtreet, but are uſeful to the inhabitants in protecting them from the ſun and rain. Playing at cards, or drinking at publichouſes is not permitted; but they exerciſe their militia, play at bowls, and have other diverſions on Sunday; where, however the duties of the day, during the hours appropriated to divine ſervice, are obſerved with the utmoſt decorum. In 1794, by the intrigues of the French faction, a revolution or inſurrection was brought about, reſembling in miniature that of France, by which much miſchief was done, and many of the principal inhabitants obliged to fly, after leaving their property at the mercy of the inſurgents. Geneva is 40 miles NE of Chamberry, and 135 NW of Turin. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 46 12 N.

GENEVA, LAKE OF, a magnificent expanſe of water, in Switzerland, which, from the city of Geneva to Villeneuve, extends 54 miles in length; and its breadth, in the wideſt part, is 12. It is in the ſhape of a creſcent, of which Switzerland forms the concave, and Savoy the convex part. Savoy affords a rude and awful boundary of aſpiring Alps, craggy, and covered with the ice of ages. From Geneva to the environs of Lauſanne, the country ſlopes, for a conſiderable way, to the margin of the lak and is enriched with all the varieties th nature can beſtow. The long ridge of t Jura, fertile in paſturage, and varied w woods, backs this beautiful tract. N Lauſanne, the banks riſe conſiderably, a form a charming terrace. A few mile beyond that town is a rapid deſcent. N Vevay, begins a plain, which is contin far beyond the end of the lake, but contra ting, by the approach of the mountains, t ward the water; the colour of which is e tremely beautiful and clear; and at a d tance ſeems of a lovely blue. The dep is various; the greateſt yet found by ſou ding, is 160 fathoms. Like all inland lak inclоſed with high mountains, it is ſubje to ſudden ſtorms. Among the birds t frequent this lake are the tippet grebes Pennant's Brit. Zool. Vol. II. No. 22 which appear in December, and retire February. Their ſkins are an elegant a ticle of luxury, and ſell for 12 or 14 each. Theſe birds are obliged to bre in other places, this lake being almoſt t tally deſtitute of reeds and ruſhes, which they form their floating neſt. T river Rhone runs through the whole e tent of the lake, from its E to its S extremity.

GENEVOIS, a duchy of Savoy, of wh Geneva and its territory were formerly part. Annecy is the capital.

GENGENBACK, a town of Suabia, miles SE of Straſburg. Lon. 7 53 E, l 48 28 N.

GENGOUX DE ROYAL, ST. a tow of France, in the department of Sa and Loire and late province of Burgun remarkable for its excellent wines. It ſeated at the foot of a mountain, 17 mi SW of Chalons. Lon. 4 43 E, lat. 4 37 N.

GENIEZ, ST. a town of France, in t department of Aveiron, 24 miles NE Rhodes. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 44 35 N.

GENIS, a town of Savoy, ſeated on t Guier, 12 miles W of Chamberry. Lo 5 30 E, lat. 45 40 N.

GENOA, a territory and republic Italy, extending along that part of t Mediterranean called the gulf of Gen 152 miles; but its breadth is ve unequal, being from 8 to 12 mi Where it is not bounded by the ſea, is bordered from W to E by Piedmon Montferrat, Milan, Placentia, Parm Tuſcany, and Lucca. It is populous, w cultivated, and fertile near the ſea; but t inner parts are mountainous, and barren ſeveral places, having neither trees graſs upon them.

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GENOA, an ancient city of Italy, capital of a republic of the same name. It is situated at the bottom of a little gulph, partly on the flat, and partly on the declivity of a pleasant hill; in consequence of which it appears to great advantage from the sea. It is defended on the land-side by a double wall, which in circumference is about six miles. Two of the streets consist entirely of a double straight row of magnificent palaces. The others, though clean and well paved, are crooked and narrow. The palaces of the nobility are almost all of marble, and many of them are painted on the outside. The city contains a vast number of palaces, churches, and convents, and several hospitals. The palace where the doge resides, and where the great and little council, and the two colleges of the governatori and governatori assemble, is a large stone building in the centre of the city; but it contains some fine paintings in fresco; two statues of Andrew and John Doria in white marble; and an arsenal, in which are said to be arms for forty-four thousand men. All the inhabitants here, except the principal ladies, who are carried in chairs, walk on foot, on account of the narrowness or steepness of the streets. The fortifications of the city, towards the sea, are remarkably strong. There are two fine stone bridges over the rivers Bonzevera and Bisagno, the first whereof washes the west, and the other the east side of the city, within which there is also a surprising stone-bridge joining two hills. The harbour, though large, is far from being safe; but no care or expence have been spared to render it as safe and commodious as possible. The trade of Genoa is chiefly in velvets, damasks, plush, and other silks, brocades, lace, gloves, sweetmeats, fruits, oil, Parmesan cheese, anchovies, and medicinal drugs from the Levant; but the badness of the harbour, and the high price of commodities, greatly check its commerce. The nobility carry on velvet, silk, and cloth manufactures. Another very profitable article of trade carried on by them is banking, and dealing in bills of exchange. Before Genoa was taken by the French, the government was aristocratic, and none but the nobility had any share in it. It was taken by the Austrians from the French in 1800; but by the convention after the fatal battle of Marengo, it was ceded to the French. Genoa is 41 miles SE of Turin, and 225 NW of Rome. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 44 25 N.

GEORGE, FORT, a strong and regular fort in Invernessshire, which has several commodious streets of barracks. It is seated on a peninsula running into the Murray-frith, and completely commands the entrance into the harbour of Inverness.

GEORGE, FORT ST. See MADRAS.

GEORGE, LAKE, a lake of N America, in the state of New York. It lies SW of Lake Champlain, and is 35 miles long, but is narrow. The adjacent country is mountainous; the vallies tolerably good.

GEORGE, ST. one of the Azores. The inhabitants are employed in the cultivation of wheat, and may amount to 5000. Lon. 28 0 W, lat. 38 39 N.

GEORGE, ST. an island of the United States, in the strait of St. Mary, that forms the communication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron.

GEORGE DEL MINA, St. the best fort on the Gold Coast of Guinea, and the principal settlement of the Dutch in those parts. It was taken from the Portuguese in 1630. The town under it, called by the natives Oddena, is very long, and pretty broad. The houses are built of stone, which is uncommon, for in other places they are composed only of clay and wood. It was once very populous, but the inhabitants were greatly reduced by the smallpox. It is 30 miles W by S of Cape Coast Castle. Lon. 0 22 W, lat. 5 3 N.

GEORGE'S ST. a small island in the gulf of Venice, lying to the S of Venice, to which it is subject. Here is a Benedictine monastery, whose church is one of the finest in Italy.

GEORGE'S, ST. the largest of the Bermuda Islands, in which is the town of St. George, the capital of all the islands. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 32 45 N.

GEORGE'S ST. an island in the gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the Appalachikola. Lon. 84 50 W, lat. 29 30 N.

GEORGE'S KEY, ST, a small island of N America, off the coast of Honduras. It is likewise called Casina or Cayo Casina. By a convention in 1786, the English logwood cutters were permitted to occupy this island.

GEORGE TOWN, the seat of justice, in a district of the same name, in S Carolina; stands on a spot of land near the junction of a number of rivers, which, when united, is named the Pedee, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, 12 miles below the town. It is 55 miles N by E of Charleston. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 33 20 N.

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GEORGIA, a beautiful country of Asia, called by the Persians Gurgistan, and by the Turks Gurtshi. It is one of the seven Caucasian nations, in the countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian, and comprehends the ancient Iberia and Colchis. It is bounded on the N by Circassia, on the E by Dagheſtan and Schirvan, on the S by Armenia, and on the W by the Cuban, or new Ruſſian government of Caucasus. Georgia is as fertile a country as can be ſeen; the bread is as good here as in any part of the world; the fruit of an exquiſite flavour, and of different ſorts; no place in Europe yields better pears and apples, and no place in Aſia better pomegranates. The country abounds with cattle, veniſon, and wild fowl, of all ſorts; the river Kur is well ſtocked with fiſh; and the wine is ſo rich, that the king of Perſia has always ſome of it for his own table. The inhabitants are robuſt, valiant, and of a jovial temper; great lovers of wine, and eſteemed very truſty and faithful; endowed with good natural parts, but, for want of education, very vicious. The women are ſo fair and comely, that the wives and concubines of the king of Perſia and his court are for the moſt part Georgian women. This country formerly abounded with great cities, as appears not only from its hiſtory, but from the ruins of many of them ſtill viſible, which ſhow that they muſt have been very large, opulent, and magnificently built. Theſe were all deſtroyed by the inundations of northern barbarians from mount Caucaſus, as the Alans, Huns, Suevi, and ſome others, ſo much noted in hiſtory for their ſtrength, courage, and conqueſts. The lateſt diviſion of this country is into nine provinces; five of which form what is commonly called the kingdom of Georgia; and four compoſe the kingdom or principality of Imeritia. The hills are covered with foreſts of oak, aſh, beech, cheſtnuts, walnuts, and elms, encircled with vines, growing perfectly wild, but producing vaſt quantities of grapes. From theſe is annually made as much wine as is neceſſary for their yearly conſumption; the remainder are left to rot on the vines. Cotton grows ſpontaneouſly, as well as the fineſt European fruit-trees. Rice, wheat millet, hemp, and flax are raiſed on the plains, almoſt without culture. The vallies afford the fineſt paſturage in the world; the rivers are full of fiſh; the mountains abound in minerals; and the climate is delicious; ſo that nature appears to have laviſhed on this country every production that can contribute to the happineſs of its inhabitants. On the other hand, the rivers of Georgia, being fed by mountain torrents, are at all ſeaſons either too rapid or too ſhallow for the purpoſes of navigation; the Black Sea, by which commerce and civilization might be introduced from Europe, has been till lately in the exclusive poſſeſſion of the Turks; the trade of Georgia by land is greatly obſtructed by the high mountains of Caucaſus; and this obſtacle is ſtill increaſed, by the ſwarms of predatory nations, by which thoſe mountains are inhabited. The Georgians are Chriſtians of the Greek communion, and appear to have received their name from their attachment to St. George, the tutelary ſaint of the countries. Their dreſs nearly reſembles that of the Coſſacks; but men of rank frequently wear the habit of Persia. Travellers accuſe the Georgians of deceitfulneſs, ſuperſtition, cruelty, ſloth, avarice and cowardice; vices which are everywhere common to ſlaves and tyrants, and are by no means peculiar to the natives of this country. The deſcendants of the coloniſts, carried by Shach Abbas, and ſettled at Peria, near Iſpahan, and at Maſanderan, have changed their character with their government; and the Georgian troops, employed in Perſia againſt the Affghans, were advantageouſly diſtinguiſhed by their docility, their diſcipline, and their courage. The other inhabitants of Georgia are Tartars, Greeks and Armenians. Theſe laſt are found all over Georgia, ſometimes mixed with the natives, and ſometimes in villages of their own. They ſpeak among themſelves their own language, but all underſtand and can talk the Georgian. Their religion is partly the Armenian, and partly the Roman catholic. They are the moſt oppreſſed of the inhabitants, but are eaſily diſtinguiſhed by that inſtinctive indolence which every where characterizes the nation. Beſide theſe, there are in Georgia conſiderable numbers of Jews, ſome living villages of their own, and others mixed with the Georgian, Armenian, and Tartar inhabitants, but never with the Greeks; they pay a ſmall tribute above that of the natives. Teflis is the capital. See IMERITIA.

GEORGIA, the moſt ſouthern of the United States of America, 600 miles long and 250 broad; bounded on the E by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S by E and W Florida, on the W by the Miſſiſſippi, and on the N and NE

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N and S Carolina. That part of Georgia which is laid out in counties is divided into the following; Chatham, Effingham, Burke, Richmond, Wilkes, Liberty, Glyn, Camden, Washington, Green, and Franklin. The principal rivers are the Savannah, Ogechee, Alatamaha, Turtle River, Little Satilla, Great Satilla, Crooked River, St. Mary's, and Appalachikola. The winters in Georgia are very mild and pleasant. Snow is seldom or never seen. The soil and its fertility are various, according to cultivation and different improvements. By culture are produced rice, indigo, cotton, maize, Indian corn, potatoes, oranges, figs, pomegranates, &c. Rice, at present, is the staple commodity; but great attention begins to be paid to the raising of tobacco; the soil being suited to the culture of that plant. The whole coast of Georgia is bordered with islands, the principal of which are Skidaway, Wassaw, Ossabaw, St. Catharine's, Sapelo, Frederica, Jekyl, Cumberland, and Amelia. The capital of this state is Augusta.

GEORGIA, SOUTHERN, an island of the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook in 1775, and so named by him. It is 21 leagues long, and 10 in its greatest breadth. It seems to abound with bays and harbours, which the vast quantities of ice render inaccessible the greatest part of the year. The vallies were covered with snow; and the only vegetation observed, was a bladed grass, growing in tufts; wild burnet; and a plant, like moss, which sprung from the rocks. Not a stream of fresh water was to be seen on the whole coast. This island lies between 38 13 and 35 34 W lon. and 53 54 and 54 57 S lat.

GEPPING, an imperial town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, seated on the river Wils, 25 miles E of Stutgard. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 48 44 N.

GERA, a town of Germany, in Misnia, with a handsome college, on the river Elster. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 50 50 N.

GERAW, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, capital of a district of the same name, 10 miles NW of Darmstadt. Lon. 8 29 E, lat. 49 45 N.

GERBEROY, a town of France, in the department of Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, 50 miles N by W of Paris. Lon. 1 54 E, lat. 49 32 N.

GERBES, GERBI, or ZERBI, an island on the coast of Tunis. It bears no other corn than barley; but has large quantities of figs, olives, and grapes, which, when dried, form the principal trade. It depends on the dey of Tripoli. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 33 56 N.

GERBEVILLERS, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, with a handsome castle. The church of the late Carmelites is very elegant. It is seated on the Agen, five miles from Luneville.

GERGENTI, a town of Sicily, with a castle, and a bishop's see; seated near the river St. Blaise, 50 miles S of Palermo. Lon. 13 24 E, lat. 47 24 N.

GERISAU, a village of Switzerland, on the N side of the lake of Schweitz, at the foot of the Rigi. It is a republic, the smallest in Europe. Its territory is two leagues in length and one in breadth, composed entirely of scattered houses and cottages, of a very neat and picturesque appearance. The inhabitants are computed at about 1200 and are much employed in preparing silk for the manufactures, at Basle. This republic is under the protection of the cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden; and, in case of war, furnishes its quota of men. Gerisau is 12 miles SW of Schweitz.

GERMAIN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, with a magnificent palace, embellished by several kings, particularly Lewis XIV. Here James II found an alysum, when he fled to France It is seated on the Seine, near a fine forest, 10 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 48 52 N.

GERMAIN'S, St. a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Friday. It was once the largest town in the county, with a bishop's see, and a cathedral. The town is now mean, consisting chiefly of fishermen's cottages, but is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It stands near the sea, 10 miles W of Plymouth, and 224 W by S of London. Lon. 4 24 W, lat. 50 22 N.

GERMAIN LAVAL, ST. a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Forez, remarkable for excellent wine. It is 225 miles, SE of Paris. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 45 50 N.

GERMANO, ST. a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, at the foot of Mount Cassano, and belonging to an abbey on the top of that mount. Lon. 13 59 E, lat. 41 13 N.

GERMANY, a country of Europe, 640 miles in length, and 550, in breadth; bounded on the E by Hungary and Poland, on the N by the Baltic Sea and Denmark, on the W by France and the

Netherlands, and on the S by the Alps, Swifferland, and Italy. It is divided into ten circles, three of which lie on the N, namely Upper Saxony, Lower Saxony, and Weſtphalia; three on the S, Auſtria, Bavaria, and Suabia; three about the middle, Franconia, the Upper and Lower Rhine; the tenth and laſt is the circle of Burgundy, or ancient Belgium, which formerly conſiſted of the duchy of Burgundy, and the 17 provinces of the Low Countries, but theſe have been long ſince ſevered from the empire of Germany. In this country are upwards of 300 ſovereign princes and ſtates, moſt of them independent in their reſpective territories: the emperor, or head of the Germanic body, is choſen by the nine electors, ſpiritual and temporal; the eccleſiaſtical princes, conſiſting of archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots and abbeſſes; ſecular princes, conſiſting of dukes, marquiſſes, counts, landgraves, and barons, with free cities, either imperial or Hanſe towns; both which are ſovereign ſtates, and ſend deputies to the general diet or parliament of the empire. Germany is for the moſt part level towards the N. and E. being a barren ſand or marſhy ſoil. On the S. it is encumbered with the Alps; but in the middle of the country is an intermixture of hills and dales, corn fields and meadows, eſpecially on the banks of its rivers, namely, the Rhine, Danube, &c. It has ſeveral fine cities, caſtles, palaces, and ſeats, and is more populous than France. Charlemagne, the ſon of Pepin, and king of France, was the founder of the German empire in the year 800 of the Chriſtian æra, being then ſovereign of Italy, great part of Spain, and the S. of Germany. The empire was divided among Charlemagne's deſcendants, and the ſovereign of Italy and Germany only retained the ſtyle of emperor, the princes of the empire being then his feodaries or vaſſals. The imperial crown continued hereditary for 300 years after Charlemagne, when the pope of Rome, in order to diminiſh the emperor's authority, and increaſe his own, ſtirred up the German princes to alter the conſtitution, and make the imperial dignity elective. So that during the mutual ſtruggles between the head of the church and the empire, for ſuperiority, ſeveral ſovereign ſtates were erected in Italy and Germany, independent of either. The emperors, after the breaking of the hereditary line, were at firſt elected by the body of the people; but the nobility, and great officers of ſtate, obſerving that this gave occaſion to endleſs confuſion, excluded the people from their ſhare in the election and aſſumed the right of chuſing the emperor themſelves; and at length the number of electors was reduced to ſeven, namely, the archbiſhops of Mentz, Triers, Cologne, the king of Bohemia, the duke of Saxony, the prince palatine of the Rhine, and the marquis of Brandenburgh; but upon the palſgrave Frederick incurring the ban of the empire, the duke of Bavaria was added as an eighth elector, and the duke of Hanover ſince that made the ninth. But though the imperial crown was elective the houſe of Auſtria found means by the count of Hapſburg to continue it in their family upwards of 300 years, till upon the failure of the male iſſue of Auſtria, in the emperor Charles VI. the elector of Bavaria was crowned emperor in 1742, who, contending with Maria Thereſa queen of Hungary, and daughter to the ſaid Charles, for the hereditary dominions of Auſtria, he brought himſelf into great diſtreſs, ruined his country, and after a ſhort reign, died in his capital, January 20, 1745. But Francis, grand duke of Tuſcany, who married Maria Thereſa, was afterwards elected to the imperial dignity, through the intereſt of Great Britain and its prince the elector of Hanover; and his deſcendants ſtill ſway the Germanic ſceptre. The nine above mentioned electors now chuſe an emperor, when the imperial throne is vacant, unleſs a king of the Romans hath been elected in the preceding reign, who ſucceeds of courſe. The emperor is the fountain of honour in Germany, diſpoſing of all places and dignities both civil and military, except thoſe that are hereditary, as the great chancellor, treaſurer, ſword-bearer, cup-bearer, which are only honorary poſts with little or no profit. Germany is a fruitful country, particularly in the valleys; and its mountains abound with mines, from which proceed ſome of the beſt medicinal ſprings and baths in Europe, as thoſe at Pyrmont, Baden, Aix-la-Chapelle, &c. The inhabitants are excellent mechanics and chemiſts, yet among the latter have ariſen ſeveral pretenders to the grand elixir; and among the former, ſeveral projectors have pretended to have found out the perpetual motion. The invention of printing and gunpowder is generally aſcribed to the Germans, and they have alſo brought clocks, watches, ſwords, locks, and fire arms to very great perfection. The manufactures of tin plates or white iron they have entirely monopolized. They are reputed good painters, engravers, enamellers, and engineers. Their foreign trade

carry on with great ſucceſs, by means the rivers Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Weſer, the Baltic Sea; more particularly from burgh, Lubeck, Bremen, Stetin, &c. land with Italy, Switzerland, France, Holland.

GERMERSHEIM, a town of Germany, the palatinate of the Rhine, ſituate the Rhine, five miles W of Philipſ-

GERS, a department of Franee, in which comprehended the late provinces of ny and Armagnac.

GERTRUDENBURG, an ancient town Dutch Brabant, one of the principal rks of the Dutch, ſituated at the E nity of the Bies boch lakes which are ed by the Maeſe, and make a good r. It has been often taken, the laſt by the French in 1795. It is 10 N of Breda. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 52 N.

GERUMENHI, an ancient town of Portu- in Alentejo, with a ſtrong caſtle; but taken, in 1662, by the Spaniards. It ated on a hill, near the river Guadiana, miles below Badajox.

GESEKE, a town of Weſtphalia, ſeated the Weyck, eight miles from Lippe.

GESTRIKE, a province of Sweden, ded on the N by Helſingia, on the by the gulf of Bothnia, on the S by nd, and on the W by Dalecarlia. It erſified by foreſts, rocks, hills and s, paſture and arable land, lakes and rs; and the river Dam meanders gh the whole extent of the province.

GEVAUDAN, a territory of Languedoc France, bounded on the N by Au- e, on the W by Rouergue, on the the Cevennes, and on the E by Ve- . It is a mountainous, barren coun- ; and now forms the department of e.

GEVER, or GOWER. See GOAR, ST.

GEX, a town of France, in the de- ment of Ain and late province of , ſeated at the foot of Mount . Claude, between the Rhone, the lake Geneva, and Switzerland. It pro- excellent cheeſe; and is 10 miles of Geneva. Lon. 6 1 E, lat. 46 N.

GEZIRA, a town of Diarbeck, in an formed by the Tigris, 70 miles of Mouſul. Lon. 40 50 E, lat. 36 N.

GHANAH, or GHINNAH, a town of the re of Caſhna, in Africa. It is ſeated en a lake and the river Niger. It is miles NE of the city of Caſhna, and 208 S of Agadez. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 15 55 N.

GHENT, the capital of Auſtrian Flanders, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on four navigable rivers, the Scheld, the Lys, the Lieve, and the Moere, which run thro' the city. It is well ſituated for foreign trade, and the ſilk, woollen, and linen manufactures flouriſh; it alſo deals conſiderably in corn. It contains 70,000 inhabitants; but is not populous in proportion to its extent. The cathedral is a noble ancient ſtructure, dedicated to St. Buvon: beſide this, there are only ſix parochial churches. The Benedictine abbey of St. Peter is a magnificent edifice; in which, as well as in the churches, are ſome capital paintings by the beſt maſters. The emperor Charles V was born here, and here, in 1576, was concluded the famous treaty, called the Pacification of Ghent, the firſt commencement of the ſeparation of ſeven provinces from the ſeventeen which then formed the Auſtrian Netherlands. Ghent has been often taken; the laſt time, by the French, in 1794. The city is cut by many canals, which divide it into 26 iſles, and over the canals are 300 bridges. It has alſo two navigable canals; the one to Sas van Ghent, the other to Bruges and Oſtend, the laſt of which was deſtroyed in 1798, by the Britiſh. It is 26 miles NW of Bruſſels. Lon. 3 49 E, lat. 51 3 N.

GHERGONG, a city of Aſia, capital of the kingdom of Aſſam. It is ſeated on a river which runs, in a ſhort diſtance, into the Burrampooter, 400 miles NE of Calcutta. Lon. 93 15 E, lat. 25 55 N.

GHERIAH, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, on that part of the W ſide called the Pirate Coaſt. It was lately the capital and principal port of Angria. It is 295 miles S by E of Bombay. Lon. 73 8 E, lat 17 59 N.

GHILAN, a province of Perſia, on the SW ſide of the Caſpian Sea; ſuppoſed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It is very agreeably ſituate, having the ſea on one ſide, and high mountains on the other; and there is no entering it but through narrow paſſes, which may be eaſily defended. The ſides of the mountains are covered with many ſorts of fruit trees; and in the higheſt parts of them are deer, bears, wolves, leopards, and tigers. It is one of the moſt fruitful provinces of Perſia, and produces abundance of ſilk, oil, wine, rice, tobacco, and excellent fruits. The inhabitants are brave; and the women are ſee

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counted extremely handſome. Reſht is the capital.

GHILAN, ST. a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault, ſeated on the Haina, five miles W of Mons. Lon. 3 53 E, lat. 50 28 N.

GHIZNI, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, formerly the capital of an extenſive empire of the ſame name. It is termed *the ſecond Medina*, owing to the great number of illuſtrious perſons interred here. Lon. 68 20 E, lat. 16 12 N.

GIBRALTAR, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, near a mountain of the ſame name, formerly called Calpe, which, with Abyla, on the oppoſite ſhore of Africa, were called the Pillars of Hercules. Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortreſs here, which he called Gibel-Tarick, that is, Mount Tarick. Since that time a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is ſtrongly fortified. It can be approached only by a narrow paſſage between the mountain and the ſea, acroſs which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garriſon from having any communication with the country. It was formerly thought to be impregnable; but, in 1704, it was taken by the confederate fleet, commanded by Sir George Rooke. The Spaniards attempted to retake it the following year, and 500 of them crept up the rock in the night-time, but were driven down headlong in the morning. In 1727, the Spaniards beſieged it again, and attempted to blow up the rock, which they found impracticable, and were obliged to raiſe the ſiege. It was beſieged in the laſt war from the 16th of July 1779 to the beginning of February 1783, when the ſiege was finally raiſed. But it may be conſidered as terminated on the 13th of September 1782, on the failure of the grand attack made by the Spaniards, whoſe dreadful floating batteries were deſtroyed by red-hot ſhot from the garriſon. The garriſon here are cooped up in a very narrow compaſs, and have no proviſions but what are brought from Barbary and England. The ſtrait of Gibraltar is 24 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and a ſtrong current always runs through it from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. Gibraltar is 25 miles N of Ceuta, and 45 SE of Cadiz. Lon. 5 17 W, lat. 36 6 N.

GIEN, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleannois, ſeated on the Loire, 76 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 2 43 E, lat. 47 34 N.

GIENZOR, a town of Barbary, in T poli, 10 miles from the town of Trip

GIERACE, an epiſcopal town of Na in Calabria Ulteriore, ſeated on a mou near the ſea, 32 miles NE of Reggio. 16 40 E, lat 38 13 N.

GIESEN, a town of Germany, in landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, with a c and a univerſity. It belongs to the h of Darmſtadt, and was taken by the Fr in 1796, but retaken the ſame year by Auſtrians. It is ſeated on the Lohn miles WSW of Marpurg. Lon. 8 41 lat. 50 30 N.

GIGA, a ſmall iſland on the W c of Scotland, between the Iſle of Skye the peninſula of Cantyre, in Argyleſh in which county it is included. Th habitants annually export a conſide quantity of grain.

GIGLIO, a ſmall iſland on the coa Tuſcany, with a caſtle. It makes pa the ſtate of Sienna, and is 15 miles W Porto Hercole. Lon. 11 16 E, lat. 42 1

GILOLO, a large iſland, with a tow the ſame name, in the Archipelago o Moluccas. It does not produce any ſpices, though it lies near the Spice lands; but it has a great deal of rice. the inhabitants are fierce and cruel. ſeated under the line, in lon. 130 o E.

GINGEN, a free imperial town of Su 16 miles N of Ulm. Lon. 10 13 E, 48 39 N.

GINGEE, a large and populous tow the coaſt of Coromandel. It is ſtrong by art and nature, being ſeated on a m tain, whoſe top is divided into three p on each of which is a caſtle. The Mogul, in 1690, began a ſiege, which tinued three years, to no purpoſe. It miles W of Pondicherry. Lon. 79 2 lat. 11 42 N.

GIODDA, or GIDDAH, a ſeaport the E coaſt of Arabia, on the Red S It is the port of Mecca, and carrie a great trade. Lon. 39 27 E, lat. 30 N.

GIOVANAZZO, a town of Naple Terra di Bari, ſeated on a mountain, the ſea, 10 miles NW of Bari. Lon 50 E, lat. 41 26 N.

GIREST, a large town of Perſia, in man, whoſe trade conſiſts in wheat dates. Lon. 57 55 E, lat. 27 30 N.

GIRONDE, a department of Fr which includes part of the late provinc Guienne.

GIRONNA, an ancient and ſtrong t of Spain, in Catalonia, with a biſhop's It is ſeated on a hill, on the ſide of the

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..., 45 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 ... lat. 42 0 N.

...RON, ST. a town of France, in the ...ment of Arriege, and late province ...serans, seated on the Sarat, three ... S of St. Lifier. Lon. 1 16 E, lat. 42 ... N.

...RVAN, a village in Ayrſhire, at the ... of a river of the ſame name, al... oppoſite the rock of Ailſa. Here ... manufactures; particularly in ...nning of leather, and the making ...s and boots. It is 16 miles S by ... Ayr.

...BOROUGH, a town in the W riding ...kſhire, with a market on Monday. ...ted for being the firſt place where ... was made, as it was formerly for its ... It is four miles from the mouth of ...Tees, 22 NW of Whitby, and 247 N ...W of London. Lon. 0 55 W, lat. 54 ... N.

...BURN, a town in the W riding of ...ire, with a market on Monday. ... 1 22 W, lat. 53 55 N.

...ORS, a town of France, in the de...ment of Eure and late province of Nor..., ſeated on the Ept, 28 miles SE of ...n. Lon. 1 43 E, lat. 49 15 N.

...IVET, a fortified town in the biſhopric ...ge, divided in two by the river Maeſe, ...s SW of Namur. Lon. 4 34 E, lat. ... N.

...VIRA, a town of Italy, in the Mila..., ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, ... miles from Anghierra.

...ULA, a ſtrong town of Upper Hun..., on the frontiers of Tranſylvania. It ...aken by the Turks in 1566, and re... in 1695. It is ſeated on the Kereſ..., 30 miles SW of Great Waradin. ... 20 40 E, lat. 46 40 N.

...ULA NUOVA, a town of Naples, in ...zzo Ulteriore, ſeated on the gulf of ...e.

...IULIANA, a town of Sicily, on a crag..., 12 miles NNE of Xacca, and 30 ... Palermo.

...USTANDEL, a large town of Mace..., with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, ſeated ... Lake Ochrida, 60 miles SE of Du... Lon. 20 36 E, lat. 41 40 N.

...LACIERS, a name given to ſome very ...ive fields of ice among the Alps of ...land. Theſe glaciers may be di...ed into two ſorts: the firſt, occupying ...per vallies ſituated in the boſom of the ..., and termed by the natives Valley of ...; but which Mr. Coxe diſtinguiſhes by ...ame of Lower Glaciers; the ſecond, ... clothe the ſummits and ſides of the ...ains, he calls the Upper Glaciers. The Lower Glaciers are by far the moſt conſiderable in extent and depth. Some ſtretch ſeveral leagues in length, that of des Bois, in particular, is more than 15 miles long, and above three in its greateſt breadth. The Lower Glaciers do not as is generally imagined, communicate with each other, they moſtly ſtretch in a tranſverſe direction, and are bordered at the higher extremity by inacceſſible rocks, and on the other extend into the cultivated vallies. The thickneſs of the ice varies in different parts. M. de Sauſſure found its general depth in the glacier des Bois from 80 to 100 feet; but queſtions not the information of thoſe who aſſert, that, in ſome places, its thickneſs exceeds even 600 feet. Theſe immenſe fields of ice uſually reſt on an inclined plane, Being puſhed forward by the preſſure of their own weight, and but weakly ſupported by the rugged rocks beneath, they are interſected by large tranſverſe chaſms; and preſent the appearance of walls, pyramids, and other fantaſtic ſhapes, obſerved at all heights, and in all ſituations, wherever the declivity exceeds 30 or 40 degrees. But in thoſe parts, where the plane on which they reſt is horizontal, or only gently inclined, the ſurface of the ice is nearly uniform: the chaſms are but few and narrow, and the traveller croſſes on foot, without much difficulty. The ſurface of the ice is not ſo ſlippery as that of frozen ponds or rivers; it is rough and granulated, and is only dangerous to the paſſenger in ſteep deſcents: it is not tranſparent, is extremely porous and full of ſmall bubbles, which ſeldom exceed the ſize of a pea, and conſequently is not ſo compact as common ice. For the theory of the formation of the Glaciers, the reader is referred to M. de Sauſſure. The Upper Glaciers may be ſubdivided into thoſe which cover the ſummits, and thoſe which extend along the ſides of the Alps. Thoſe which cover the ſummits of the Alps, owe their origin to the ſnow that falls at all ſeaſons of the year, and which remains nearly in its original ſtate, being congealed into a hard ſubſtance, and not converted into ice. The ſubſtance which clothes the ſides of the Alps is neither pure ſnow like that of the ſummits, nor ice which forms the Lower Glaciers, but is an aſſemblage of both. It contains leſs ſnow than the ſummits, becauſe the ſummer heat has more power to diſſolve it; and becauſe the liquefied ſnow deſcending from above, the maſs is penetrated with a larger quantity of water. It contains more ſnow than the Lower Glaciers, becauſe the diſſolution of the ſnow is comparatively leſs. In a word, there is a

regular gradation from the snow on the summits to the ice of the Lower Glaciers, formed by the intermediate mixture of snow and ice, which becomes more compact and less porus in proportion as it approaches the Lower Glaciers, until it unites and assimilates with them.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county of S Wales, 48 miles long and 26 broad; bounded on the N by Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire, on the E by Monmouthshire, and on the S and W by the Bristol Channel. It lies in the diocese of Landaff; contains 10 hundreds, one city, eight market-towns, and 118 parishes; and sends two members to parliament. The air, in the S part, towards the sea, is temperate and healthful; but the northern part, which is mountainous, is cold and piercing, full of thick woods, extremely barren, and thin of inhabitants. The S part is so remarkably fertile, pleasant, and populous, that it is generally styled the garden of Wales; but it has no manufacture. Its principal commodities are lead, coal, iron, and limestone. Its chief rivers are the Rumney, Taafee Elwy, Neath, and Tawy. Cardiff is the principal town, and Sawnsey the most commercial; but the assizes are held at Cowbridge. See GOWER.

GLAMMIS, a vilage in the SW part of Angusshire, near which is Glammis castle, the ancient seat of the earl of Strathmore, in which is shown the apartment where Malcolm II was assassinated, in 1034.

GLANDFORDBRIDGE, or BRIGG, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Ankam, which is famous for its fine eels, and has been lately made navigable for sloops to the Humber. It is 23 miles N of Lincoln, and 156 N by W of London. Lon. 0 23 W, lat. 53 35 N.

GLARUS, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the E by the Grissons; on the S by the same, the canton of Uri, and that of Schweitz; and on the N by the river Linth. It is a mountainous country; and the chief trade is in cattle, cheese, and butter. Glarus is surrounded by the Alps, except toward the N; and there is no other entrance but through this opening, which lies between the lake of Wallenstadt and the mountains separating this canton from that of Schweitz.

GLARUS, a large town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name, and seated on the river Linth, 32 miles SE of Zurie. The streets are large, and the houses kept in good repair. Lon. 9 E, lat. 46 56 N.

GLASGOW, a city in Lanerkshire, which point of size and importance may be esteemed the second city in Scotland. It is seated on the N side of the Clyde, over which two stone bridges; one of them an elegant modern structure of seven arches, 500 long, and 32 wide it was completed 1772. The streets are clean and well paved; and several of them intersecting each other at right angles, produce a very agreeable effect. The four principal streets, which intersect each other at right angles, divide the city nearly into four equal parts; and the different views of them from the cross, or centre of intersection, have an air of magnificence. Glasgow was once an archiepiscopal see. There are churches in Glasgow, 3 of which are contained in the ancient cathedral, which is considered one of the most entire pieces of Gothic architecture in Scotland. St. Andrew's the finest piece of modern architecture in the city. It was begun in 1739 and finished 1756. The Tron Church, with the session-house at the W end of it, which has been, for some time, occupied as a guard-house by the town-guard, was destroyed by fire in 1793. There are several charitable establishments; particularly the Merchants Hospital, and that of the town. Here is a celebrated university; the single college belonging to which is an elegant building. The Tontine tavern, coffee house, and hotel, in extent and accommodation is perhaps equal to any in Europe. The American and West Indian trade laid the foundation of the opulence of Glasgow; but the former having declined, the merchants, possessed of great capitals and an adequate spirit of industry, turned their view to manufactures, which in many instances they have carried to the highest perfection. The cotton manufacture in particular is carried on in a most extensive scale, and rivals that of Manchester in cheapness and elegance. A pottery has likewise been established which emulates in beauty the Staffordshire ware. The printing types cast here, have been long distinguished for their neatness and regularity; and the glass manufacture has been very successful. The inhabitants are computed at upwards of 70,000. It has the advantage of two canals, besides the Grand Canal that joins the Clyde to the Forth, and is 15 miles ESE of Dumbarton, and W of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 2 W, lat. 52 N.

GLASGOW, PORT, a town in Renfrewshire, on the S side of the Cly

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rected, in 1710, to serve as the seaport of the city of Glasgow, whose magistrates appoint a bailiff for the government of it. It has an excellent harbour, with a noble pier; but still most of the ships that trade to the W Indies, sail from Greenock, and return to that port. The herring fisheries, in the frith of Clyde, form a considerable part of its trade. This port is situate 21 miles W by N of Culross.

GLASTONBURY, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is situated near a high hill, called the Tor, and is famous for an abbey, some ruins of which still remain; particularly the curious structure, called the abbot's kitchen, which is entire, and of a very unusual contrivance. The last abbot of this place was hanged on the top of the Tor, by order of Henry VIII, for not acknowledging the supremacy; this hill, so called from the tower which stands on it, commands an extensive prospect, and is an excellent landmark. Glastonbury has two churches, and a manufacture of stockings. It is six miles SW of Wells, and 129 W by S of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 51 8 N.

GLATZ, a county of Germany, seated between Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia; and surrounded by mountains, which render it very difficult of access. It is 38 miles long, and 23 broad. It has mines of coal, copper, and iron, good quarries of marble and stone, and fine springs of mineral waters. In 1724, it was ceded to the king of Prussia, by the queen of Hungary.

GLATZ, a city of Bohemia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is situated at the foot of the mountains which divide that kingdom from Silesia, near the river Neisse. On the top of the hill is an ancient castle; and the Prussians have not only greatly augmented and improved it, but have built a new citadel. It has been frequently besieged and taken. It is 48 miles SSE of Breslaw, and 115 ENE of Prague. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 50 20 N.

GLENCOE, VALE OF, a valley in Scotland, near the head of Loch Etive, in Argyleshire, noted for the cruel massacre of its unsuspecting inhabitants in 1691. King William had published a proclamation, inviting the Highlanders, who had been in arms for King James II. to accept of a general amnesty before the 1st of January, on pain of military execution after that time. Alexander Macdonald, laird of Glencoe, on the last day of December, went to Fort William, the governor of which referred him to a civil officer. This made it the first of January before he could reach Inverary, where he surrendered to the sheriff, who, however, accepted his submission, in consideration of his offer to surrender the day before. The laird having taken the oaths, returned to Glencoe, in full assurance of safety; notwithstanding which, he, and his whole clan, were butchered, on the 15th of February, and the whole of that beautiful valley rendered a scene of massacre and desolation.

GLENCROY, VALE OF, a wild and romantic tract, near the NE extremity of Loch Leung, in Argyleshire. The two ranges of mountains, which overhang this valley, approach each other, and between these the traveller is immured. Their stupendous height, and the roaring of numerous cataracts, that pour over their broken surface, produce an effect awfully sublime.

GLENLUCE, a town in Wigtonshire, seated on the river Luce, near its entrance into the bay of that name, 16 miles W by S of Wigton.

GLENSHEE, SPITAL OF, a noted pass of the Grampian mountains, in Scotland, a little S of the point where the counties of Perth, Angus, and Aberdeen meet. In 1718, a small body of Highlanders, with 300 Spaniards, took possession of this pass: but, at the approach of the king's forces, they retired to the pass at Strachell. They were driven from one eminence to another till night, when the Highlanders dispersed; and, the next day, the Spaniards surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

GLOGAW, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, and well fortified on the side of Poland. It has a castle, with a tower, in which several counsellors were condemned by duke John, in 1498, to perish with hunger. Besides the papists, there is a great number of protestants and Jews. It was taken by assault, by the king of Prussia, in 1741. After the peace, in 1742, that king settled the supreme court of justice here, it being, next to Breslaw, the most populous place in Silesia. It is seated on the river Oder, 50 miles NW of Breslaw, and 115 NE of Prague. Lon. 16 13 E, lat. 51 40 N.

GLOMME, the longest river of the province of Aggerhuys, in S Norway, which flows into the North Sea, at Fre-

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dericſtadt. It receives the river Worme which iſſues from Lake Mioſs. It is not navigable in any part of its courſe from this lake to Fredericſtadt, its ſtream being intercepted by ſuch frequent cataracts and ſhoals, as, in ſome places, to render it neceſſary to drag the trees, which are floated down, over the ground. At leaſt 50,000 trees are annually floated by this river to Fredericſtadt.

GLOUCESTER, a city in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is ſeated on the E ſide of the Severn, where, by two ſtreams, it makes the iſle of Alney. From the middle of the city, where the four principal ſtreets meet, there is a deſcent every way, which makes it not only clean and healthy, but adds to the beauty of the place. It once contained 11 churches, but now has only five, beſide the cathedral of St. Peter, which is an ancient but magnificent fabric, and has a tower, reckoned one of the neateſt and moſt curious pieces of architecture in England. In which cathedral are the tombs of Robert duke of Normandy, ſon to William the Conqueror, and of Edward II. and there is a whiſpering palace like to that of St. Paul's at London. It has five hoſpitals, two free-ſchools, and a new county goal; and was fortified with a wall, which Charles II, after the reſtoration, ordered to be demoliſhed. Glouceſter is a county of itſelf, governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. Great quantities of pins are made here; and there are 12 incorporated trading companies. Here is a good ſtone bridge over the river Severn, with a quay, wharfs and cuſtom-houſe, but moſt of its buſineſs is engroſſed by Briſtol. It is 24 miles NE of Briſtol, and 106 W by N of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 50 N.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, 63 miles in length, and 47 in breadth; bounded on the W by Herefordſhire and Monmouthſhire, on the N by Worceſterſhire, on the E by Warwickſhire and Oxfordſhire, and on the S by Wiltſhire and Somerſetſhire. It contains 13 hundreds, one city, 27 market-towns, and 218 pariſhes; and ſends eight members to parliament. The air is generally healthy; ſharp in the E, or hilly part, which contains the Coteſwold Hills; but, as mild in the rich vale of Severn, which occupies the centre. The W part, which is by much the ſmalleſt diſtrict, is varied by hill and dale, and is chiefly occupied by the foreſt of Dean. The ſtaple commodities of the county are its woollen cloth and cheeſe. Its principal rivers are the Severn, which is joined to the Thames by a navigable canal the Warwickſhire Avon, the Lower Avon, the Wye, Thames, Coln, and Lech. See COTESWOLD; DEAN, FOREST OF; EVESHAM, VALE OF; and SEVERN, VALE OF.

GLUCKSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holſtein, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on the Elbe, near its mouth, 30 miles NW of Hamburg, and 55 N of Bremen. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 53 53 N.

GNESNA, a city of Great Poland, of which it is the capital, with an archbiſhop's ſee, whoſe prelate is primate of Poland and viceroy during the vacancy of the throne. It was the firſt town built in the kingdom, and formerly more conſiderable than at preſent. It is 90 miles N by E of Breſlaw, and 125 W of Warſaw. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 52 28 N.

GOA, a conſiderable city, of the Hither India with an harbour to the coaſt of Malabar, in the kingdom of Deccan, in Viſiapour. It is the capital of the Portugueſe ſettlements in India, and the ſeat of a viceroy. It ſtands in an iſland, 21 miles in length, and ſix in breadth; and the city built on the N ſide of it, having the conveniency of a fine river, capable of receiving ſhips of the greateſt burden, where they lie within a mile of the town. The banks of the river are beautified with a great number of churches, caſtles, and gentlemen's houſes. The viceroy's palace is a noble building, and ſtands at a ſmall diſtance from the river, over one of the gates of the city, which leads to a ſpacious ſtreet, terminated by a beautiful church. This city contains a great number of handſome churches and convents, and a ſtately hoſpital. The market-place takes up an acre of ground, and in the ſhops about it may be had the produce of Europe, China, Bengal, and other countries. The houſes are large, and make a fine appearance, but are poorly furniſhed. The inhabitants are contented with greens, fruits, and roots, which, with a little bread, rice, and fiſh is their principal diet, though they have hogs and fowls in plenty. Their religion is the Roman catholic, and they have a ſevere inquiſition. The clergy are numerous and illiterate; the churches are finely embelliſhed, and have a great number of images. It is remarkable, that only one of the churches has glaſs win-

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dows; for they make uſe of clear oyſter-ſhells inſtead of glaſs, and all their fine houſes have the ſame. Goa has few manufactures or productions, their beſt trade being in arrack, which they diſtil from the ſap of the cocoa nut-tree. The harbour is defended by ſeveral forts and batteries. It is 292 miles S by E of Bombay. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 15 28 N.

GOAR, ST. or GOWER, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, ſubject to the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel. It ſtands immediately under the ſtupendous rock of Rheinfels, and was taken by the French in 1794. It has a conſiderable commerce in wines and hides, and is 15 miles SE of Colentz.

GOBCEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 18 miles SE of Philipſburg. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 49 6 N.

GOBIN, ST. See FERE.

GOCH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, ſeated on the Neers, 6 miles S of Cleves. Lon. 5 52 E, lat. 51 39 N.

GOCIANO, a town of Sardinia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Thurſo, 25 miles E of Alghero.

GODALMING, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the Wey, where it divides into ſeveral ſtreams, four miles SW of Guildford and 54 of London. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 51 13 N.

GODAVERY, or GONGA GODOWRY, a river of the Deccan of Hindooſtan, which has its ſource 90 miles to the NE of Bombay. After croſſing Dowlatabad and Golconda, from W to E, it turns to the SE, and receiving the Bain Gonga, about 90 miles above the ſea, beſides many ſmaller rivers ſeparates into two principal channels at Rajamun dry; and theſe ſubdividing again, form altogether ſeveral tide harbours, for veſſels of moderate burden. Ingeram, Coringa, Yalam, Bandarmalanka, and Narſapour, are among the places ſituate at the mouths of this river, which appear to be the moſt conſiderable one between the Ganges and Cape Comorin. Extenſive foreſts of teek timber border on its banks, within the mountains, and ſupply ſhip timber for the uſe of the ports abovementioned.

GODMANCHESTER, a large village in Huntingdonſhire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouſe. It is ſeated in a rich and fertile ſoil, which yields great plenty of corn; and is inhabited by a great number of yeomen and farmers. Here is a ſchool called The free grammar-ſchool of queen Elizabeth.

GODWIN SANDS, famous ſandbanks off the coaſt of Kent, lying between the N and S Foreland; and as they run parallel with the coaſt for three leagues together, at about two leagues and a half diſtant from it they give additional ſecurity to the Downs.

GOES, or TER GOES, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and capital of the iſland of S Beveland. It communicates with the Scheld by a canal, and is 20 miles E of Middleburg. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 51 35 N.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, three miles from Cambridge, remarkable for the intrenchments and other works caſt up here; whence ſome ſuppoſe it was a Roman camp; and others, that it was the work of the Danes. They are covered with a fine dry carpet of turf; and the people, near theſe hills, tell ſtrange ſtories about them.

GOGRA, or SOORJEW RIVER, a large river, which riſes in Lake Lankee Dhe, in Thibet in lat. 33 17 N, and forcing its way through Mount Himmalch, takes a SE direction, and unites with the Ganges, above Chuprah, in the province of Bahar.

GOHUD, a territory of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Agra; ſubject to a rajah, who is tributary to the Poonah Mahrattas. Gwalior is the capital.

GUITO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, ſeated on the river Mincio, between the lake of Mantua and that of Garda, 15 miles NW of Mantua. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 45 16 N.

GOLCONDA, a country of the Deccan of Hindooſtan, between the lower parts of the courſes of Kiſtna and Godavery rivers and the principal part of Dowlatabad. It was formerly called Tellingana, or Tilling, and is ſubject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is moſt remarkable for its diamond mines, the moſt conſiderable in the world. Here are alſo mines of ſalt, fine iron for ſword-blades, and curious calicoes and chintſes. Hydrabad or Bagnagur is the capital.

GOLCONDA, a celebrated fortreſs, in a country of the ſame name, ſix miles WNW of Hydrabad, and joined to that city by a wall of communication. It occupies the ſummit of a hill of a conical form and is deemed impregnable. When Aurengzebe conquered the kingdom of Golconda, in 1687, this fortreſs was taken poſſeſſion of by treachery.

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GOLDBERG, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Lignitz, 36 miles W of Breslaw. Lon. 16 23 E, lat. 51 3 N.

GOLD COAST, a maritime country of Guinea, where the Europeans have several forts and settlements. It reaches from the Gold River, 12 miles W of Assine, and ends at the village of Ponni, eight miles E of Acraw. It includes several districts, in which are two or three towns or villages, lying on the seashore. Seven of these districts are dignified with the title of kingdoms, though they contain but a small tract of Land: for the whole Gold Coast is not above 180 miles in length. The negro inhabitants are generally very rich, as they carry on a great trade with the Europeans for gold; and many of them are employed in fishing, and cultivating their rice, which grows in incredible quantities. This they exchange with others for India corn, yams, potatoes, and palm oil. Most of the inhabitants go naked; and those who are best clothed have only some yards of stuff wrapped about their middle.

GOLDEN ISLAND, a barren island at the mouth of the river or gulf of Darien, where the Scots attempted to make a settlement in 1698. Lon. 77 10 W, lat. 9 0 N.

GOLDINGEN, a town of Courland, with a castle, seated on the Wela, 60 miles W of Mittau. Lon. 22 21 E, lat. 56 48 N.

GOLEITA, an island of Africa, at the entrance of the bay of Tunis; taken by the emperor Charles V when he attempted the siege of Tunis, and kept by the Christians several years. It is 29 miles N of Tunis. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 37 10 N.

GOLNAW, a town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Ilna, 18 miles NE of Stetin. Lon. 14 59 E, lat. 53 46 N.

GOMBROON, a considerable seaport of Persia, in Farsistan, called by the natives Bandar Abassi. The best houses are built of brick, flat at the top, with a square turret, having holes on each side for the free passage of the air: upon these roofs they sleep in the summer season. The common people have wretched huts, made with the boughs of palm trees, and covered with leaves. The streets are narrow and irregular. The English and Dutch have factories here, which is a great advantage to the trade of the place. The soil is barren, but provisions brought from other countries are very plentiful. The weather is so hot in June, July and August, that this place is extremely unhealthy; and therefore the English retire to Asseen during those months. It is frequented by people of several nations, well Europeans as others; and the Banyans are so numerous, that they bribe the governor not to permit any cows to be killed in the town. It is seated in a bay of the strait of Ormus, 120 miles SSE of Kerman. Lon. 56 30 E, lat. 27 28 N.

GOMERA, one of the Canary Islands between Ferro and Teneriff. It has a town of the same name, with an excellent harbour, where the Spanish ships often take in refreshments. Here is corn sufficient to support the inhabitants, and one sugar-work, with great plenty of wine and fruits. Lon. 17 3 W, lat. 28 6 N.

GONDAR, the metropolis of Abyssinia, situate on a hill of considerable height, and containing about 10,000 families in the time of peace. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and the houses consist only of one story, and most of them resemble a funnel with the narrow end upwards. They have no shops; but carry on their trade in a large square, where they expose their merchandise to sale, laid upon mats; and gold and rock salt are the only money made use of. Each bar of salt is a foot in length and they break off as much as they agree for in the purchase of small wares. There are about 100 churches, and their patriarch depends on that of Alexandria. The habit of the better sorts is made of silk and cottons; but the common people have only drawers to hide their nakedness. It is 18 miles SE of Sennar. Lon. 37 33 E, lat. 13 34 N.

GONDEGAMA, or GONDLACOMA, a river of the peninsula of Hindoostan, which rises near Combam, forms the terminal boundary of the Carnatic on the N, and falls into the bay of Bengal, at Mootapilly.

GONDRECOURT, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, seated on the Orney, 20 miles S of St. Michel. Lon. 5 37 E, lat. 48 30 N.

GONDREVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, with a castle and magnificent hospital. It stands on a hill on the river Mosel'le, eight miles from Nanci. Lon. 6 9 E, lat. 48 40 N.

GONESSE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, remarkable for the goodness of its bread, which is brought twice a week to Paris. It

birthplace of king Philip Auguſtus; ſeated on the Crould, 10 miles NE Paris. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 48 58 N.

GONGA, an ancient town of Romania, ſeated near the ſea of Marmora, 37 miles W of Gallipoli. Lon. 37 31 E, lat. 40 N.

GONJAH, a kingdom of Africa, between the coaſt of Guinea on the S, and Bucton on the N, ſuppoſed by major Rennel to be the Conche of M d'Anville. Gonjah, the capital, is 870 miles W by S Caſſina. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 13 N.

GOOD HOPE, CAPE OF, the ſouthern promontory of Africa, in 18 23 E lon. and 35 S lat. diſcovered by the Portugueſe in 1493. The Dutch have here built a ſtrong town and fort, which riſes in the midſt of a deſert, ſurrounded by black and barren mountains. From the ſhipping, the town appears pleaſantly ſituated, but at the ſame time ſmall. On landing, however, you are ſurpriſed, and agreeably diſappointed, to find it not only extenſive, well-built, and in a good ſtyle; the ſtreets ſpacious, and interſecting each other at right angles with great preciſion. The beſt landing place is at the eaſt end of the town, where there is a wooden quay running ſeveral paces into the ſea. To this place excellent water is conveyed by pipes, which renders the watering of ſhips both eaſy and expeditious. Cloſe to the quay, on the left hand, ſtands the caſtle and principal fortreſs, a ſtrong extenſive work, having extenſive accommodations for the troops, and convenient of the civil officers belonging to the company. Within the gates, the company have their principal ſtores; which are ſpacious as well as convenient. This fort commands and defends the eaſt part of the town and harbour, as Amſterdam fort does the weſt part. There are two churches in the town, and one plain and unadorned for the Quakers, and a ſmaller one for the Lutherans. The religion of the ſlaves is as little regarded here as in the colonies of other European ſtates: in other reſpects, they are treated with humanity, and are lodged and boarded in a ſpacious houſe, where they are likewiſe kept at work. Another great building ſerves as an hoſpital for the ſick belonging to the Dutch E India ſhips which touch here. It is ſituate cloſe to the Company's gardens, and is an appendage to that commercial body, and an ornament to the town. The convaleſcents have free acceſs to theſe gardens, where they enjoy the benefit of a wholeſome air, perfumed by the fragrance of a number of rich fruit-trees, and odoriferous ſhrubs, plants, and flowers. The inhabitants of the Cape, though in their perſons large, ſtout, and athletic, have not all that phlegm about them which is the characteriſtic of Dutchmen in general. The ladies are lively, good-natured, familiar, and gay. The heavy draught work about the Cape is chiefly performed by oxen, which are here brought to an uncommon degree of docility and uſefulneſs. It is not uncommon to ſee 16 and ſometimes 18 in one of their teams, which the ſlaves have in the moſt perfect ſubjection. One of them places himſelf on the top of the load, and with a tremendous long whip, which he is obliged to hold with both his hands, manages thoſe creatures with inexpreſſible addreſs. The inhabitants, in general, travel in a kind of covered waggon, drawn by oxen, which better ſuit the roughneſs of the country than more elegant vehicles; but the governor, and ſome of the principal people, keep coaches, which are much in the Engliſh ſtyle, and are drawn by ſix horſes. The mountains behind Cape Town are, the Table Mountain, which is the higheſt; the Sugar-loaf, ſo named from its form; the Lion's Head, Charles Mount, and James Mount, or the Lion's Rump. From theſe mountains deſcend ſeveral rivulets which fall into the different bays, as Table Bay, Falſe Bay, &c. The view from the Table Mountain is very extenſive; and all along the vallies and rivulets among theſe mountains, is a great number of plantations. This fine colony ſurrendered to general Clarke and admiral Sir George Keith Elphinſtone, September 16, 1795. See HOTTENTOTS, COUNTRY OF THE.

GOOMPTY, a river of Hindooſtan Proper, which riſes in the Rohilla Country, and flowing SE by Lucknow and Jionpour, falls into the Ganges, a little below Benares.

GOOTY, or GUTTI, a ſtrong fortreſs in the peninſula of Hindooſtan, formerly the ſeat of government of a Mahratta prince, and now ſubject to the Britiſh. It is ſeated on the Pennar, 25 miles S by E of Adoni. Lon. 79 35 E, lat. 15 15 N.

GORCUM, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which carries on a conſiderable trade in cheeſe and butter. It is ſeated at the junction of the Linghe with the Wahal, 12 miles E of Dort, and 32 S of Amſterdam. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 51 51 N.

GOREE, a ſmall iſland of Africa, near Cape de Verd, ſubject to the French. It is barren, but of great importance on ac-

count of its good trade. Lon. 17 25 W, lat. 14 40 N.

GOREE, the capital of an island of the same name, in Holland, eight miles SSW of Briel. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 44 N.

GORES ISLAND, a barren and uninhabited island in the N Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, who discovered it in 1778. Cape Upright, the SE extremity, is in lon. 172 50 W, lat. 60 30 N.

GORGONA, a small island of Italy, in the sea of Tuscany, eight miles in circumference, remarkable for the large quantity of anchovies taken near it. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 43 22 N.

GORGONA, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, 12 miles W of the coast of Peru. It is high land, very woody, and some of the trees are proper for masts. It is 10 miles in circumference, and has several rivulets of excellent water. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 3 20 S.

GORITZ, the capital of a county of the same name, in the duchy of Carniola, with a castle, seated on the Lisonzo, 16 miles NE of Aquileia. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 46 20 N.

GORLITZ, a strong town of Germany, in Upper Lusatia, on the river Neisse, 55 miles E of Dresden. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 51 10 N.

GORZE, a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorrain. It had a rich abbey, previous to the revolution, and is seated on a hill, eight miles SW of Metz.

GOSLAR, an ancient, free, and imperial city of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Brunswick, seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Gose. It derives its principal subsistence from the neighbouring iron mines; and it is famous for breweries of excellent beer. Here the art of making gunpowder is said to have been discovered by a monk. It is 28 miles S of Brunswick. Lon. 10 42 E, lat 52 0 N.

GOSPORT, a fortified town in Hampshire, on the W side of the harbour of Portsmouth, over which is a ferry. It has a market on Saturday; is a large town and of great trade, especially in time of war. Here is a noble hospital, built for the relief of the sick and wounded sailors. It is 78 miles SW of London. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 50 49 N.

GOSTYNEN, or GOSTAVIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 36 miles NE of Rava. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 51 54 N.

GOTHA, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name, 18 miles W of Erfort. Lon 10 52 E, lat. 51 0 N

GOTHA, a river of Sweden, which issues from Lake Wenner, and falls into the North Sea, at Gotheborg.

GOTHARD, ST. one of the highest mountains of Switzerland, being 9075, feet above the level of the sea. It is eight miles from Altorf.

GOTHLAND, the most southern province of Sweden, being a peninsula, encompassed on three sides by the Baltic sea. It contains the provinces of Ostrogothia or E Gothland, Smoland, Westrogothia or W Gothland, the isles of Gothland and Œland, Wermland, Dalia, Halland, Blekingen, and Scania or Schonen.

GOTHLAND, an island of the Baltic on the E coast of Sweden. Wisby is the only town. Lon. 19 45 E, lat. 57 0 N.

GOTHEBORG, or GOTTENBURG, a flourishing town of Sweden, in W Gothland, seated at the mouth of the Gotha, which forms an excellent harbour; and best situate for foreign trade of any in the kingdom, as it lies without the Sound. The inhabitants have increased considerably within these 30 years, and are now computed to be about 30,000. The flourishing state is attributed to the extension of its commerce, particularly its East India Company, and the success of the herring fishery. It was besieged by the Danes in 1788, who must have taken it, but for the interference of the British minister. Gotheborg is 188 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 57 42 N.

GOTTINGEN, a city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, formerly free and imperial, but now subject to the elector of Hanover. Here George II founded a university. It is seated on the Leine, 25 miles NE of Cassel. Lon. 9 53 E, lat. 51 32 N.

GOTTORP, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Slesvick, capital of the duchy of Holstein Gottorp, seated at the bottom of an arm of the sea, called the Sley, five miles WSW of Slesvick. Lon. 9 59 E, lat. 54 36 N.

GOTTSBERG, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Schweidnitz, remarkable for its silver mines.

GOUDA, or TURGOW, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, celebrated for its noble church, and painted glass windows, supposed to be the finest in Europe. It is seated on the Issel, eight miles NE of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 52 N.

GOUDHURST, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles SW

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...stone, and 44 SE of London. Lon. 0 ... E, lat. 51 8 N.

GOVERNOLO, a town of Italy, in the ...ntuan, ſeated on the Mincib, 12 miles ...t Mantua. Lon. 10 56 E, lat. 45 ... N.

GOURA, or GURA, a town of Poland, ... palatinate of Maſovia, belonging to ...ſhop of Poſnania. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. ... N.

GOURDON, a town of France, in the de...ment of Lot and late province of Quer... 18 miles NW of Cahors. Lon. 1 24 ... 45 43 N.

GOURNAY, a town of France, now in department of Lower Seine lately in the ...ce of Normandy, remarkable for its ...tter. It is ſeated on the Epte, 52 ... NW of Paris. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. ... N.

GOUROCK, a town in Renfrewſhire, ... bay of the frith of Clyde, with a ...r mine in its neighbourhood, lately ...up.

GOWER, the peninſulated extremity of ...organſhire, to the W of the bay of ...ley. It has very lofty limeſtone cliffs ... the ſea, whence large quantities of ...are exported to the Engliſh counties ...s the Briſtol Channel. The coaſt ...ds with oyſters. The land is a fer...act of arable and paſture.

GOWER, or GEVER. See GOAR, St.

GOWRAN, a borough and port town of ...nd, in the county of Kilkenny. Lon. ..., lat. 52 34 N.

GOWRIE, CARSE OF, a fertile tract of ...try in Perthſhire, remarkable for the ...crops produced there.

GOZZI, or GOZES, an iſland of the Me...ranean, to the S of the iſle of Candia, ...miles from fort Selino.

GOZZO, a fortified iſland of the Medi...anean, five miles NW of Malta, and ...ging to the knights of that iſland.

GRABOW, a town of Lower Saxony, ...e duchy of Meclenburg, 18 miles ... Schwerin. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 53 ... N.

GRACIOSA, one of the Azores, or Weſt... Iſlands. It contains about 300 inha...ts, and produces wheat, wine, butter ...heeſe. Lon. 27 58 W, lat. 39 ... N.

GRACIOSA, a rocky, barren, uninha...ted iſland, one of the Canaries, to the ... of Lancerota. It is three miles long, ...two broad.

GRADISKA, a town of Sclavonia, on ...frontiers of Croatia, taken by the ...s in 1691. It is ſeated on the Save, 20 miles SW of Poſega. Lon. 18 39 E, lat. 45 21 N.

GRADISKA, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the county of Goritz, ſeated on the Liſonzo, 15 miles SE of Udina. Lon. 13 14 E, lat. 46 61N.

GRADO, a town of Italy, in a ſmall iſland of the ſame name, on the coaſt of Venetian Friuli, 50 miles E by N of Venice. Lon. 13 10 E, lat. 45 46 N.

GRAFTON, a village in Northamptonſhire, between Stony Stratford and Northampton, where there is a manor houſe and park, given by Charles II to the duke of Grafton, whence the title is derived.

GRAMMONT, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, ſeated on the Dender, 18 miles NE of Tournay. Lon. 3 59 E, lat. 50 47 N.

GRAMMONT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Viene and late province of Limoſin. It is 15 miles NE of Limoges. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 46 1 N.

GRAMPIAN HILLS, a chain of high mountains in Scotland, running from E to W, nearly the whole breadth of the kingdom. They take their name from the *Mons Grampius* of Tacitus, where Galgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and where the battle was fought ſo fatal to the brave Caledonians.

GRAMPOUND, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It has a conſiderable manufacture of gloves, is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It is ſeated on the Valles, 40 miles SW of Launceſton, and 244 W by S of London. Lon. 4 49 W, lat. 50 22, N.

GRAN, a town of Lower Hungary, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken, but laſt of all by the Auſtrians, in 1683. It is ſeated on the Danube, 87 miles E by S of Vienna. Lon. 18 6 E, lat. 47 46 N.

GRANADA, a province (formerly a kingdom) of Spain, bounded on the N and W by Andaluſia, on the E by Murcia, and on the S by the Mediterranean Sea. It is 175 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. Though a mountainous country, the ſoil is good; but it has not been well cultivated ſince the Moors were expelled in 1492. However, it produces corn, wine, oil, ſugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruits, honey, wax, and mulberry-trees, which feed a great number of ſilk-worms. The foreſts produce gall-nuts, palm-trees, and oaks.

GRANADA, a large and handſome city of Spain, capital of the province of Granada,

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with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is built on four hills, and divided into four parts, in one of which is the large church, containing the tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella, who took this place from the Moors in 1492. In another is the palace of the kings of Spain, and an ancient palace of the Moorish kings, with so many rooms, that it is like a labyrinth. In the third, is the university; the fourth has nothing considerable; but all the public buildings are magnificent. It is seated near the confluence of the Oro with the Xenil, 125 miles SW of Murcia, and 225 S of Madrid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 37 8 N.

GRANADA, an island in the W Indies, the principal of the Grenadines, situate in 61 40 W lon. and between 11 55 and 12 23 N lat. It is the last of the Windward Caribbees, and 30 leagues NW of Tobago. The chief port, called Lewis, is on the W side, in the middle of a large bay with a sandy bottom, and is very spacious. The island abounds with wild game and fish, and produces very fine timber, sugar, tobacco, and indigo. It has been often taken and retaken. In 1795, the French landed some troops and raised an insurrection in this island, which was not finally quelled till June 1796.

GRANADA, a town of N America, in the province of Nicaragua, seated on the lake Nicaragua. It was taken twice by the French buccaneers, and pillaged. The inhabitants carry on a great trade by means of the lake, which communicates with the Atlantic Ocean. It is 54 miles SE of Leon. Lon. 87 0 W, lat. 12 5 N.

GRANADA NEW, an extensive inland country in S America, denominated by the Spaniards the new kingdom of Granada. It is bounded on the W by Popayan; on the N by other provinces of Terra Firma, namely Santa Martha. Rio de la Hacha, and Venezuela; on the S by Peru; and on the E by a country which stretches along the banks of the Oronoko, and is little known, and imperfectly occupied, by the Spaniards. New Granada was conquered by the Spaniards in 1536. It is so far elevated above the level of the sea, that, though it approaches almost to the equator, the climate is remarkably temperate. The fertility of its vallies is not inferior to that of the richest districts in America; and its higher grounds yield gold and precious stones of various kinds. Its towns are populous and flourishing; and the capital is Santa-Fe-de-BAGOTA.

GRANDE-PRE, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes and late province of Champagne, seated on the Ayre 32 miles E of Rheims. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 49 21 N.

GRANIC, or GRANICUS, a small river of Natolia, which has its source in Mount Ida near the ruins of ancient Troy, and falls to the sea of Marmora, to the E of Lampsaco. On its banks was fought the celebrated battle, in which Alexander the Great, obtained his first victory over the Persians.

GRANSON, a town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, took it by storm; but, in a battle near it, in 1476 he was totally defeated. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 46 50 N.

GRANTHAM, a borough in Lincolnshire with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and has a church famous for its high spire, which seems to lean on one side. It is seated on the Witham, 20 miles S by W of Lincoln, and 110 N by W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 52 59 N.

GRAMSERE WATER, a small lake in Westmoreland, to the W of Ambleside. Its margin is hollowed into small bays with bold eminences; some of rock, others of turf, that half conceal and half vary the figure of the little lake they command. From the shore, a low promontory projects far into the water; and on it stands a white village, with the parish church rising in the midst of it.

GRANVILLE, a seaport of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, partly seated on a rock, and partly on a plain. It is 35 miles S by E of Coutances, and 185 W of Paris. Lon. 1 32 W, lat. 48 50 N.

GRASSE, a town of France, now in the department of Var, lately in the province of Provence. It was lately a bishop's see; and is seated on an eminence, 12 miles W of Nice. Lon. 6 56 E, lat. 43 39 N.

GRASSE, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Othieres, at the foot of the mountains of Courbieres, 12 miles SE of Carcassonne.

GRATELEY, a village in Hampshire on the SE side of Quarley Hill, in the road from Andover to Salisbury, where, in the reign of king Athelstan held a grand council of the nobility. Near it is a great Roman camp, and on Quarley hill is a large British camp.

GRATZ, a town of Germany, ca-

Stiria, with a caſtle, and a univerſity. ..re are many palaces, and a fine arſenal. ..he caſtle ſtands on a rock, and commu..icates with the river, by means of a deep ..n. It is ſeated on the Muehr, 85 miles ..W of Vienna. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 47 .. N.

GRAUDENTZ, a town of Poland, in the ..rimate of Culm, with a caſtle; ſeated ..the Viſtula, 30 miles N of Thorn, and ..NW of Warſaw. Lon. 18 52 E, lat. ..56 N.

GRAVE, a ſtrong town of Dutch Bra..t, ſeated on the river Maeſe, beyond ..h there is a fort. It has been often ..en and retaken, the laſt time by the ..ch in 1794. It is eight miles S ..Nimeguen. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 51 .. N.

GRAVELINES, a ſtrong ſeaport of ..ce, now in the department of the ..th, lately in French Flanders. It ..ceded to France, by the treaty of the ..renees, and is ſeated on the Aa, 12 ..E of Calais. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 50 .. N.

GRAVENAC, a town of Suabia, capi..l of a county of the ſame name, 30 ..es W of Ulm. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 48 .. N.

GRAVEN MACHEREN, a town of Lux..burg, on the Moſelle, taken in 1552, ..the marquis of Brandenburgh, who ..t it.

GRAVESANDE, a town of Holland, the ..ence of the ancient counts of Holland. ..ſeven miles W of Delft.

GRAVESEND, a town in Kent, with a ..ket on Wedneſday and Saturday. It ..ated on the banks of the Thames, and ..place of great reſort, being the com..n landing-place for ſeamen and ſtran..rs in their paſſage to London. It has a ..kehouſe well mounted with cannon op..ite Tilbury fort. A great part of the ..n was burnt down in 1727; and ..l. was granted by parliament for re..ding its church. It is called the corpo..n of Graveſend and Milton, theſe two ..s being united under the government ..a mayor. They were incorporated by ..en Eliſabeth; but, long before, Richard ..had granted them the excluſive privilege ..conveying paſſengers to London in boats ..two-pence a head. They ſtill enjoy ..privilege; but the fare is now nine..ce a head. Graveſend is famous for ..rangue; which is preferred to that of ..terica; and the chief employment of ..labouring people is ſpinning of hemp, ..make nets for fiſhing, and ropes. It is 22 miles SE of London. Lon. 0 27 E, lat. 51 25 N.

GRAVINA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a biſhop's ſee, 32 miles SW of Bari.

GRAULHET, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 12 miles NW of Caſtres.

GRAY, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone and late province of Franche Comte. It carries on a trade in iron; and it is ſeated on the Saone, 25 miles NE of Dijon. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 47 28 N.

GRAYS THURROCK, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated on the Thames, 24 miles E of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 51 26 N.

GREECE, the ancient name of that part of Turkey in Europe, which contains Macedonia, Albania, Livadia, the Morea, the Archipelago, and Candia.

GREENLAND, a general name by which are denoted the moſt eaſterly parts of America, ſtretching towards the north pole, and likewiſe ſome iſlands to the northward of the continent of Europe, lying in very high latitudes. This country is divided into W and E Greenland. W Greenland is now determined by our lateſt maps to be a part of the continent of America, though upon what authority is not very clear. That part of it which the Europeans have any knowledge of is bounded on the W by Baffin's Bay, on the S by Davis's Straits, and on the E by the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean. It is a very mountainous country, and ſome parts of it ſo high that they may be diſcerned 30 leagues off at ſea. The inland mountains, hills, and rocks, are covered with perpetual ſnow; but the low lands on the ſea-ſide are clothed with verdure in the ſummer ſeaſon. The coaſt abounds with inlets, bays, and large rivers; and is ſurrounded with a vaſt number of iſlands of different dimenſions. In a great many places, however, on the eaſtern coaſt eſpecially, the ſhore is inacceſſible by reaſon of the floating mountains of ice. The principal river, called Baal, falls into the ſea in the 64th degree of latitude, where the firſt Daniſh lodge was built in 1721; and has been navigated above 40 miles up the country. Eaſt Greenland was for a long time conſidered as a part of the continent of Weſt Greenland, but is now diſcovered to be an aſſemblage of iſlands lying between 76° 46′ and 80° 30′ of north latitude, and between 9° and 30° of eaſt longitude. It was diſcovered by Sir Hugh Willoughby in 1553, who called it Groen-

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ſand; ſuppoſing it to be a part of the weſtern continent. In 1595, it was again viſited by William Barentz and John Cornelius, two Duchmen, who pretended to be the original diſcoverers, and called the country Spitzbergen, or Sharp Mountains, from the many ſharp-pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds. The only quadrupeds of either W or E Greenland, are deer, white bears, and foxes. To its frozen ſeas, the Engliſh and other nations repair annually, in the proper ſeaſon, to fiſh for whales. See SPITZBERGEN.

GREENLAW, the county-town of Berwickſhire, ſeated on a river that joins the Tweed, before it reaches Berwick. It is 18 miles W by S of that town. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 55 43 N.

GREENOCK, a conſiderable ſeaport in Renfrewſhire, at the mouth of the Clyde, which here expands into a baſon four miles wide. It is a place of great reſort for ſhipping, but its trade chiefly depends on Glaſgow. It has a great ſhare in the herring fiſhery. Here is a ſugar-houſe, a rope and ſail manufacture, and a ſmall fort for the defence of the harbour. It is 22 miles W of Glaſgow. Lon. 4 29 W, lat. 55 54 N.

GREENSBURGH, the county-town of Weſtmorland, in Pennſylvania, 178 miles W by N of Philadelphia. Lon. 78 36 W, lat. 40 8 N.

GREENSTED, a village in Eſſex one mile W of Chipping Ongar, remarkable for its little church the walls of which are formed of the ſolid trunks of trees placed in rows, and are entire tho' built before the conqueſt.

GREENWICH, a town in Kent, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is famous for a magnificent hoſpital for decayed ſeamen, and a royal obſervatory in a delightful park. The hoſpital is thought to be fineſt ſtructure of the kind in the world; The front to the Thames conſiſts of two ranges of ſtone buildings. Theſe buildings perfectly correſpond with each other, and have their tops crowned with a ſtone baluſtrade. Under one of theſe is the hall, which is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill, and contains many royal portraits; and under the other the chapel, which by accident was deſtroyed by fire. This fire broke out in the hoſpital on the ſecond of January 1779, and totally conſumed the dome at the S E quarter of the building, with the chapel which was the moſt elegant in the world, the great dining-hall, and eight wards containing the lodgings of near 600 penſioners, the whole has been ſince rebuilt. The dome was rebuilt about the year 1785; but the reparation of the whole damage is not yet completed. The obſervatory was built by Charles II, on the ſummit of a hill, called Flamſtead Hill, from the great aſtronomer of that name, who was here the firſt aſtronomer royal. The Engliſh compute the longitude from the meridian of this place. Here was once a royal palace, in which Edward VI died, and queen Mary and queen Eliſabeth were born. It has been long pulled down, and on part of the ſite of it now ſtands the houſe belonging to the ranger of the park. Here is a college, called the Duke of Norfolk's College (though founded by Henry earl of Northampton, father of the celebrated earl of Surry) for the maintenance of 20 decayed houſekeepers; and an hoſpital, called Queen Eliſabeth's College, founded by Mr. Lambard, the firſt erected by an Engliſh proteſtant ſubject. Greenwich is ſeated on the Thames five mile E of London.

GRENOBLE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Iſere and late province of Dauphiny. It contained a great number of handſome ſtructures particularly churches, and convents, which were deſtroyed by the French revolutioniſts. The cathedral was a fine ancient building in the Gothic taſte; and St. Andrew's church is adorned with a curious ſpire. The leather and gloves that are made here are highly eſteemed. It is ſeated on the Iſere, over which are two bridges to paſs into that part called Perreire, a large ſtreet on the ſide of the river. It is 27 miles S of Chambery, and 105 W by N of Turin. Lon. 5 49 E, lat. 45 12 N.

GRETNA, a village in Dumfrieſſhire near the mouth of the Eſk, and on the borders of Cumberland, nine miles NW of Carliſle. It has been long noted as the reſort of the young perſons in England, who are here united without incurring the penalties of the marriage act notwithſtanding the prohibitions of their parents and guardians. The ceremony is performed by a blackſmith.

GRIFFENHAKEN, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania, in the duchy of Stetin, ſeated on the Oder oppoſite Gartz. Lon. 14 42 E, lat. 53 25 N.

GRIMBERGAN, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, with an abbey and a caſtle, ten miles N of Bruſſels. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 50 57 N.

GRIMM, a town in the electorate of Saxony, with a citadel, ſeated on the

...dlaw, 10 miles SE of Leipſick. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 51 15 N.

GRIMMEN, a town of Swediſh Pomerania, five miles S of Stralſund. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 54 12 N.

GRIMPERG, a town in the electorate of Treves, with a biſhop's ſee, 17 miles S of Treves. Lon. 6 59 E, lat. 49 N.

GRIMSBY, GREAT, a ſeaport and borough in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It has now only one church, a large ſtructure, like a cathedral. It ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. The harbour, at the mouth of the Humber, is almoſt choaked up. It is 35 miles NE of Lincoln, and 170 N of London. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 53 34 N.

GRINDON-RIGG, a river in Northumberland, near Berwick, famous for the victory gained over the Scots, in 1558, by the earl of Northumberland, and his brother, when many of the Scots were drowned in this river. On a riſing ground near Grindon, are four upright ſtone pillars, funeral monuments of the chieftains ſlain in that action.

GRINSTEAD, EAST, a borough in Suſſex, with a market on Thurſday. The aſſizes are ſometimes held here, and it ſends two members to parliament. It is 7 miles N of Lewes, and 29 S of London. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 51 12 N.

GRIPSWALD, a ſtrong town of Swediſh Pomerania, formerly imperial, with a good harbour, and a univerſity. It is ſituated near the Baltic Sea, 15 miles SE of Stralſund, and 55 NW of Stetin. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 54 4 N.

GRISONS, a people inhabiting the Alps, and in alliance with Switzerland. They are divided into three parts called the Leagues, which form one republic; namely, the Grey League; the League of the Houſe of God; and that of the ten Juriſdictions. Throughout the three leagues the Roman law prevails, modified by the municipal cuſtoms. The courts of juſtice in each community are compoſed of the chief magiſtrate, who preſides, and a certain number of jurymen, choſen by the people: they have no regular ſalary, but receive for their attendance a ſmall ſum, ariſing in ſome communities from the expences of the proceſs, which are defrayed by the criminals; in others from a ſhare of the fines. The country of the Griſons is about 87 miles in length, and very populous; bounded on the S by the duchy of Milan and the territories of the Venetians, by Tyrol on the E and N, and by the Swiſs cantons on the W. They are partly papiſts and partly proteſtants. They poſſeſs the Valteline, and the counties of Bormio and Chiavenna.

GRODNO, a pretty large city of Lithuania, in Poland, and next to Wilna, the beſt in that duchy. It is ſituated on the river Niemen, partly on a plain, and partly on a mountain. It is a large and ſtraggling place, but contains no more than 3000 Chriſtians, excluſive of the perſons employed in the manufactures, and 1000 Jews. It has the appearance of a decayed town; containing a mixture of wretched hovels, falling houſes, and ruined palaces, with magnificent gateways, remains of its ancient ſplendour. A few habitations in good repair make the contraſt more ſtriking. Here is a college and phyſic garden; the king of Poland having eſtabliſhed a royal academy of phyſic for Lithuania. In the new palace, built by Auguſtus III, are the apartments, where the laſt diet was held in 1793, which was compelled, at the point of the bayonet, to conſent to the ſecond partition of Poland: and here, in 1795, the unfortunate Staniſlaus III formally reſigned his crown. Grodno is 125 miles NE of Warſaw. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 53 28 N.

GROLL, a town of Dutch Guelderland, in the county of Zutphen. The French took it in 1672, and demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the Slinghe, 15 miles SE of Zutphen.

GRONINGEN, a populous city of the United Provinces, capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name, with a citadel and a univerſity. It is ſeated on the rivers Hunes and Aa; at 10 miles diſtance from the ſea, with which it has a communication by a canal. It is 85 miles NE of Amſterdam. Lon. 6 31 E, lat. 53 10 N.

GRONINGEN, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the E by E Frieſland, on the W by Frieſland, on the N by the German Ocean, and on the S by Overyſſel. It is divided into two parts, of which the town of Groningen and its diſtrict are one, and the Ommerlands the other. The excellency of this country conſiſts in paſtures, which feed a great number of large horſes, fit for the coach.

GROSSA, an iſland of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of the county of Zara. it is 50 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Venetians.

GROSSETTO, a town of Tuſcany, with a caſtle and a biſhop's ſee; ſituate near the ſea, 30 miles SW of Sienna. Lon. 11 1 E, lat. 42 40 N.

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GROTSKAW, a town of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, 30 miles NE of Glatz. Lon. 17 25 E, lat. 50 37 N.

GROTSKAW, a town of Servia, where the Turks defeated the Germans in 1739. Lon. 21. 10 E, lat. 45 10 N.

GROYNE, a river of Spain, in Galicia, which enters the bay of Biscay, at Corunna.

GRUBENHAGEN, a town and castle of Lower Saxony, and the chief place of a principality of the same name, belonging to the house of Hanover. In the mountains near it are mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead. It is 45 miles S of Hanover. Lon. 10 3 E, lat. 51 31 N.

GRUCKFELDT, a town of Carinthia, with a castle, on the river Save. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 46 7 N.

GRUNBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse. Here Charlemagne and the kings of the Merovingian race held their court.

GRUNBERG, a town of Silesia in the principality of Glogau; it is surrounded with vineyards, and has a manufacture of cloth.

GRUNDE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, and in the mountains of Hartz. Lon. 13 35 E, lat. 52 10 N.

GRUNINGEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, on the river Felke. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 52 4 N.

GRUNINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zuric, capital of a bailiwic of the same name. The castle stands on a lofty rock, and commands an extensive prospect. Lon. 8 43 E, lat. 47 14 N.

GRUYIRES, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a castle, where the bailiff resides. It is famous for cheese, and is 15 miles SW of Friburg. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 46 35 N.

GUACOCKINGO, a town of New Spain, 30 miles SE of Mexico. Lon. 99 45 W, lat. 19 36 N.

GUADALAJARA, or NEW GALICIA, one of the three audiences of New Spain, extending 800 miles in length, and 500 in breadth. It is bounded on the N by New Mexico, on the E and S by the audience of Mexico, and on the W by the gulf of California and the N Pacific Ocean. It is divided into the provinces of Guadalajara Proper, Zacatecas, New Biscay, Cinaloa, Culiacan, Chametian, and Xalisco. It is celebrated for its fertility, and the richness of its silver mines.

GUADALAJARA, or GUADALAXARA, the capital of the province and audience of Guadalajara, in New Spain. It is bishop's see, and situate on the Barca 217 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 104 W, lat. 20 30 N.

GUADALAJARA, or GUADALAXA a town of Spain, in New Castile, sea on the Henares, 30 miles NE of Mad Lon. 2 47 W, lat. 40 36 N.

GUADALAVIAR, a river of Spain, wh rises on the confines of Arrag crosses the province of Valencia, and into the Mediterranean, below Valen

GUADALOUPE, a handsome town Spain, in Estramadura, with a rich co vent. It is seated on a rivulet of the sa name, 34 miles E by N of Truxil Lon. 4 45 W, lat. 39 12 N.

GUADALOUPE, one of the Leew Caribbee Islands in the W Indies, b tween Antigua and Dominica, in lon. 0 W, and lat. 16 20 N. The isla which is of an irregular figure, may about 80 leagues in circumference. It divided into two parts by a small arm the sea, which is not above two lea long, and from 15 to 40 fathoms bro This canal, known by the name of Salt River, is navigable, but will o carry vessels of 50 tons burden. T soil is exceedingly good, and well wa ed near the sea, by rivulets which from the mountains. The island towa the centre, is full of craggy rocks, wh the cold is so intense, that nothing grow upon them but fern, and some sm shrubs covered with moss. On the to these rocks, a mountain rises to an mense height. It exhales through vari openings, a thick black smoke, interm with sparks that are visible by night. T French settled in this island, in 1632. has been often taken and retaken the time by the French in 1794, in whose p session it still remains. Basseterre is the pital.

GUADALQUIVER, a river of Sp which rises in the S part of New Ca flows through Andalusia, and falls into bay of Cadiz.

GUADARAMA, a town of Spain, in C Castile remarkable for its great trad cheese. It is seated on the Guadar 25 miles NW of Madrid. Lon. 3 48 lat. 41 45 N.

GUADIANA, a river of Spain, wh having its source in New Castile, cr Estramadura into Portugal, and separ Algarva from Andalusia, falls into the of Cadiz.

GUADIX, a town of Spain, in Grana with a bishop's see, 30 miles E of Gran Lon. 2 47 W, lat. 37 4 N.

ALDO, a town of Italy, in Ancona, miles NW of Nocera. In 1751, it almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake. 12 43 E, lat. 43 6 N.

AM, the chief of the Ladrone in the N Pacific Ocean, 100 in circumference. It depends upon Spaniards, who have a garriſon here, inhabitants are almoſt all natives country, and reputed to be very ſkil- building boats. It abounds with ex- fruit, and the air is wholeſome; not- ding which the natives are ſubject ind of leproſy. Lon. 145 15 E, lat. N.

AMANGA, a town of Peru, capital province of the ſame name, with a 's ſee. It is remarkable for ſweet- ; and near it are mines of gold, ſil- adſtone, and quickſilver. It is 200 SE of Lima. Lon. 74 15 W, lat. 13 S.

ANAHAMI, or CAT ISLAND, one of ama Iſlands, the firſt land of Amer- diſcovered by Columbus, in 1491, and by him St. Salvador. Lon. 75 5 . 24 20 N.

ANUGO, a town of Peru, capital of ct of the ſame name, that abounds the neceſſaries of life. It is 172 NNE of Lima. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. S.

ANZAVELCA, a rich town of Peru, neighbourhood abounds with mines ſilver. It is 159 miles ENE of . Lon. 74 39 W, lat. 12 36 S.

ARDAFUI, a cape of Africa, at the en- of the ſtrait of Babelmandel. Lon. . lat. 11 46 N.

ARDIA, or GUARDA, a town of Por- in Beira, with a biſhop's ſee. It is both by art and nature, and has y cathedral. It is 138 miles E of . Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 40 22 N.

ARDIA-ALFEREZ, a town of Na- the Moliſe, with a biſhop's ſee, ſe- miles NW of Larino. Lon. 14 56 41 39 N.

ARMA, a ſeaport of Peru, 120 NW of Lima. Lon. 77 49 W, 10 S.

ASTALLA, a town of Italy, in the n, ceded to the duke of Parma, 748. It is noted for a battle between ſtrians and the French, in which the were defeated with the loſs of men. It is ſeated near the river Po, N of Reggio. Lon. 10 38 E, 56 N.

ASTO, or VASTO, a town of Na- in Abruzzo Citeriore, on the gulf of Venice, 15 miles SE of Lanciano. Lon 15 6 E, lat. 42 15 N.

GUATIMALA, an audience of New Spain, about 750 miles long, and 450 broad, bounded on the NW by the audience of Mexico, on the NE by the gulf of Mexico, on the SE by the iſthmus of Darien, and on the SW by the Pacific Ocean. It is ſubdivided into the provinces of Guatimala Proper, Vera Paz, Honduras, Nicaragua, Coſta Rica, and Veragua. The indigo of this country is ſuperior in quality to that of any other in America, and is cultivated to a conſiderable extent.

GUATIMALA, NEW, the capital of the audience and province of Guatimala, in New Spain, with a biſhop's ſee and a univerſity. It is ſituate not far from the ſite of the former town of that name, which was deſtroyed, June 7, 1773, by a dreadful earthquake, attended by an eruption from the neighbouring volcano. New Guatimala is 600 miles SW of Mexico. Lon. 90 30 W, lat. 13 40 N.

GUATIMALA, a burning mountain in New Spain, which throws out fire and ſmoke. It has twice deſtroyed St. Jago de Guatimala.

GUAXACA, a province of New Spain, bounded by the gulf of Mexico on the N, and by the Pacific Ocean on the S. It is fertile in wheat, Indian corn, cochineal, and caſſia; and contains mines of gold, ſilver, and cryſtal.

GUAXACA, a town of New Spain, capital of a province of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is noted for fine ſweetmeats and chocolate; and has ſeveral rich convents. It is 160 miles E of Acapulco. Lon. 100 0 W, lat. 17 25 N.

GUBEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Luſatia, ſeated on the Neiſſe, 62 miles NE of Dreſden. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 51 58 N.

GUBIO, or EUGUBIO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a biſhop's ſee, 82 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 38 E, lat. 43 16 N.

GUELDERLAND, or GUELDRES, a territory of the Netherlands, which was over-run by the French in 1794.

GUELDRES, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of the ſame name, which has been often taken and retaken. It was ceded to the king of Pruſſia by the peace of Utrecht, and was taken by the French in 1794. It is 10 miles NE of Venlo. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 51 26 N.

GUERANDE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne. It carries on a conſi-

derable trade in white salt, and is three miles from the Atlantic, and 250 W of Paris. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 47 10 N.

GUERET, a town of France, in the department of Creuse and late province of Marche, seated on the Gartampe, 35 miles NE of Limoges, and 170 S of Paris. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 46 10 N.

GUERNSEY, an island on the coast of Normandy, subject to Great Britain, but governed by its own laws. It is naturally strong, being surrounded by high rocks, and of a round form, 30 miles in circumference. The natives speak French, it having been a part of Normandy. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 49 32 N.

GUETA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 60 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 40 22 N.

GUIANA, a large country of S America, is bounded on the E and N by the Atlantic ocean and the river Oroonoko; on the S by the river of the Amazons; and on the W by the provinces of Grenada and New Andalusia, in Terra-Firma, from which it is separated both on the W and N by the river Oroonoko. It extends above 1200 miles from NE to SW, that is, from the mouth of the river Oroonoko to the mouth of the river of Amazons, and near 600 in the contrary direction. The Portuguese, French, and Dutch, have all settlements along the coast. What lies south of Cape North belongs to the first of these nations; the coast between Cape North and Cape Orange is possessed by the natives; French Guiana, Old Cayenne, or Equinoctial France, extends from Cape Orange, about 240 miles along the coast, to the river Marani; where the Dutch territory begins, and extends to the mouth of the Oroonoko. The greatest heat takes place in October, and continues to March; this is succeeded by violent uninterrupted rain till June, when parching heat again takes place till July, which is again followed by incessant rain till October. The land of Dutch Guiana, for 50 miles up the country from the sea-coast is flat; and, during the rainy seasons covered two feet high with water. This renders it inconceivably fertile, the earth, for 12 inches deep, being a stratum of such perfect manure: that an attempt was once made to carry some of it to Barbadoes. On the banks of the Issequibo, 30 crops of ratan canes have been raised successively; whereas in the W India Islands, not more than two are ever expected from the richest land. The interior parts of the country are inhabited by savages, who have different languages and customs; and some of them build their houses on trees, to be secure from the inundations of the rivers.

GUIAQUIL, one of the nine jurisdictions of the province of Quito, in Peru. Chocolate is one of its principal product.

GUIAQUIL, a commercial city of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name. It stands partly on the side and partly at the foot of a hill, which descends gently towards the river Guiaquil, on which the town stands. It is large and populous and is 140 miles S by E of Paita. Lon. 81 11 W, lat. 2 11 S.

GUIARA, a seaport of Terra Firma, on the coast of Caracca. Lon. 66 5 W, lat. 10 35 N.

GUIENNE, a late province of France, which now makes the department of the Gironde and that of Lot and Garonne.

GUILFORD, a borough in Surry, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Wey, on the declivity of a hill, near which are the ruins of an old castle. The summer assizes are alternately held here and at Croydon; but the election of members for the county is always held here, and it sends two for the borough. The Wey is navigable to the Thames, and much timber and corn are carried upon it. It is a well built town, with two churches, and governed by a mayor. It is 23 miles W by S of Croydon, and 30 SW of London. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 51 15 N.

GUILLAIN, ST. a town of Austrian Hainault, seated in marshy land, on the river Haisne, six miles W of Mons. Lon. 3 53 E, lat. 50 27 N.

GUILLESTREE, a town and castle in the Alps, once belonging to Dauphiny, in France. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1692, and is nine miles NE of Embrun. Lon. 6 36 E, lat. 44 41 N.

GUIMARAENS, an ancient and considerable town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho. It has formerly been the residence of their kings, and is divided into the Old and New. The public buildings are magnificent. It is 30 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 21 W, lat. 41 35 N.

GUINEA, a country of Africa, of which little is known except the coast. It is within the tropic of Cancer, between 10° W and 80° E lon. and is divided into Lower and Upper. This last comprehends the Grain Coast, the Tooth Coast, the Gold Coast, the Slave Coast (which includes Whidah and Ardrah) and Benin. The lower part is commonly called Guinea. It is very unhealthy for Europeans, but the negroes live a considerable time. The natives in general go almost naked,

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...ere ſeems to be little religion or honeſty ...mong them. The commodities purchaſ... here, are gum-ſeneca, at Senegal; grain, ...on the Grain Coaſt; elephants' teeth, ...on the Tooth Coaſt; the greateſt plenty ... gold, upon the Gold Coaſt; and all, in ...eral, furniſh ſlaves. The Engliſh, ...tch, French, Danes, and other nations, ...e factories upon this coaſt, and purchaſe ...es, and other commodities. There are ...y little ſtates, whoſe chiefs the ſailors ...dify with the name of king; but very ... deſerve that title. They are often at ... with each other, when the people ta... on both ſides, are ſold for ſlaves; and ... not uncommon for the neareſt of kin ... each other.

GUINEA, NEW, an iſland of the S. ...h Ocean, to the N of New Holland. ...a iſland, which is long and narrow, ex...s SE from the equator to 12° S lat. ... from 131 to 155° E, lon. It was ...poſed to be connected with New Hol..., till Captain Cook diſcovered the ...t which ſeparates them. The land in ...eral is low, but is covered with ſuch ...riance of wood and herbage, as can ...dly be conceived. The cocoa-nut, ...ad-fruit, and plantain tree, flouriſh in ... greateſt perfection. The inhabitants ...e much the ſame appearance as the ... Hollandes.

GUINCAMP, a town of France, in the ...rtment of the North Coaſt and late ...nce of Bretagne, ſeated on the Trieu, ...les S of Treguier. Lon. 3 8 W, lat. ... 6 N.

GUIPUSCOA, the NE diviſion of ... province of Biſcay, bounded on ... N by the bay of that name, on the ... Navarre, on the W by Biſcay Pro...nd on the S by Alava. Toloſa is the ...al.

GUISE, a ſmall town of France, now in ...epartment of Aiſne, lately in the pro... of Picardy, with a caſtle, ſeated on ... Oiſe, 25 miles E of St. Quintin, and ... NE of Paris. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 49 ... N.

GUNTOOR, one of the Northern Cir... in the peninſula of Hindooſtan. It is ...alled Mortinazagur and Condavir, ...cupies the ſpace between Condapilly, ...thmoſt of the four Engliſh Circars, ...e N part of the Carnatic; extend...ng the ſea-coaſt of the bay of Bengal ...han 30 miles. The maritime parts ... circar are flat and open, but the in... parts contain ſome very ſtrong for... and poſts. It was ſubject to the ...t the Deccan, but has been ceded ... Engliſh.

GUNTZBERG, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Burgaw, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Danube, 16 miles NE of Ulm. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 48 35 N.

GUNTZENHAUSEN, a town of Franconia, five miles from Weiſſemburg. It is ſeated on the Altmul, near a foreſt, and ſubject to the king of Pruſſia.

GURK, a town of Carinthia, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the river Gurk, 55 miles E of Saltzburg. Lon. 14 18 E, lat. 47 12 N.

GUSTROW, a city of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and capital of the circle of Wenden. The chief courts of judicature for the duchy are held here; and it has an elegant palace, in which the dukes ſometimes reſide. It is 35 miles NE of Schwerin. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 53 57 N.

GUTTA, a town of Hungary, ſeated on the E ſide of the Danube, oppoſite the iſland of Schut, 29 miles E by S of Preſburg. Lon. 17 47 E, lat. 48 10 N.

GUTSKOW, a town of Swediſh Pomerania, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Peene, 14 miles W of Wolgaſt. Lon. 15 39 E, lat. 54 0 N.

GUZERAT, a peninſula of Hindooſtan Proper, about 200 miles long, and 140 broad, formed by the Arabian Sea and the gulfs of Cambay and Cutch. The W part is mountainous and woody, and inhabited by a wild hardy race, governed by rajahs of their own. But the largeſt as well as the fineſt part is ſubject to the Mahrattas. Amedabad is the capital.

GWALIOR, an ancient fortreſs of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Gohud. It ſtands on a vaſt rock, about four miles in length, but narrow and of unequal breadth, and nearly flat on the top. The ſides are ſo ſteep as to appear almoſt perpendicular in every part; for where it was not naturally ſo, it has been ſcarped away; and the height from the plain below, is from 200 to 300 feet. The rampart conforms to the edge of the precipice all around; and the only entrance to it is by ſteps running up the ſide of the rock, which are defended on the ſide next the country by a wall and baſtions, and further guarded by even ſtrong gateways, at certain diſtances from each other. The area within is full of noble buildings, reſervoirs of water, wells; and cultivated land; ſo that it is a little diſtrict within itſelf. At the NW foot of the mountain is the town, pretty large, and well built, the houſes all of ſtone. This place is conſidered as the Gibraltar of the Eaſt: but, in 1780, major Popham took it by an

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unexpected nocturnal escalade. It is 80 miles S of Agra. Lon. 78 30 E, lat. 26 9 N.

GYFHORN, a town of Lower Saxony in the duchy of Lunenburg, seated on the rivers Aller and Ifer, 25 miles N of Brunswick. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 52 49 N.

H

HAAG, or HAG, a town of Bavaria, seated on a hill, on the river Inn, 30 miles E of Munich. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 48 18 N.

HACHA. See RIO-DE-LA-HACHA.

HACKNEY, a populous village to the NE of London; the first that was accommodated with carriages for occasional passengers; from hence the hackney coaches of London derive their name.

HADAMAR, a town of Germany, in Wetaravia, with a castle, seated near the Elfs, 22 miles NW of Mentz. Lon. 8 0 E, lat. 50 23 N.

HADDINGTON, a borough of Scotland, in a county of the same name, with a market on Friday for grain. Part of a Franciscan monastery here is occupied as a parish church; and at a small distance are the ruins of a nunnery, founded in 1178. Haddington is seated on the Tyne, 18 miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 39 W, lat. 55 58 N.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, or EAST LOTHIAN, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N and E by the Frith of Forth; S by Berwickshire, and W by Edinburghshire. It is about 27 miles long from E to W, and about 17 from N to S. It produces corn of all sorts, and has plenty of grass, coals, limestone, and some considerable woods. It feeds great flocks of sheep, especially near the hills of Lammer-moor and W Lammerlow; and abounds with rabbits. A great deal of salt is made here, and the herring fishery is carried on with success at Dunbar, both for home consumption and exportation. Here are several convenient harbours, with the advantage of some fishing towns. This county may be reckoned as fruitful, rich, and pleasant, as any in Scotland; or indeed, as most in England. The chief towns are, Dunbar, Haddington, and North Berwick; and its principal river the Tyne, which receives several small streams.

HADERSLEBEN, a maritime town of Denmark, in Slefwick, with a strong citadel, on a small island, in a bay of the Baltic, 25 miles E of Ripen. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 55 18 N.

HADLEY, a corporate town in Suff with a market on Monday. It is a pre large town, and has a very handso church. Large quantities of yarn are t here for the Norwich manufactu and it had a considerable woollen m nufacture, which is now decayed. It seated on the Bret, 20 miles SE of E and 64 NE of London. Lon. 1 6 E, 52 10 N.

HADLEY, a village in Essex, five m SW of Rochford. Here are to be seen ruinous remains of a castle, on a cha of the Thames between Canvey Island the shore.

HADLEY, a village in Middlesex, N Barnet.

HAGGERSTOWN, a flourishing in town of Maryland, in the fertile and w cultivated valley of Conegocheague. carries on a considerable trade with western country.

HAGIAR, a town of Arabia Deserta, miles N of Medina. Lon. 39 25 E, 25 30 N.

HAGUE, a town of the United P vinces, in Holland, which may comp with the handsomest cities in Europe, extent, the beauty of its palaces, streets, its agreeable walks, and its g trade. It is seated two miles from sea, and there is a pavement across sand hills, with trees on each side, w leads to Scheveling, near the sea-s The ancient counts of Holland re here; and it is the court, though not capital, of the United Provinces. A not walled, and sends no deputies to states, it is called a village only. It rendered to the French in 1795. is 10 miles NW of Rotterdam, an SW of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 23 E, 52 4 N.

HAGUENAU, a town of France, in department of Lower Rhine and late vince of Alsace. It was several tim ken and retaken; the last time by French in 1796. It was an imperial till it fell into the hands of the Fr in 1673. It is seated on the Mo which divides it into two parts, 12 N of Strasburg, and 255 E of Paris. L 7 53 E, lat. 48 47 N.

HAILBRON, a free imperial town of bia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg. inhabitants, who are protestants, d great advantage from the baths n whence the town has its name, w signifies the fountain of health. It is ed on the Neckar, over which is a bridge, 25 miles NE of Stutgard. L 9 25 E, lat. 49 19 N.

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AIMBURG, a town of Lower Auſtria, ...he Danube, 10 miles W of Preſburg, ...25 E of Vienna. Lon. 16 58 E, lat. ...12 N.

...AIN, a town of Upper Saxony, in ... It has a manufacture of cloth, and ...ed on the Rhedar, 12 miles NW of ...den.

...AINAN, a conſiderable iſland of the ...ſe Sea, to the N of the gulf of ...n-China, and to the S of the province ...ang-tong from which it is 12 miles ...t. It is 400 miles in circumference. ...ſtail of the N part is level; but in the ...E are mountains, among which are ...s that produce two crops of rice ...n year. There are mines of gold and ...lazuli, which laſt is carried to Canton, ...nt the porcelain. It produces the ...e fruits as China, beſide ſugar, to...o, cotton, and indigo. Among the ...ls is a great black ape, with features ...bling thoſe of the human face; but ...ommon ſort of apes are gray, and very ... The inhabitants are moſtly a wild ...t people, ſhort and deformed, and of ...per colour: they are clothed from the ...downward only, and paint their faces ...ther ſavages. Hiun-tcheou-fou is the ...al.

...AINAULT, a province of the Nether... bounded on the N by Brabant, on ...NW by Flanders, on the W by Artois, ...he S by Cambreſis, Picardy, and ...champagne, and on the E by the territories ...ge and Namur. It is divided into ...an Hainault, of which the capital ...ons; and French Hainault, which ...comprehended in the department of North.

...AINAULT, a foreſt in Eſſex, SE of Ep... foreſt, ſuppoſed to be ſo called from ... of the deer, with which it was ſtock...having been brought from the province ...e ſame name in the Netherlands.

...AINBURG, a town of Auſtria, on the ...e, 35 miles E of Vienna. Lon. 17 ... lat. 48 14 N.

...ALBERSTADT, a town of Lower Sax... capital of a principality of the ſame ... It was formerly capital of the bi... of Halberſtadt, now ſecularized. ...athedral is a ſuperb ſtructure; and ...re three regular abbies, and two nun... The Jews are tolerated, and carry ... great trade; and the inhabitants ... excellent beer. It is ſubject to the ... Pruſſia, and ſeated on the Hotheim, ...miles SE of Brunſwick. Lon. 11 24 E, ... 6 N.

...ALDENSTEIN, a free and independent ...y of the country of the Griſons. It conſiſts of a ſemicircular plain, between the Rhine and the foot of Mount Calendar, about five miles in length, and ſcarcely one in breadth.

HALEN, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, on the river Geet, 24 miles W of Maeſtricht. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 50 58 N.

HALES-OWEN, a town in Shropſhire, incloſed by Worceſterſhire, ſix miles E of Stourbridge. It is the birthplace of Shenſtone, and near it is the celebrated ſeat of Leaſowes.

HALESWORTH, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tueſday. It has a trade in linen, yarn, and ſailcloath, and about the town is raiſed a great deal of hemp. It is ſeated on a neck of land, between two branches of the river Blyth, 28 miles NE of Ipſwich, and 101 of London. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 52 25 N.

HALIBUT ISLAND, an iſland in the N Pacific Ocean, ſo named by captain Cook on account of the number of fiſh of that name they caught here. It is ſeven leagues in circumference, and except the head, very low, and barren. Lon. 164 15 W, lat. 54 48 N.

HALIFAX, a town of Nova Scotia, begun to be built by the Engliſh planters in 1749. It is delightfully ſeated in Chebucto harbour, which is large enough to ſhelter a ſquadron of men of war through the winter. It is 789 miles NE of New York. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 44 45 N.

HALIFAX, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturday, ſeated in a hilly country, near a branch of the Calder. It is a very large pariſh, containing 12 chapels of eaſe, and upward of 12,000 inhabitants, who are principally employed in the woollen manufacture. It is the great mart for ſhalloons, calamancoes, everlaſtings, and has a large market-houſe, called the New Piece Hall, and various others for particular goods. It is 40 miles WSW of York, and 197 N by W of London. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 53 45 N.

HALITZ, a town of Poland, capital of a territory of the ſame name, in Red Ruſſia, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the Dnieſter, 46 miles S of Lemburg. Lon. 25 19 E, lat. 49 20 N.

HALLAND, a province of Sweden, on the W coaſt of Gothland. It is 60 miles along the coaſt, but not above 12 in breadth. Halmſtadt is the capital.

HALLATON, a town in Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſday, 12 miles SE of Leiceſter, and 90 N by E of London. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 32 N.

HALLE, a diſmantled town of Auſtrian

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Hainault. The church contains an image of the Virgin, held in great veneration. It is ſeated on the Senne, eight miles SSW of Bruſſels. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 50 46 N.

HALLE, a conſiderable city of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, ſeated on the Sale, 40 miles E of Magdeburg. It is famous for its univerſity, and ſalt-works. Lon. 12 8 E, lat. 51 36 N.

HALLE, a free imperial city of Suabia, famous for its ſalt-pits. It is ſeated on the Kocher, among rocks and mountains, 37 miles NE of Stutgard. Lon. 9 52 E, lat. 49 20 N.

HALLE, a town of Germany, in Tirol, ſix miles NE of Inſpruck. Lon. 11 33 E, lat. 47 12 N.

HALLEIN, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg; ſeated on the Saltza, among mountains that abound in mines of ſalt, which are the chief riches of the town and country. It is ſeven miles SE of Saltzburg. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 47 33 N.

HALMSTADT, a ſtrong ſeaport of Sweden, capital of Halland, ſituate on a bay of the North Sea, 80 miles SSE of Gotheborg. Lon. 12 48 E, lat. 56 39 N.

HALSTEAD, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of bays, ſays, and callimancoes. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Coln, 16 miles N of Chelmsford and 47 NE of London. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 51 59 N.

HALTEREN, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of of Munſter, ſeated on the Lippe, 25 miles SW of Munſter. Lon. 7 27 E, lat. 51 40 N.

HALTON, a town in Cheſhire, with a market on Saturday, ſeated near the Merſey, 13 miles NE of Cheſter, and 184 NNW of London. Lon. 2 47 W, lat. 53 23 N.

HALVA, a town of the kingdom of Fez, ſeated on the Cebu, 8 miles S of Fez. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 33 32 N.

HAM, a ſtrong town of Weſtphalia, capital of the county of Marck, ſeated on the Lippe, 24 miles S of Munſter. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 51 36 N.

HAM, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on the Somme, 48 miles N of Paris. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 49 45 N.

HAM, a village in Surry, one mile from Kingſton. Near it is Ham Walks, celebrated by Thomſon and other poets.

HAM, WEST, a village in Eſſex, where are the remains of an opulent abbey, founded in 1135. This village is ſeated on the river Lea, four miles E by N of London.

HAM, EAST, a village in Eſſex, adjoining to Weſt Ham. In this pariſh is a ſpring called Miller's Well, the excellent water of which has never been known to freeze, or to vary in its height.

HAMAH, a large town of Syria ſeated among the hills. The beſt houſes, the moſques, and the caſtle, are built of black and white ſtones. The river Axi formerly called Orontes, runs cloſe by the caſtle, and fills its ditches, which are cut deep into the ſolid rock. The inhabitants have a trade for linen of their own manufacture. It is 78 miles SW of Aleppo. Lon. 34 55 E, lat. 36 15 N.

HAMAMET, a town of Barbary, on a gulf of the ſame name, 45 miles S of Tunis. Lon 10 15 E, lat. 36 35 N.

HAMAR, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, 60 miles N of Chriſtiania. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 60 30 N.

HAMELEDON HILL, near Sturminſter in Dorſetſhire. Here was a Roman camp, and many Roman coins have been dug up.

HAMBURG, a free imperial city of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, conſiſting of the Old Town and the New Town; both nearly of an equal ſize. It ſtands on the N ſide of the river Elbe, which is not leſs than 4 miles broad oppoſite the city. Moſt of the houſes are built after the manner of the Dutch, and richly furniſhed within. The principal ſtreets of the Old Town have long and broad canals, which are filled by the tide. It is very populous in proportion to its ſize, and contains about 100,000 inhabitants. Hamburg is well fortified, and on the ramparts are handſome walks. The burghers mount guard themſelves, and are divided into ſeveral companies. The ſenate of this town is compoſed of four burgomaſters, of whom one only is a tradeſman, four ſyndics; 24 ſenators, of whom 12 are men of letters, and the reſt tradeſmen; four ſecretaries, one of whom is a protothonotary, and another belongs to the archives; ſo that the whole ſenate conſiſts of 36 perſons. The town is divided into five pariſhes; and out of each are formed ſeveral colleges, or companies, who take care of public affairs, unleſs there is any thing too high for their determination, and than it is judged by a ſort of general aſſembly. Hamburg, from its ſituation, has all poſſible advantages for foreign and domeſtic trade; particularly from its communication, by the Elbe, with ſome of the principal navigable rivers of Germany

hence it is one of the moſt commercial ces in the world. There are not leſs 200 ſhips at a time, belonging to for- merchants, at anchor before the city; there is a handſome exchange. The itants have the liberty of perform- divine ſervice in a chapel of their own. er religions are tolerated at Altena, rge town near the harbour of Ham- except the Jews, who have no ſyna- e. Beſides the five principal churches, are 11 ſmaller ones for particular ions, ſome of which belong to hoſpi- The cathedral of Our Lady is a fine ſtructure. Hamburg is 55 miles the mouth of the Elbe in the German n, and 55 NE of Bremen. Lon. 9 E. lat. 53 34 N.

HAMELBURGH, a town of Franconia, the territory of the abbey of Fulde, on the Saab, 28 miles SE of Fulde. 10 12 E lat. 50 16 N.

HAMELIN, a ſtrong town of Germany, the duchy of Calenberg, at the extre- of the duchy of Berwick, of which the key. It is ſituate at the confluence of the Hamel and Weſer, 25 miles W of Hanover. Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 52 6 N.

HAMERSTEIN, a caſtle and village of many belonging to the elector of ves. The caſtle is ſeated on a lofty ntain, on the E ſide of the Rhine, miles N by W of Andernach.

HA-MI, a country ſituate to the NE of a. The country of Hami, though rounded by deſerts, is accounted one the moſt delightful in the world. The produces abundance of grain, fruits, minous, plants, and paſture of every . The rice which grows here is ularly eſteemed in China; and pom- nates, oranges, peaches, raiſins and et, have a moſt exquiſite taſte. It a kingdom, tributary to that country; its capital is of the ſame name.

HAMILTON, a town in Lanerkſhire, d in a very agreeable plain. Here the remains of a collegiate church ed in 1451. Near it is Hamilton e, the magnificent ſeat of the duke Hamilton. The town is ſituate on the 10 miles SE of Glaſgow. Lon. 4 W, lat. 55 58 N.

HAMMERSMITH, a large village in ddleſex, ſeated on the Thames, four W of London. Here is Brandenburg e, the magnificent ſeat of the mar- of Anſpach.

HAMONT, a town of Germany, in the pric of Liege, 17 miles W of Rure- de. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 41 17 N.

HAMPSHIRE, HANTSHIRE, or HANTS, nty of England, bounded on the N by Berks, on the E by Surry and Suſſex on the S by the Engliſh Channel, and on the W by Dorſetſhire and Wilts. It extends, excluſive of the Iſle of Wight, 42 miles from N to S, and 38 from E to W. The air is very pure and pleaſant, eſpecially upon the downs, on which vaſt flocks of ſheep are kept and bred. In the champaign part of the county, where it is free of wood, the ſoil is very fertile, producing all kinds of grain. The country is extremely well wooded and watered; for beſides many woods on private eſtates, in which there are vaſt quantities of well grown timber, there is the new foreſt of great extent, belonging to the crown, well ſtored with venerable oaks. In theſe woods and foreſts, great numbers of hogs run at large, and feed on the acorns; and hence it is that the Hampſhire bacon ſo far excels that of moſt other countries. The rivers are the Avon, Anton, Arle, Teſt, Stowre, and Itchin; beſides ſeveral ſmaller ſtreams, all abounding in fiſh, eſpecially trout. As its ſea-coaſt is of a conſiderable extent, it poſſeſſes many good ports and harbours, and is well ſupplied with ſalt-water fiſh. Much honey is produced in the country, Here is alſo plenty of game, and on the downs is moſt delightful hunting.

HAMPSHIRE, NEW, one of the United States, bounded on the N by Canada, on the NE by the diſtrict of Main, on the SE by the Atlantic, on the S by Maſſachuſets, and on the W and NW by the river Connecticut, which ſeparates it from Vermont. It is divided into the five counties of Rockingham, Stafford, Hilſborough, Cheſhire, and Grafton. The land near the ſea is generally low, but, advancing into the country, it riſes into hills. The air is ſerene and healthful; the weather not ſo ſubject to variation as in the more ſouthern climes. From the vicinity of ſome mountains, whoſe ſummits are covered with ſnow moſt of the year, this country, is intenſely cold in winter. In ſummer the heat is great, but of ſhort duration. The capital is Portſmouth.

HAMPSTEAD, a village in Middleſex, four miles NNW of London, formerly famous for its medicinal waters. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which is a fine heath that commands a delightful proſpect.

HAMPTON, or MINCHING HAMPTON, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated on the Coteſwold Hills, 14 miles S of Glouceſter, and 90 W of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 51 36 N.

HAMPTON, a ſeaport of Virginia, near

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the mouth of James River, 24 miles SE of Williamsburgh. Lon. 76 28 W, lat. 37 5 N.

HAMPTON, a seaport of New Hampshire, 40 miles N of Boston. Lon. 74 0 W, lat. 43 5 N.

HAMPTON, a village in Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, called Hampton Court, built by cardinal Wolsey, who gave it to Henry VII. It is seated on the N side of the Thames, 14 miles SW of London.

HANAU, a county of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which belongs to its own prince. It is 45 miles in length, but the breadth is small; bounded on the E by the county of Rheinec and the territory of Fulde, on the W by the counties of Weissemburg and Solms and on the N and S by the territories of Mentz, and Francfort. Its soil is very fruitful, in corn wine and fruits; yielding salt springs, with some copper, silver, and cobalt; its trade and manufactures are also in a flourishing condition.

HANAU, a strong town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name. It is divided into two towns, the Old and the New, and is seated near the Maine, 18 miles NE of Darmstadt. Here is an university with several manufactures, and a very considerable traffic. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 49 56 N.

HANG-TCHEOU-FOU, the capital of the province of Tche-kiang, in China. It is four leagues in circumference, exclusive of its suburbs, and contains more than a million of inhabitants. It is seated on a small lake, called Si-hou; has under its jurisdiction seven cities of the second and third; class and is 225 miles SE of Nan-king. Lon. 120 20 E, lat. 30 21 N.

HANOVER, an electorate of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, It comprehended, at first only the county of Lawenroad; but now it contains the duchies of Zell, Saxe-Lawenburg, Bremen, Lunenburg, and the principalities of Verden, Grubengen, and Overwald. The soil produces abundance of corn, fruits, hemp, flax, tobacco, madder, and some wine. There are several large salt works, A good deal of cattle are reared, and a great number of excellent horses. The forests furnish timber, and quantities of pitch and tar. Most metals and minerals are also found here.

HANOVER, a city of Germany, capital of the king of Great Britain's German dominions. The electors resided here before George I ascended the British throne; and the regency is now administered in the same manner as if the sovereign was present. It is a well built town, and well fortified. The established religion is the Lutheran; but the Roman catholics are tolerated, and have a handsome church. It is noted for a particular kind of beer reckoned excellent in those parts. It is seated on the Leina, which divides it in two, 25 miles W of Brunswick. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 52 25 N.

HANOVER, a town of Virginia, on York River.

HANOVER, NEW, a large island in the S Pacific Ocean, opposite the NW extremity of New Ireland. It is high, and covered with trees among which are many beautiful plantations.

HANSBACH, a town of Bohemia with manufactures of paper, thread, and cotton.

HAN-TCHONG-FOU, a large and populous city of China, in the province of Chensi. It has 16 cities of the second and third class under its jurisdiction, and is seated on the river Han, 845 miles SW of Pekin. Lon. 106 55 E, lat. 45 N.

HANTS. See HAMPSHIRE.

HANUYE, a town of Austrian Brabant 20 miles SE of Louvain. Lon. 5 16 E, lat. 50 41 N.

HAN-YANG-FOU, a populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. It has one city under its jurisdiction.

HAPAEE, the name of four of the Friendly Islands in the S Pacific Ocean. They are of similar height and appearance, and connected by a reef of coral rocks, dry at low water. The plantations are numerous and extensive; and some of them are inclosed in such a manner, that the fences, running parallel to each other, form spacious public roads that would appear ornamental in countries, where rural conveniences have been carried to the greatest perfection. The islands extend about 19 miles.

HAPSAL, a seaport of Livonia in Russia in the government of Revel, seated on the Baltic, five miles SW of Revel opposite the island of Dago. Lon. 22 47 E, lat. 57 4 N.

HAPSBURG, an ancient castle, now in ruins, on a lofty eminence, near Schinznach, in Switzerland, famous for being the patrimony of Rodolph Count of Hapsburg, who by his bravery and abilities raised himself to the imperial throne of Germany. The remains of it are inhabited by the family of a peasant.

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re is another caſtle of the ſame name, the lake of Lucern, which ſome au- have erroneouſly aſſerted to be that which the counts derived their title. GERMANY.

HARBOROUGH, a town in Leiceſter-, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated the Welland, 14 miles S of Leiceſter, N by W of London. It is obſerv- this town that there are no lands be- ng to it. Lon. 0 52 W, lat. 52 N.

HARBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, a duchy of Lunenburg, with a ſtrong. It is ſeated on the Elbe, oppoſite burg, equally well ſituated for trade t city, and is 37 miles NW of Lu- burg.

HARCOURT, a town of France, now in department of Calvados lately in the ce of Normandy. It is 12 miles S Lon.

HARDEBERG, a town of Germany, 52 S of Vienna, it is ſituated in the of Stiria. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 47 N.

HARDEGSEN, a town of Lower Saxony, principality of Calenberg, 10 miles W of Gottingen. It has a conſiderable facture of leather.

HARDENBERG, a town of Weſtphalia, in duchy of Berg, it is 13 miles ENE of Ddorp. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 51 19 N.

HARDENBURG, a town of Overyſſel, ſi- on the Vecht, 10 miles SW of Co- rn.

HARDERWICK, a town of Dutch Guel- d, with a univerſity. It was often and retaken in the civil wars of the entury; the French did it a great deal mage in 1672, ſince which time it has upon the decline. It is ſeated on the t-Zee, 32 miles E of Amſterdam. 5 40 E, lat. 52 23 N.

HARFLEUR, a town of France, in the rtment of Lower Seine and late pro- of Normandy. Its fortifications have long demoliſhed, and its harbour cho- p. The Engliſh took it by aſſault in . It ſtands at the mouth of the Seine, miles NW of Rouen. Lon. 0 19 E, lat. N.

HARLEBECK, a town of Auſtrian ders, on the river Lis, three miles of Courtray. Lon. 3 29 E, lat. 50 N.

HARLECH, a town in Merionethſhire, a market on Saturday. It is ſeated rock, on Cardigan Bay, and but a place, though the county-town, and rned by a mayor. It had formerly a caſtle, which was a garriſon for Charles I in the civil wars, for which it was demoliſhed by the parliament. It is 28 miles SSE of Carnarvon, and 213 NNW of London. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 54 57 N.

HARLEM, a populous city of the United Provinces in Holland, memorable for the ſiege it held out againſt the Spaniards in 1573, for ten months; the townſmen, before they capitulated, being reduced to eat the vileſt animals, and even leather and graſs. The church, which is the largeſt in Holland, is adorned with the fineſt organ in Europe. It conſiſts of 8000 pipes; the largeſt 38 feet long, and 16 inches in diameter; and there are 68 ſtops, of which the moſt wonderful is the vox humana. Harlem is ſeated near a lake of the ſame name; and to the S of the town is a wood, cut into delightful walks and viſtas. This place claims the invention of printing; the firſt attempts in the art being attributed to Laurentius Coſta, a magiſtrate of the city. It is ſituate 10 miles W of Amſterdam. Lon. 4 38 E, lat. 52 24 N.

HARLEM MERE, a lake of Holland, near Harlem, 14 miles long and the ſame broad. It lies between Leyden, Harlem, and Amſterdam; though it is navigable, it is ſubject to dangerous ſtorms; on which account, the canals from Leyden to Amſterdam were made, which are a ſafer paſſage.

HARLESTON, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Wedneſday, ſeated on the Waveney, over which there is a bridge, 16 miles S of Norwich, and 100 NE of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 52 26 N.

HARLING, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated on a rivulet between Thetford and Buckenham. It manufactures a little linen-cloth, and is 24 miles SW of Norwich, and 88 NE of London. Lon. 0 58 E lat, 52 27 N.

HARLINGEN, a ſeaport of the United Provinces, in W Frieſland. It is now very well fortified, and is naturally ſtrong. The admiralty college of Frieſland has its ſeat here. The manufactures are ſalt, bricks, tiles and all ſorts of linen cloth. It is 13 miles W of Lewarden. Lon. 5 14 E, lat. 53 9 N.

HARLOW, a town in Eſſex, ſeven miles NW of Chipping Ongar. On a common, two miles from the town, is a famous annual fair on the 9th of September, called Harlow Buſh Fair, much frequented by the neighbouring gentry.

HARMONDSWORTH, a village in Middleſex, two miles E by N of Colnbrook.

It is remarkable for one of the largeſt barns in England, whoſe ſupporting pillars are of ſtone, and ſuppoſed to be of great antiquity.

HARO, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſeated on the Ebro, and the chief place of a county. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 42 32 N.

HARPONELLY, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, 152 miles NNW of Seringapatam, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the Myſore country. Lon. 75 28 E, lat. 14 40 N.

HARRIA, or HARELINLAND, a province of Livonia, lying on the NW part of the gulf of Finland. Revel is the only town.

HARRIS. See LEWIS.

HARRISBURGH, the capital of the county of Dauphin, in Penſylvania, on the E branch of the Suſquehanna. Lon. 76 55 W, lat. 40 15 N.

HARRODSTOWN, a town of Kentucky, in the county of Mercer, on the head waters of Salt River.

HARROGATE, a village in the W riding of Yorkſhire, in the pariſh of Knareſborough, noted for medicinal ſprings; one of which is the ſtrongeſt ſulphur water in Great Britain. Bathing is the moſt general mode of uſing it; and it is ſucceſsful in dropſical, ſcorbutic, and gouty caſes. The ſeaſon is from May to Michaelmas; and the company aſſemble and lodge in five or ſix large inns, each houſe having a long room and an ordinary. It is 206 miles N by W of London.

HARROW, a village in Middleſex, on the higheſt hill in the county; on the ſummit of which is the church, with a lofty ſpire. Here is a celebrated free-ſchool, founded by Mr. John Lyons, in the reign of queen Eliſabeth. It is 10 miles WNW of London.

HARLENSTEIN, a town of Upper Saxony, ſituated in the lordſhip of Schonberg, ſix miles SE of Zwickau.

HARTFORD, or HERTFORD, the county town of Hertfordſhire, ſeated on the river Lea. It ſends two members to parliament; and its market is on Saturday, the chief commodities of which are, wheat, malt and wool; and it ſends 5000 quarters of malt to London weekly by the river Lea.

HARTFORD, a commercial town of the United States, in Connecticut, ſeated on the W ſide of the river Connecticut, 50 miles from its entrance into the Sound. It is divided by a ſmall river, over which is a bridge. It is 50 miles W of Boſton.

HARTLAND, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the Briſtol Channel, near a promontory, called Hartland-point, 28 miles W of Barnſtaple and 213 W by S of London. Lon. 4 W, lat. 51 12 N.

HARTLEPOOL, a ſeaport in the county of Durham, with a market on Monday. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the German Ocean, and has a good harbour where the Newcaſtle colliers generally take ſhelter in ſtreſs of weather. It is 16 miles SE of Durham, and 254 N by W of London. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 54 47 N.

HARTLEY, a town in Northumberland, NW of Tinmouth, where lord Delaval has conſtructed a haven, whence coal is ſhipped to London. Here are large ſalt copperas, and glaſs works; and a canal has been cut through a ſolid rock to the harbour.

HARTZGERODE, a town of Upper Saxony, ſituate near the Hartz mountains, in the principality of Anhalt Bernburg. Lon. 11 2 E, lat. 51 46 N.

HARVEY'S ISLAND, an iſland in the South Sea. Lon. 158 48 W, lat. 17 S.

HARWICH, a ſeaport and borough of Eſſex, with a market on Tueſday and Friday. Here the packet-boats are ſtationed that go to Germany and Holland. It has a capacious harbour, and the bay is ſpacious that 100 ſail of men of war with their tenders, beſides 300 or 400 ſail of colliers have been ſeen here at one time; and a dock for the building of men of war. The entrance into the harbour is defended by a ſtrong fortreſs, called Landguard Fort, built on a ſandy point on the Suffolk ſide of the water. Harwich is 42 miles E by N of Chelmsford, 72 ENE of London. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 52 0 N.

HASBAT, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco.

HASELFELDE, an ancient town of Germany, in Lower Saxony.

HASLEM, an iſland of Denmark, in the Categat, at the entrance of the Baltic, N of Zealand. Lon. 11 51 E, lat. 56 21 N.

HASLEMERE, a borough in Surry, with a market on Tueſday. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 12 miles SW of Guildford, and 43 of London. Lon. 0 W, lat. 51 6 N.

HASLINGDEN, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, 16 miles N by W of Manchester, and 196 NNW of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 40 N.

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HASSELT, a handſome town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, ſeated on the Zwart, five miles N of Zwoll.

HASSELT, a town of Germany, in the territory of Liege, ſeated on the Demer, 20 miles NW of Maeſtricht.

HASLI, a ſmall territory of Switzerland, in the county of Bern.

HASTENBECK, a town in the principality of Calenberg, in Lower Saxony, 5 miles S of Hamelin. Here the duke of Cumberland was defeated by the French under Marſhal D'Eſtres.

HASTINGS, a borough in Suſſex, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and ſends two members to parliament. Here William the Conqueror landed, in 1066, and Harold was ſlain in battle. It is 24 miles E of Lewes, and 64 SE of London. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 50 52 N.

HATFIELD, a town in Herts, with a market on Thurſday. It formerly belonged to the ſee of Ely, but was alienated to the crown in the reign of Eliſabeth. Sir Robert Cecil, afterward earl of Saliſbury, built the preſent magnificent ſeat called Hatfield Houſe. It is ſeated on the river Lea, 20 miles NNW of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 48 N.

HATFIELD-BROAD-OAK, or HATFIELD-REGIS, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Saturday, 30 miles NNE of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 51 48 N.

HATHERLY, a town in Devonſhire, on a branch of the river Towridge, with a market on Friday, 26 miles NW of Exeter, and 188 by S of London. Lon. 4 9 W, lat. 50 51 N.

HATTEM, a town of Dutch Guelderland, ſeated on the Yeſſel, five miles SW of Deventer.

HATTENGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in the county of Berg, ſeated on the Roer, 17 miles ENE of Duſſeldorp. Lon. 7 14 E, lat. 51 17 N.

HATUAN, a town and fort of Upper Hungary, ſeated on a mountain, 28 miles NE of Buda. In 1596 the Imperialiſts took and diſmantled it. Lon. 19 43 E, lat. 47 52 N.

SAVANNAH, a ſeaport on the NW part of Florida, oppoſite Florida. It is two miles in circumference, and famous for its large harbour that will hold 1000 veſſels, and yet has a mouth ſo narrow, that only one ſhip can enter at a time, which entrance is well guarded by forts. This is the place where all the ſhips that come from the Britiſh ſettlements rendezvous to their return to Spain. It is near two miles in circumference, and contains about 2000 inhabitants. The buildings are elegant, built of ſtone, and ſome of them ſuperbly furniſhed; and the churches are rich and magnificent. It is the capital of the iſland, where the governor and captain-general reſides, and alſo an aſſeſſor for the aſſiſtance of the governor and captain-general of the W Indies. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1762, with an immenſe quantity of plunder and a fleet of ſhips of war and merchantmen, but reſtored to the Spaniards in 1763. It is ſeated on the W ſide of the harbour, and watered by two branches of the river Lagida. Lon. 82 13 W, lat. 23 12 N.

HAVANT, a town in Hampſhire, between Fareham and Chicheſter, with a market on Saturday, ſeven miles NE of Portſmouth, and 64 W by S of London. Lon. 0 58 W, lat. 50 52 N.

HAVEL, a river of Germany in Brandenburg, which empties itſelf into the Elbe.

HAVELBERG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, with a ſecularized biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Havel, 37 miles NW of Brandenburg. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 53 5 N.

HAVENSTEIN, a ſmall village in Suabia, where are the ruins of a caſtle, which was thrown down by an earthquake in 1356. The town is ſituated on the Rhine, 13 miles NW of Baden.

HAVERFORDWEST, a borough in Pembrokeſhire, with a market on Tueſday and Saturday. It is ſeated on a creek of Milford-Haven, over which is a ſtone bridge. It is a large, handſome place, inhabited by many genteel families, and contains three pariſh churches. It has a conſiderable trade, with ſeveral veſſels belonging to it, and ſends one member to parliament. The aſſizes are kept here. It is 15 miles S by E of St. David's, and 329 W by N of London. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 51 50 N.

HAVERILL, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſday, and a manufacture of checks, cottons, and fuſtians. It appears by the ruins of a church and caſtle, to have been of more conſequence formerly than now. It is 16 miles SW of Bury, and 59 NE of London. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 52 6 N.

HAVERING BOWER, a village in Eſſex, three miles NE of Rumford. It was once the ſeat of a royal palace, in which died Joan queen of Henry IV.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, a conſiderable ſeaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, on the Engliſh Channel, in a large plain at the mouth of the river Seine. It is a ſmall fortified town, divided into two parts by the harbour, ſurrounded with a wall,

and other works, and defended by a strong citadel, which, together with its foreign trade makes it one of the most important places in France. It is 45 miles W of Rouen, and 112 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 11 E, lat. 49 29 N.

HAUTE-RIVE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoe, seated on the Arriege. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 43 46 N.

HAUTVILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne, where the best champaigne is made. It is seated on the Marne, 20 miles S by E of Rheims.

HAWICK, a pleasantly situated town in Roxburghshire, seated on the Tiviot, amid wooded rocks, cataracts, and bridges, 15 miles SW of Kelso.

HAWKHURST, a village in Kent, noted for smugglers.

HAWKSHEAD, a town in Lancashire, situated in Fourness, 24 miles NNW of Lancaster, and 273 of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 54 24 N.

HAWS-WATER, a lake in Westmoreland, S of Penrith, three miles long, and half a mile over in some places. It is almost divided in the middle by a promontory of inclosures, so that it consists of two sheets of water.

HAWTHORNDEN, an ancient building, a few miles to the SE of Edinburgh, famous for some artificial caves cut out of the solid rock; it was the seat of Drummond the poet and historian.

HAY, a town in Brecknockshire, with a market on Saturday, seated between the Wyll and Dulas, 15 miles NE of Brecknock, and 151 W by S of London. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 51 59 N.

HAYE, a town of France, now in the department of Indre and Loire, lately in the province of Touraine. It is memorable for being the birthplace of Des Cartes, and seated on the Creuse, 25 miles S of Tours, and 135 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 46 56 N.

HAYLSHAM, a town in the county of Sussex, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles E of Lewis, and 58 SE of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 50 55 N.

HAYN, a town of Lignitz, in Silesia, 40 miles N of Breslaw. Lon. 16 21 E, lat. 51 28 N.

HEA, a province of Morocco, in Africa, on the ocean lying SW of Morocco Proper.

HEADFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 12 miles N of Galway. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 22 12 N.

HEAD OF ELK, a town of the United States, in Maryland, situate near the head of the bay of Chesapeak, on a small river of its own name. It enjoys great advantages from the carrying trade between Baltimore and Philadelphia, being about 50 miles from each.

HEAN, a town of Tonquin, on the river Domea, 20 miles S of Cachao, and 80 of the bay of Tonquin. Lon. 106 46 E, lat. 22 12 N.

HEBRIDES, or WESTERN ISLANDS, numerous islands on the W coast of Scotland, the principal of which are Skye, St Kilda, Lewis and Harris, Uist, Canna, Staffa, Mull, Jura, and Islay. The situation of these islands in the great Atlantic Ocean renders the air cold and moist in most of them. In the most northerly of the sun, at the summer solstice, is not above an hour under the horizon at midnight, and not longer above it at mid-day in the depth of winter. The soil of the Hebrides varies also in different isles, and in different parts of the same island: some are mountainous and barren, producing little more than heath, wild myrtle, fern, and a little grass; while others, being cultivated and manured with sea-weed, yield plentiful crops of oats and barley.

HEBRIDES, NEW, a cluster of islands lying in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros in 1606, and considered as part of a great southern continent, under the name of Tierra Australia del Espiritu Santo. They were next visited by Bougainville in 1768, who did no more than discover that the land was not connected, but composed of islands, which he called the Great Cyclades. Captain Cook, in 1774, ascertained the extent and situation of the whole group, and gave them the name they now bear. They lie between 14 25 and 20 S lat, and 166 41 and 170 21 E lon. extending 125 leagues. The principal of which are Tierra del Espiritu Santo and Malicollo, besides several of less note, some of which are from 18 to 25 leagues in circuit. In general, they are high and mountainous, abounding with wood, water, and the usual productions of the tropical islands. The bread fruit, cocoa nuts, and plaintains, are neither so good nor so plentiful as at Otaheite; on the other hand, sugar canes, and yams are not only in greater plenty, but of superior quality, and much larger, some of the latter weighing 56 pounds. The inhabitants are of very different appearances at different islands, but are chiefly of a slender make, and dark colour, and most of them have frizzled hair. Their canoes and houses are small, and poorly constructed;

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...pt their arms, they have ſcarcely any ...nufacture, not even for clothing. They ...however, hoſpitable and good natured, ...ot prompted to a contrary conduct ...the jealouſy, which the unuſual appear... of European viſitors may naturally be ...olded to excite.

HEBRON, a town of Paleſtine, ſeated at ...foot of an eminence on which are the ...ins of an ancient caſtle. The ſepul... of Abraham is ſhown here which is ...ed by Chriſtians and Mahometans. It ... miles SW of Jeruſalem.

HECLA, MOUNT. See ICELAND.

HEDAMORA, a town of Dalecarlia in ...den, ſeated on the lake Hafran, famous ...the gunpowder made here, it is 55 ... NW of Upſal. Lon. 17 7 E, lat. ...4 N.

HEIDENHEIM, a town of Suabia, and in ...territory of Brentzhall, with a handſome ... belonging to the houſe of Wurtem... It was taken by the French in ...uſt 1796, and is 22 miles N of Ulm. ...10 9 E, lat. 48 47 N.

HEILDELBERG, a city of Germany, ...al of the palatinate of the Rhine, with ...ebrated univerſity. It is noted for its ...t tun, which holds 800 hogſheads, ...ually kept full of good Rhenish wine. ...ands in a pleaſant rich country, and ... famous ſeat of learning; but it has ...gone ſo many calamities, that it is ...ing now to what it was formerly. ...berg is ſeated on the Neckar, over ... is a bridge, 12 miles NE of Spire. ...8 48 E, lat. 49 20 N.

HEILA, a town of Weſtern Pruſſia in ...d, at the mouth of the Viſtula, on the ...e Sea, 12 miles N of Dantzic. Lon. ...5 E. lat. 54 53 N.

HEILEGEN-HAVE, a ſeaport of Hol... in Germany, ſeated on the Baltic, op... the iſland of Femeren. Lon. 10 57 ...at. 54 30 N.

HEILIGELAND, an iſland of the German ...n, belonging to the king of Denmark, ...ated between the mouths of the ... and the Elbe. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 54 ...

HEILIGENSTADT, a town of Germany, ...ng to the elector of Mentz, capital ... territory of Etchſet. It is ſeated at ...confluence of the Geiſland and Leina, ...miles NW of Eiſenach. Lon. 10 14 ...at. 51 22 N.

HELENA, ST. an iſland in the Atlantic ...n, 20 miles in circumference, belong... to the Engliſh E India Company. It ...me high mountains, particularly one ... Diana's Peak, which is covered with wood to the very top. It is in general rocky and mountainous, but far from being barren, the interior vallies and even mountains being pleaſant and fertile. Mr Forſter tells us, that, "having travelled about half a mile from the town into the country, he was tranſported with one of the fineſt proſpects he had ever ſeen, conſiſting of ſeveral little hills, covered with rich verdure, and interſperſed with fertile vallies, which contained gardens, orchards, and various plantations; that many paſtures, ſurrounded by incloſures of ſtone, were filled with a ſmall, but fine breed of cattle, and with Engliſh ſheep; that every valley was watered by a little rivulet; that the mountains in the centre of the iſland were hung with woods; that the ſoil, which covered the rocks and mountains, was in general a rich mould, from ſix to ten inches deep, clothed with a variety of plants and ſhrubs, among which was a tree, which the inhabitants call a cabbage-tree, though only uſed for fuel, gum-trees, and red wood; that in the governor's garden, about three miles from the town, he ſaw ſeveral plants of Europe, Africa, and America, and particularly a profuſion of roſes and lilies, interſperſed with myrtle and laurel; that ſeveral walks of peach-trees were loaded with fruit, which had a peculiar rich flavour, different from that of our peaches; but that the other Europeans fruit-trees throve but indifferently, and never bore fruit; that vines had been planted ſeveral times, but had not ſucceeded, on account of the climate; that cabbages and other greens thrive extremely well, but are devoured by caterpillars; that barley, and other kinds of corn, are generally devoured by rats, which are immenſely numerous; that the ground, for that reaſon, was laid out chiefly in paſtures, the verdure of which was ſurpriſing; that the whole iſland could ſupport 3000 head of their ſmall cattle; that the beef is juicy, delicious, and very fat; that the iſland, beſides cattle, abounds with goats, rabbits, a ſmall breed of horſes, ring-pheaſants, red-legged partridges, rice-birds, pigeons, &c. of ſome of which the breed is indigenous, but others have been brought from Africa, Europe, or the Eaſt Indies; that the number of inhabitants on the iſland does not exceed 2000, including near 500 ſoldiers and 600 ſlaves, who are ſupplied with all ſorts of manufactures and other neceſſaries by the company's ſhips, in return for refreſhments; and that many of the ſlaves were employed in catching fiſh, which are very plentiful." It lies between the continents

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of Africa, and S America, about 1209 miles W of the former, and 1800 E of the latter. Lon. 5 49 W, lat. 15 55 S.

HELENS, ST. a town in E Medina in the isle of Wight. It has a large bay, and, in a war with France, is often the station of the royal navy.

HELIER, ST. the capital of the island of Jersey, in the English Channel, seated in the bay of St. Aubin, where it has a harbour, and a stone pier. The inhabitants are computed to be 2000. At the top of the market-place is the statue of George II, in bronze, gilt. In the church, where prayers are read alternately in English and French, is a monument to the memory of major Pierson, who fell here in the moment of victory. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 49 11 N. See JERSEY.

HELIER, ST. a little island, near the town of the same name, in the bay of St. Aubin, on the S side of Jersey. It took its name from Elerius, or Helier, a holy man, who lived in this island many centuries ago, and was slain by the pagan Normans at their coming here. His cell, with the stone bed, is still shown among the rocks; and, in memory of him, a noble abbey was founded on this island. On the site of this abbey now stands Elisabeth Castle, a very large and strong fortification, it is the residence of the governor and garrison of Jersey, and occupies the whole island, which is near a mile in circuit, and is surrounded by the sea at every half flood; and hence, at low water, is a passage to the town of St. Helier, called the Bridge, half a mile long, and formed of sand and stones.

HELL-GATE, a celebrated strait of N America, near the W end of Long Island Sound, eight miles E of New York. It is remarkable for its whirlpools; but, at proper times of the tide, a skilful pilot may conduct a ship of any burden through this strait.

HELMSDALE, a river in Sutherlandshire, which descends from the mountains bordering on Caithnesshire, and empties itself into the German Ocean, where there is a good salmon fishery.

HELLESPONT, a strait, dividing Asia from Europe, now called the Dardanelles.

HELMONT, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the low countries, with a strong castle, seated on the Aa, 17 miles SE of Bois-le-Duc, and 20 W of Venlo. Lon. 5 37 E, lat. 51 31 N.

HELMSLEY, or HELMSLEY-BLACKMORE, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire, in Rhidal vale, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, for the defence of this part against the Scotch invaders, and is seated on the Rye, miles N of York, and 220 N by W London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 54 19 N.

HELMSTADT, a town of Brunswick Lower Saxony in Germany, with a uni sity, 20 miles SE of Brunswick. Lon. 16 E, lat. 52 16 N.

HELMSTADT, a strong maritime to of Sweden, and capital of a province Holland.

HELSINBURG, or ELSINBURG, a port of Sweden, in the province of Go land and territory of Schonen, seated the oppofite fide of the Sound, seven m E of Elfinore, and 37 S of Halmsta Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 56 2 N.

HELSINGFORS, a town of Swedish F land, with a harbour reckoned almost best in the kingdom. It is 150 miles E Abo. Lon. 25 0 E, lat. 60 20 N.

HELSINGIA, a province of Swe bounded on the N. by Jempterland and delpadia, on the E by the gulf of B nia, and on the S and W. by Daleca and Austricia. It is full of mountains forests, and the employment of the in bitants is hunting and fishing.

HELSTON, a town in the county Cornwall, with a market on Mond seated on the Cober, near its influx i Mountsbay. It is one of the towns pointed for the coinage of the tin, and place of assembly for the W division of shire. It is governed by a mayor, le two members to parliament, and has largest market-house in the county. It seated on the river Low, and is 11 m SW of Falmouth, and 274 W by S London. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 50 2 N.

HELVOETSLUYS, a seaport of H land, on the island of Voorn, where English packet boat always goes. It but a small place, consisting only of handsome quay, and two or three streets. Here some of the Dutch men war are laid up in ordinary; it was ta by the French in January 1795; and five miles S of the Briel. Lon. 4 23 lat. 51 45 N.

HEMPSTED, or HEMEL HEMPSTED corporate town in Herts, with a market Thursday; seated among the hills, o branch of the Colne, 18 miles SW of H ford, and 23 NW of London. Lon. 0 W, lat. 51 47 N.

HENBURY, a village in Glocestersh near Bristol, two miles from St. Vince Rock. In this parish is a camp, with t rampires and trenches, supposed to h been British. In digging up this hill 1707, great numbers of Roman coins w found.

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HENLEY, a corporate town in Oxfordshire, with markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a handsome stone bridge, and exports malt, corn, wood, &c. to London, in barges. It is 24 miles SE of Oxford, and 35 W of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 51 35 N.

HENLEY, a town in Warwickshire, where was once a castle, with a market on Monday, seated on the Alne, 10 miles NW of Warwick, and 202 WNW of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 23 N.

HENNEBERG, a county of Germany in the circle of Franconia, it is bounded on the N by Thuringia, on the W by Hesse, on the S by the bishopric of Wurtzburg, and on the E by that of Bamberg. It abounds with mountains and woods; and it is populous and fertile. It is divided among seven different sovereigns. Mainungen is the capital.

HENNEBERG, a town of Franconia, in the county of the same name, with a castle, 10 miles NW of Bamberg. Lon. 10 38 E. lat. 50 40 N.

HENNEBON, a town of France, now in the department of Morbihan and lately in the province of Bretagne, seated on the Blavet, 22 miles NW of Vannes and 200 miles W by S of Paris. Lon. 3 4 W. lat. 47 50 N.

HENRICHEMONT, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. It was the capital of a duchy which Henry IV gave to his minister the duke of Sully. It is seated on the Saudre, 15 miles NNE of Bourges.

HENRICO, a county of Virginia in North America.

HENRY, CAPE, the S cape of Virginia, at the entrance of Chesapeak Bay. Lon. 75 W, lat. 36 56 N.

HEPPENHEIM, a town in Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, with a castle and an abbey. Lon. 8 41 E lat. 49 29 N.

HERACLEA, an ancient seaport of Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was very famous in ancient times; and there are still considerable remains of its former splendor. It is 50 miles W of Constantinople. Lon. 27 58 E, lat. 40 59 N.

HERAT, a town of Persia, in Korasan, 200 miles SE of Mesched. Lon. 61 0 E, lat. 34 30 N.

HERAULT, one of the departments of France, so named from a river which falls into the gulf of Lyons. It includes part of the late province of Languedoc; and the capital is Montpellier.

HERBEMONT, a town of Austrian Luxemburg, with a castle on a mountain, near the river Semoy, three miles NW of Chiney.

HERBORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine and territory of Nassau, with a famous university and woollen manufacture, eight miles SW of Dillenburg. Lon. 8 20 E, lat 50 40 N.

HEREFORD, the capital of Herefordshire, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and a bishop's see. It is almost encompassed by the river Wye and two other rivers. The city is about a mile and a half in compass, but not very populous. The houses, are old, and by reason of its low situation the streets are dirty. It had six parish churches, but two of them were demolished in the civil wars. In 1786, the W tower of the cathedral, fell down, and destroyed part of the church. But it has been since rebuilt. The chief manufacture of Hereford is gloves. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles WSW of Worcester, and 130 WNW of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 52 4 N.

HEREFORDSHIRE, a county of England, nearly of a circular form, bounded on the east by Worcester and Gloucester, on the south by Mounmouthshire, on the west by Radnorshire, and Brecknockshire, and on the north by Shropshire. Its length from north to south is 46 miles, its breadth from east to west 40, and its circumference 220. The air of this county is allowed to be as pleasant, sweet, and wholesome, as that of any other in England, there being nothing either in the soil or situation to render it otherwise. The soil throughout is excellent, and inferior to none, either for grain, fruit, or pasture, supplying the inhabitants plentifuly with all the necessaries of life: but that by which it is distinguished from most others, is its fruit, especially apples, of which it produces such quantities, that the cyder made of them is not only sufficient for their own consumption, through it is their ordinary drink, but also in a great measure for that of London and other parts. The county is well supplied with wood and water; for, besides lesser streams, there are the rivers Frome, Loden, Lug, Wye, Wadel, Arrow, Dare, and Monow; the last of which is large, and all of them are well stored with fish, particularly the Wye, which breeds salmon.

HERENTHALS, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the Nethe, 20 miles NE of Louvain. Lon. 4 54 E, lat. 51 13 N.

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HERFORD, or HERVORDEN, a free imperial town of Weſtphalia, capital of the county of Ravenſburg, with a famous nunnery, belonging to the proteſtants of the confeſſion of Augſburg, whoſe abbeſs is a princeſs of the empire. It is ſeated on the Aa, 17 miles SW of Minden. Lon. 8 47 E, lat. 52 9 N.

HERGRUNDT, a town of Upper Hungary, remarkable for its mines of vitriol, which are extremely rich. The miners, who are numerous, have built a ſubterraneous town. It is 65 miles N of Buda. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 48 30 N.

HERI, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, two miles NNW of Ternate. It is pretty high, and not more than two miles in circumference, and appears to be in a perfect ſtate of cultivation, and well inhabited.

HERISAU, a conſiderable commercial town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Appenzel. It is famous for its manufactures of very fine linen and muſlin. It is ſeven miles SW of St. Gall.

HERK, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, near its confluence with the Demer, two miles W of Maeſtricht. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 50 52 N.

HERMANSTADT, a large and ſtrong town of Hungary the capital of Tranſylvania, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Ceben, 25 miles E of Weiſſemburg, and 205 SE of Buda. Lon. 24 40 E, lat. 46 25 N.

HERNE, a town of Kent, 6 miles from Canterbury, with a commodious bay frequented by Colliers.

HERNHUT, a famous place in Upper Luſatia, in the territory of the elector of Saxony, between Zittaw and Loebau. Here in 1722, ſome perſecuted Moravian brethern, ſettled in the fields of the village of Berthelſdorf, belonging to count Zinzindorf, and began to build another village.

HERNOSAND, a ſeaport of Sweden, on the W coaſt of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17 58 E, lat. 62. 38 N.

HERSTAL, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege, with an ancient caſtle, ſeated on the Maeſe, three miles N of Liege. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 40 N.

HERTFORDSHIRE, a county in England, deriving its name from Hartford, or Hertford, the county town, and is bounded on the N by Cambridgeſhire, on the E, by Eſſex, on the W by Bedfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire, and on the S by Middleſex. It is 35 miles in length, 27 in breadth, and about 190 in circumference. Though the ſoil in general, eſpecially in the Ci. tern and ſouthern parts, is but very in. ferent, and much inferior to that of t neighbouring counties; yet the air is much ſuperior, that lands in this ſhire nerally ſell at three or four years purch more than in many others on that acco There are few or no manufactures in county; but its markets are much r quented, in conſequence of its being t London, for malt and all ſorts of gr which, with the many thorough-far through it, make ample amends.

HERTZBERG, a conſiderable town Germany in the electorate of Saxony, miles NW of Droſden. Lon. 13 17 E, l 51 41 N.

HERZEGOVINA, a town of Turk Dalmatia, capital of a diſtrict of the la name.

HESDIN, a ſtrong town of France, n in the department of the Straits of C and lately in the county of Artois, it i regular hexagon and ſurrounded w moraſſes ſeated on the Canche, 25 m SSW of St. Omer, and 165 N of Pa Lon. 2 6 E, lat. 50 24 N.

HESSE, a country of Germany, in t circle of the Upper Rhine; bounded the N by the biſhopric of Paderborn duchy of Brunſwick, on the E by T ringia, on the S by the territory of Fu and Weteravia, and on the W by the cou ties of Naſſau, Witgenſtein, Hatzfeldt, Waldeck. The houſe of Heſſe is div into four branches; namely, Heſſe-C Homburgh, Darmſtadt, and Rhent each of which has the title of landgr and takes its name from one of the t principal towns. They likewiſe cultiv a great quantity of Hops, which ſerve make excellent beer, and birch-trees very common, from the ſap of which deal of wine is made.

HEUKELUM, or HOEKELUN, a to of the United Provinces, in Holland, ſi ed on the Linghe, five miles NE of G cum. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 51 55 N.

HEUSDEN, a ſtrong town of the Un Provinces, in Holland, ſeated on the Ma with a caſtle. It ſurrendered to t French in 1795; and is eight miles NW Bois-le-Duc. Lon. 5 3 E, lat. 51 44 N.

HEXHAM, a town in Northumberla with a market on Tueſday. It is ſea on the river Tyne, and was formerly mous for an abbey. A battle was fo in 1463, near this place between the ho of York and Lancaſter; in which the ter was defeated. Hexham has a ma facture of tanned leather, ſhoes, and glov

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22 miles W of Newcastle, and 284 of London. Lon. 2 1 W, lat. 55

HEDON, a borough in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on a river, which soon falls into the Humber; and was formerly a considerable town, but is now much decayed. It is six miles W of Hull, and 181 N by W of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 53 45 N.

HEYLESEM, a town of Austrian Brabant, 14 miles SE of Louvain. Lon. 5 7 E, lat. 50 45 N.

HEYTESBURY, a borough in Wilts, which sends two members to parliament, but has now no market. It is 20 miles NW of Salisbury, and 93 W by S of London. Lon. 2 8 W, lat. 51 12 N.

HIAMEN. See EMOUY.

HIERES, a town of France in the department of Var and late province of Provence, seated near the Mediterranean Sea; but its harbour being choaked up, it is now considerable only for its salt works. It is a pretty little town situated in a beautiful country. This town is the birthplace of Massillon, the celebrated French preacher. It is 12 miles E of Toulon, and 350 S by E of Paris. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 43 5 N.

HIERES, four islands of France, on the coast of Provence, and opposite to the town of the same name. Their names are Porquerolles, Portereus, Bagueau, and Titan, which last is the largest. Between these islands and the continent, there is a road of Hieres, which is so capacious and excellent, that it has afforded shelter to the largest squadrons. It is defended by three forts.

HIERO. See FERRO.

HIESMES, a town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Normandy, seated on a barren mountain, 12 miles from Seez, and 90 W of Paris.

HIGHAM FERRERS, a borough in Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins. It is governed by a mayor, and sends one member to parliament. It is seated on an ascent, on the E bank of the river Nen, 25 miles ESE of Coventry, and 66 NW of London. Lon. 0 40 W lat. 52 18 N.

HIGHGATE, a village in Middlesex, seated on a hill, E of that of Hampstead, about four miles N by W of London. On the side next London the gardens of the houses occasioned several handsome edifices to be built. Here lord chief baron Hyndeley built a freeschool in 1562.

HIGHWORTH, a town in Wilts, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a hill, which stands in a rich plain, 36 miles N of Salisbury, and 77 W of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 51 36 N.

HILDESHEIM, a free imperial city of Lower Saxony, in a bishopric of the same name. In the cathedral is a statue of Herman, the celebrated German chief. It is divided into the old and new towns, each of which has its separate council; and its inhabitants are Lutherans and papists. It is seated on the Inneste, 17 miles SSE of Hanover. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 52 10 N.

HILDBURGHAUSEN, a town of Franconia, in a duchy of the same name, and principality of Colbourg. It is subject to the duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen, who has a palace here. It is seated on the river Werra, and is 22 miles N by W of Cobourg. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 50 55 N.

HILLSBOROUGH, a town of N Carolina, 180 miles W by N of Newbern.

HIMMALEH, MOUNT, a vast chain of mountains in Asia; which extends from Cabul along the N. of Hindoostan, and is the general boundary of Thibet, through the whole extent from the Ganges to the river Teesta; including between it and Hindoostan, a tract of country, from 100 to 180 miles in breadth, divided into a number of small states, none of which are understood to be either tributaries or feudatories of Thibet; such as Sirinagur, Napaul, &c. This ridge is precisely that designed by the ancients, under the names of Imaus and the Indian Caucasus. The natives now call it Hindoo-ko (the Indian mountains) as well as Himmaleh; which last is a Sanscrit word, signifying *snowy*; its summit being covered with snow.

HINCHINBROOK ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 33 E; lat. 17 25 S.

HINCKLEY, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Monday. It has a large church with a lofty spire, and a considerable stocking manufacture. It is 12 miles SW of Leicester, and 91 NNW of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 52 34 N.

HINDELOPEN, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, 20 miles SW of Lewarden. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 52 58 N.

HINLOPEN, CAPE, a cape of N America, on the S side of the mouth of the Delaware, Lon. 75 2 W, lat. 38 47 N.

HINDON, a borough in Wilts, with a market on Thursday. It sends two members to parliament; and is 20 miles W of Salisbury, and 97 W by S of London. Lon. 2 9 W, lat. 51 6 N.

HINDOO-KO. See HIMMALEH, MOUNT.

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HINDOOSTAN, or INDIA, a celebrated country of Asia, which, in its most extensive signification, comprehends the tract situated between the Thibetian and Tartarian mountains on the N, the Indian Ocean on the S, the Burrampooter and the bay of Bengal on the E, and the Indian ocean and Persia on the W. But this country must be considered under the three grand divisions of Hindoostan Proper, the Deccan, and the Peninsula. Hindoostan Proper includes all the countries on the N of the river Nerbuddah, which bounds it on the S as far as it goes; Bengal and Bahar compose the remainder of its southern boundary. It is divided into eleven soubahs, the names of which are Lahore, Azmutan (including Sindy) Agimere, Delhi, Agra, Oude, Allahabad, Bahar, Bengal, Malwa, and Guzerat. A 12th soubah, named Cubul, was formed out of the countries contiguous to the W sources of the Indus, and three new ones out of the conquests of the Deccan; Berar, Candushe, and Amednagur. The Deccan in its most extensive signification is applied to the whole region of Hindoostan proper; in its more limited sense it means only the countries situated between Hindoostan Proper, the Carnatic, the W sea, and Orissa; that is the provinces of Candeish, Dowlatabad, Visiapour, Golconda, and the W part of Berar. The tract S of these, or the river Kistna, is generally called the Peninsula; although its form does by no means warrant it. There is no known history of Hindoostan extant before the Mahometan conquests. The first irruption of the Mahometans was in the year 1000. From this period the provinces of Hindoostan were held rather tributary kingdoms, than as provinces of the same empire; and they seldom failed to revolt when a favourable opportunity offered. In 1398, the Mogul Tartars, under the conduct of Timur, or Tamerlane, invaded Hindoostan; but the conquest of the country was not effected till 1525, by Sultan Baber, one of his descendants, who was the first of the line of Tamerlane who mounted the throne of Hindoostan; but their government was not established till the reign of Acbar his son. Baber was however the real founder of the Mogul dynasty; and from this event Hindoostan came to be called the Mogul empire. The illustrious Acbar, failed in his attack upon the Deccan; an attempt, in which many of his successors were equally unfortunate, and which tended, in the sequel, to the decline and dissolution of the empire. Acbar was succeeded by Jehangubar his son, who reigned 22 years. In his reign, in 1615, Sir Thomas Roe was sent as the first English ambassador to the emperor of Hindoostan; and the Portuguese had, by this time, acquired considerable settlements in Bengal and Guzerat. In 1660 Aurungzebe peaceably ascended the throne after he had deposed his father and murdered or expelled his brethren. During his reign Hindoostan enjoyed the most profound peace it had ever known. The conqueror of the Deccan employed the last years of his life, from 1678 to 1707 during 15 years of which time he was actually in the field. This dereliction of his capital for near 30 years occasioned great disorders there and laid the foundation of many more. Under his reign the empire attained to its full measure of extent, see Major Rennel's memoir of a map of Hindoostan. p. ix. In a word; instead of finding the emperor attempting now the conquest of the Deccan, their empire was attacked by the powerful nizam of that country, through whose contrivance, Nadir Shah, the Persian usurper, invaded Hindoostan in 1738. By the intrigues of the Nizam and his party Mahomed Shah was induced to throw himself on the clemency of the invader, who entered Delhi, and demanded 30 millions sterling, by way of ransom. Tumults, massacres, and famine were the result; 100,000 of the inhabitants were massacred, and 62 millions of plunder was said to be collected. He evacuated Delhi however, and left the Nizam in possession of the whole remaining power of the empire, which he sacrificed to his own views in the Deccan, where he established an independent kingdom. Mahomed Shah died in 1747, having seen the Carnatic and Bengal become likewise independent, under their respective nabobs; an independent state too, formed by the Rohillas, a tribe from the mountains between India and Persia) on the E by the Ganges, within 60 miles of Delhi; and the kingdom of Candahar, erected by Abdalla, one of the generals of Nadir Shah. Ahmed Shah, the son of Mahomed, succeeded; in whose reign the entire division of the empire took place; nothing remaining to the house of Tamerlane but a small territory round Delhi, with the city itself (no longer the capital) exposed to depredations, mallaces and famines, by the contests of invaders. The last imperial army was defeated by the Rohillas in 1749. The Jats, a Hindoo tribe, founded a state in Agra; Oude was seized by the grandfather of the present nabob; Allahabad, by Mahomed Ko-

The Mahrattas, beſides their ancient do-
ains in the Deccan, obtained great part
of Malwa, Guzerat, Berar, and Oriſſa.
The Mogul empire was now become
merely nominal: and the emperors,
on this period, muſt be regarded as of
political conſequence, otherwiſe than as
their names and perſons, were made uſe
by different parties, to promote their
own views. That the name and perſon of
the emperor were of uſe, as retaining a
conſiderable degree of veneration among
the bulk of the people in Hindooſtan, is
evident, from the application made, at dif-
ferent times, for grants of territory, for rea-
lms obtained by the grantee, but which
required the ſanction of the lord para-
mount, to reconcile the tranſaction to the
vulgar opinion. Another inſtance of the
force of this opinion is, that the coin
throughout the whole tract, known by the
name of the Mogul Empire, is to this day
ſtruck in the name of the nominal empe-
ror. Ahmed was depoſed in 1753, and
was ſucceeded by Allumguire, who was
depoſed and murdered in 1760. He was
ſucceeded, however, by his ſon Shah Au-
lum, who was alternately dependent on the
contending powers, and more particularly
on the Engliſh, who obtained from him
grant of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar,
and Oriſſa, together with the Northern
Circars, on condition of paying him
twenty-ſix lacks per annum, by way of tribute.
It was his misfortune however, that he
could not accommodate his mind to his
circumſtances, and put himſelf into the
hands of the Mahrattas, who promiſed to
reſtore him on the throne of Delhi. He thus
loſt all he had acquired with the Britiſh,
and has ever ſince continued a kind of ſtate
priſoner; living on the produce of a trifling
domain, allowed him out of veneration
for his anceſtors, and for the uſe of
his name. In the ſequel, he was dethroned
and murdered by the Rohillas. Theſe
were defeated by Madajee Sindia, a
Mahratta chief, his ſon, Jewan Bucht, was
permitted to ſucceed him, and to live in
the ſame deplorable ſtate of degradation.
The whole of Hindooſtan in 1792, conſiſt-
ed of ſix principal ſtates, which hold as
tributaries, or feudatories, ſome inferior
ones. Theſe ſix principal ſtates were, the
Deccan; the Poonah Mahrattas; the Be-
rar Mahrattas; Nizam Ally, ſoubah of the
Deccan; Myſore, or the dominions of
Tippoo Sultan; and the Seiks. The
Britiſh poſſeſſions are Bengal, Bahar, Be-
nares, the Northern Circars, the Jaghire
in the Carnatic, Bombay, Salſette, the di-
ſtrict of Midnapour in Oriſſa, and
ſome conſiderable ceſſion from Tippoo
Sultan, in 1792. Since 1792, war broke
out with Tippoo, who was defeated,
and his capital taken by aſſault, toge-
ther with an immenſe quantity of plun-
der, Tippoo loſt his life in the attack. By
his fall, a great extent of territory will ac-
crue to the Britiſh, and their power will
be ſecured on a ſtable and permanent foun-
dation. The allies of the Britiſh, who
may be conſidered as dependent upon
them, are the nabobs of Oude, and the
Carnatic, and the rajahs of Travancore
and Tanjore. For the five other principal
ſtates, ſee their reſpective names; and
for an account of ſome inferior independ-
ent ſtates, ſee Bundela, Ballogiſtan, the
Jats, Rohilcund, &c. According to Mr.
Orme, the inhabitants of Hindooſtan are
computed at 10,000,000 Mahometans,
and 100,000,000 Hindoos. The Hin-
doos, or Gentoos, are of a black com-
plexion; their hair is long, their per-
ſon ſtraight and elegant. Their limbs
are finely proportioned; their fingers long
and tapering; their countenances open and
pleaſant. They differ materially from all
other nations, by being divided into tribes
or caſts. The four principal tribes are, the
Bramins, Soldiers, Labourers, and Mechā-
nics. Theſe are ſubdivided into a multi-
plicity of inferior diſtinctions. There are
Bramins of various degrees of excellence,
who have the care of religion allotted to
them. Theſe are held ſacred by the reſt.
It is difficult to draw a general character of
the Bramins, as they vary much in their
purſuits, and in their degrees of knowledge.
"Some that I have converſed with, (ſays
Mr. Scraſton) acknowledge the errors that
have crept into their religion; own one Su-
preme Being, and laugh at the idolatry of
the multitude, but inſiſt upon the neceſſity
of working upon the weakneſſes of the vul-
gar."—The generality of the Bramins are
as ignorant as the laity. Such as are not
engaged in worldly purſuits, are a very
ſuperſtitious, innocent people, who pro-
mote charity as much as they can, both
to man and beaſt: but thoſe who engage
in the world are generally the worſt of
all the Gentoos; for, perſuaded that the
waters of the Ganges will purify them
from their ſins, and being exempt from
the utmoſt rigour of the courts of juſtice
(under the Gentoo governments) they
run into much greater exceſſes. The
ſoldiers are commonly called Rajah-Poots;
that is, deſcended from Rajahs. They
are much more robuſt than the reſt, have
a great ſhare of courage, and a nice ſenſe
of military honour, which conſiſts, among

them, in fidelity to those, they serve. Fighting is their profession; they readily enter into the service of any that will pay them, and will follow wherever he leads; but, should their leader fall in the battle, their cause is at an end, and they run off the field, without any stain to their reputation. The English E India Company have many battalions of them in their service: they are called Sepoys, and are clothed and disciplined in the European manner. The Labourers include farmers, and all who cultivate the land. The Mechanics include merchants, bankers, and all who follow any trade: these again are subdivided into each profession. Besides these, are the Hallachores, who cannot be called a tribe, being rather the refuse of all the tribes. They are a set of unhappy wretches, destined to misery from their birth. They perform all the vilest offices of life, bury the dead, and carry away every thing that is polluted. All the different tribes are kept distinct from each other by insurmountable barriers: they are forbidden to intermarry, to cohabit, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the same vessel with one of another tribe. Every deviation from these points subjects them to be rejected by their tribe, renders them polluted for ever, and obliges them, from that instant, to herd with the Hallachores. "The members of each cast," (says Dr. Robertson) "adhere invariably to the profession of their forefathers: from generation to generation, the same families have followed, and will always continue to follow one uniform line of life. To this may be ascribed that high degree of perfection conspicuous in many of the Indian manufactures; and though veneration for the practices of their ancestors may check the spirit of invention, yet, by adhering to these, they acquire such an expertness and delicacy of hand, that Europeans, with all the advantages of superior science, and the aid of more complete instruments, have never been able to equal the execution of their workmanship. To this circumstance also Dr. Robertson ascribes a striking peculiarity in the state of Hindoostan, the permanence of its institutions, and the immutability in the manners of the inhabitants. Hence it is, that the Hindoos admit no converts, nor are themselves ever converted, whatever the Roman missionaries may pretend. The Hallachores may be here excepted, who are glad to be admitted into any society where they are treated as fellow creatures. The Hindoos vie with the Chinese, in respect to the antiquity of their nation; and the doctrine of transmigration is one of their distinguishing tenets. Their institutions of religion form a complete system of superstition upheld by every thing which can excite the reverence of the people. The temples consecrated to their deities, are magnificent; their religious ceremonies splendid; and the absolute dominion which the Brahmins have obtained over the minds of the people, is supported by the command of the immense revenues, with which the liberality of princes, and the zeal of pilgrim-devotees, have enriched their pagodas. The dominion of religion extends to a thousand particulars, which, in other countries, are governed by the civil law, or by taste, custom, or fashion. The dress, their food, the common intercourse of life, their marriages, and professions, are all under the jurisdiction of religion. The food of the Hindoos is simple, consisting chiefly of rice, ghee (a kind of imperfect butter) milk, vegetables, and other spices. The warrior cast may eat of the flesh of goats, sheep, and poultry. Of the superior casts may eat poultry and fish; but the inferior casts are prohibited from eating flesh or fish of any kind. Their great luxury consists in the use of the richest spiceries and perfumes, of which the great people are very lavish. They esteem milk the purest of food, because they think it partakes of some of the properties of the nectar of their gods, and because they esteem the cow itself almost as a divinity. Their manners are gentle. Their happiness consists in the solaces of domestic life; and they are taught by their religion that matrimony is an indispensable duty in every man, who does not entirely separate himself from the world, from a principle of devotion. Their religion permits them to have several wives; but they seldom have more than one; and their women are distinguished by a decency of demeanour, a solicitude in their families, and fidelity to their vows, which might do honour to human nature in the most civilized countries. The custom of women burning themselves on the death of their husbands is still practised in Hindostan. In some parts of India, as the Coromandic, it is asserted, that they dig a pit, which is deposited a large quantity of combustible matter, which is set on fire, and the body being let down, the widow throws herself into the flaming pile. In other places, a pile is raised extremely high, and the body, with the widow, is placed upon it, and then the whole is set on fire. In the Code of Gentoo Laws, translated by Mr.

...l, is the following paſſage concerning ... practice? "It is proper for a woman, ... her huſband's death, to burn herſelf ... fire with his corpſe. Every woman, ... thus burns herſelf, ſhall remain in ... life with her huſband three crores and ... lacks of years, by deſtiny. If ſhe ... not burn, ſhe muſt, in that caſe, pre... an inviolable chaſtity: if ſhe re... always chaſte, ſhe goes to paradiſe; ... if ſhe do not preſerve her chaſtity, ... goes to hell." This code of laws, ... their ſacred books, the Veidam and Shaſtah, where written in the Sanſcrit ...guage, which is very copious and ner..., although the ſtyle of their beſt au... is wonderfully conciſe. Hindooſtan, ...ard the N is pretty temperate; but ...ward the S, and it rains almoſt con...ly for three months in the year. Its ...ducts, and various other particulars, ...be found under the different names of ...provinces, cities, towns, mountains, ...rivers, deſcribed in the courſe of this ...k. See INDIA.

...INGHAM, a town in Norfolk, with ...market on Saturday, 12 miles SW of ...wich, and 97 NE of London. Lon. 1 ..., lat. 52 43 N.

HINZUAN, JOANNA ST, one of the ...ora iſlands in the Indian ocean. ...s iſland is a proper place of refreſh...t for the Eaſt India ſhips, whoſe crews, ...n ill of the ſcurvy, ſoon recover by ...uſe of limes, lemons, and oranges, ...from the air of the land. The town ...e the king reſides is at the eaſt ſide ...the iſland; and though it is three ...ters of a mile in length, it does not ...ain above 200 houſes. Their princi... houſes are built with ſtone, with a ...angle, in the middle, and are only ...ſtory high. All the other houſes, or ...r huts, are ſlightly compoſed of plaſ...ed reeds; and yet the moſques are toler... ſtructures, very neat and clean in the ...ſide. The horned cattle are a kind of ...oos, having a large hump on their ...ders, which is very delicious eating; ...there is not one horſe, mule, nor aſs, ...all the iſland.—The original natives, ...number about 7000, occupy the hills, ...are generally at war with the Ara... interlopers, who eſtabliſhed themſelves ...the ſea-coaſt by conqueſt, and are a...t 3000 in number. Though Joanna ...not the largeſt, yet it may be reckoned ...principal of the Comora Iſlands; ...claims ſovereignity over, and exacts ...ute from, all the others. They get ...ir ſupplies of arms and ammunition from ſhips that touch here as it is cuſtomary for all to make preſents of arms and powder to the prince when he pays a viſit on board, which he does to every one. They have a regular form of government, and exerciſe the Mahometan religion; both being introduced by the Arabs. The colour of theſe two races of men is very different: the Arabs have not ſo deep a tinge as the others, being of a copper complexion, with better features, and a more animated countenance. They conſider a black ſtreak under the eyes as ornamental, and this they make every day, with a bruſh dipt in a kind of ointment. The cuſtom of chewing the betel nut prevails here, as in moſt of the eaſtern countries; and anſwers to the faſhion of taking ſnuff with us, except that with them it is more general. No one is without a purſe or bag of betel; and it is looked on as a piece of civility to offer it to your friend when you meet him or take leave. Their religion licenſes a plurality of wives and likewiſe concubines. They are extremely jealous of them, and never allow any man to ſee the women: but female ſtrangers are admitted into the haram; and ſome Engliſh ladies, whoſe curioſity has led them there, make favourable reports of their beauty, and richneſs of apparel diſplayed in a profuſion of ornaments of gold, ſilver, and beads, in form of necklaces, bracelets, and ear-rings; they wear half a dozen or more of each through holes bored all along the outer rim of the ear. The men ſeem not to look with an eye of indifference on our fair country women notwithſtanding they are of ſo different a complexion. They are very temperate and abſtemious, wine being forbidden them by the law of Mahomet; and are frequent in prayer, attending their moſques three or four times a day. Theſe people profeſs a particular regard for our nation, and are very fond of repeating to you, that Joanna-man and Engliſhman all brothers: and never fail to aſk How king George do? In general, they appear to be a courteous and well-diſpoſed people, and very fair and honeſt in their dealings, though there are among them, as in all other nations, ſome viciouſly inclined; and theft is much practiſed by the lower claſs, notwithſtanding the puniſhment of it is very exemplary, being amputation of both hands of the delinquent. The climate here promotes vegetation to ſuch a degree as requires little toil, but that little is denied; ſo that, beyond oranges, bananas, pineapples, cocoa-nuts, yams, and

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purſlain (all growing ſpontaneouſly) few vegetables are met with. The face of the country is very picturesque and pleaſing. Lofty mountains, clothed to their very ſummits; deep and rugged vallies, adorned by frequent cataracts, caſcades, woods, rocks, and rivulets, intermixed, form the landſcape. Groves are ſeen extending over the plains to the very edge of the ſea, formed principally by the palm and cocoa-nut trees, whoſe long and naked ſtems leave a clear and uninterrupted paſſage beneath; while their tufted and overſpreading tops form a thick ſhade above, and keep off the ſcorching rays of the ſun. In the interior part of the iſland, ſurrounded by mountains of a prodigious height, and about 15 miles from the town, is a ſacred lake, half a mile in circumference. The adjacent hills, covered with lofty trees, and the ſolitude of the place, ſeem more calculated to inſpire religious awe, than any ſanctity that is to be diſcovered in a parcel of wild ducks inhabiting it, which are deified and worſhipped by the original natives. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 12 30 S.

HIO, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, ſeated on the lake Wetter, 145 miles SW of Stockholm, and 25 miles E of Falcoping. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 57 53 N.

HIRCANIA, under this name the ancients compriſed the Provinces of Perſia in Aſia, lying on the S ſhore of the Caſpian ſea, which was alſo called the Hircanian ſea.

HIRCH-HORN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, on the Neckar, near Eberbach.

HIRCHFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of a principality of the ſame name, depending on a famous abbey, which was ſecularized in favour of the houſe of Heſſe-Caſſel. It is ſeated on the Fulde, 16 miles NE of the town of Fulde, and 32 SE of Caſſel. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 50 56 N.

HIRSBERG, a town of Sileſia, famous for its mineral baths. It is the moſt trading place in all Sileſia, next to Breſlaw, there being in the town and ſuburbs conſiderable manufactures. It is ſeated on the Boſar, 44 miles SW of Breſlaw.

HISPANIOLA. See DOMINGO, St.

HITCHIN, a large and populous town in Hertfordſhire, with a market on Tueſday. The inhabitants make great quantities of malt; and the market is one of the greateſt in England for wheat. It is 15 miles NNW of Hertford, and 34 NW of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 5 1 58 N.

HITHE or HYTHE, a borough in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and had formerly five pariſhes, but by the choaking up of its harbour it is now reduced to one. It is 11 miles W of Dover, and 68 SE of London. Lon. 1 10 E, lat. 51 8 N.

HOAI-NGAN-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, ſeated in a marſh, and incloſed by a triple wall. The place is very populous, and every thing it announces a briſk and active trade.

HOANG-HO. See YELLOW RIVER.

HOANG-TCHEOU-FOU, a populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. Its diſtrict contains one city of the ſecond and eight of the third claſs.

HOCHBERG, a marquiſate of Suabia, in Briſgaw, belonging to the prince of Baden-Dourlach.

HOCHSTET, a town of Suabia, remarkable for the great battle gained near it by the duke of Marlborough, in 1704, and which the Engliſh call the battle of Blenheim, from a village three miles SW of this place. It is ſeated on the Danube, 22 miles NE of Ulm. Lon. 10 33 E, lat. 48 48 N.

HOCKERLAND, a territory of Germany, and one of the circles of Pruſſia.

HODDESDON, a town in Herts, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated near the Lea, three miles S of Ware, and 17 N by E of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 51 48 N.

HOEI-TCHEOU, the moſt ſouthern city of the province of Kiang-nan, in China famous for its tea, varniſh, and engraving. It is one of the richeſt cities in the empire, and has ſix cities of the third claſs dependant on it.

HOEI-TCHEOU-FOU, a commercial city of China, in the province of Quang-tong. Its juriſdiction contains 11 cities of the ſecond and third claſs.

HOEKELUN. See HEUKELUM.

HOENZOLLERN, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the ſame name, 22 miles S of Stutgard. Lon. 9 6 E, lat. 48 23 N.

HOFSHT, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, ſeated on the Main, three miles from Francfort.

HOGUE, CAPE LA, the NW point of Normandy, in France. Lon. 1 52 W, lat. 49 45 N.

HO-KIEN-FOU, a city of China, and one of the principal in the province of Pe-tche-li. It has two cities of the ſecond and 15 of the third claſs in its diſtrict. It is 12 miles S of Pekin.

HOLBEACH, a town in Lincolnſhire

…a market on Thurſday, 12 miles S …E of Boſton, and 108 N by E of Lon…n. Lon. 0 11 E, lat. 52 47 N.

HOLDSWORTHY, a town in Devon…re, with a market on Saturday. It is …ted between two branches of the Ta…, 43 miles ENE of Exeter, and 215 …W S of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. …0 N.

HOLLAND, the largeſt of the ſeven …ted Provinces, is bounded on the W by …German ocean, or N ſea; to the E by …Zuyder-ſee, the province of Utrecht, …part of Gelderland; to the S by Dutch …nt and Zealand; and to the N by Zuyder ſea. Its greateſt extent from …to S, including the iſland of Texel, is …t 90 Engliſh miles; but from E to W …extent varies from 40 to 25. To …nd it againſt the ſea, dykes have been …ed at an immenſe expence, and in…erable canals cut to drain it, as being …ally very low and marſhy. Some …s of the province are very fruitful in …; but the greater parts conſiſt of rich …ures, wherein are kept large herds of …s which ſupply them with incredible …ities of butter and cheeſe. Of the …, that of Edam, in North Holland, is …w eſteemed. The many rivers and …s that interſect the province are of …advantage to its commerce, but con…te to render the air foggy and un…eſome. There is a communication by …betwixt almoſt every town and vil…. Towards the middle alſo of the …ce are great numbers of turf-pits, …ſo populous, that the number of in…nts is computed at 1,200,000. In …of cleanlineſs no country ſurpaſſes, …w come up to it, eſpecially in North …nd, and that even in the villages. …s conſiderable linen and woollen …factures, and numerous docks for …building of ſhips. The French ef…d, by the aid of a ſevere froſt, the …conqueſt of this province in January …; and till the era of a general paciſi…, no account of any permanent go…ment can be given. The eſtabliſhed …n is Calviniſm; but all religious …are tolerated. Amſterdam is the …l.

…LAND, one of the diviſions of Lin…re in England. It ſo much reſem…e province of that name upon the …ent, in moſt reſpects, being low and …y, with the ſea on one ſide, and can…ning through it, that it muſt either …had its name from thence, or on the …account. On the eaſt it has what …ancient geographers call Æſtuarium Metaris, now the Waſhes, which are over…flowed at high water, and part of Cam…bridgeſhire on the ſouth. The lower part of it is full of bogs and marſhes, and has huge banks to defend it againſt the ſea and land floods. The ground is ſo ſoft, that horſes are worked unſhod; and it pro…duces plenty of graſs, but little corn. The whole tract ſeems to have been gain…ed from the ſea; and is divided into Up…per and Lower, the latter of which was impaſſable; but ſince the fens have been drained, the lands are grown more ſolid, and the inhabitants ſow cole-ſeed upon them to their great profit. Though there are no ſtones to be found in or upon the ground, yet moſt of the churches are of ſtone. They have no freſh water but from the clouds, which is preſerved in pits, but if theſe are deep, it ſoon turns braciſh; and if they are ſhallow, they ſoon become dry.

HOLLAND, NEW, the largeſt known land that does not bear the name of a continent: it extends from 10 30 to 43 42 S lat. and from 110 30 to 153 30 E Lon. ſo that its ſquare ſurface conſiderably exceeds that of Europe. When this vaſt iſland was firſt diſcovered, is uncertain. In the beginning of laſt century, the N and W coaſts were traced by the Dutch; the S extremity was diſcovered by Taſman, in 1642. Captain Cook, in 1770, explored the E and NE from 38° S, and aſcertained its ſeparation from New Guinea; and, in 1773, captain Furneaux, by connecting Taſman's diſcoveries with Cook's, completed the circuit. In that part of it, which Taſman diſtinguiſhed by the name of Van Diemen's Land, and which was viſited by Furneaux in 1773, and again by Cook, in 1777, the land is, for the moſt part, of a good height, diverſified with hills and vallies. See WALES, NEW SOUTH.

HOLM, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is ſometimes called Abbey-Holm, from an abbey that formerly ſtood here. It is a ſmall place ſeated on an arm of the ſea, 12 miles N of Cockermouth, and 310 NNW of London. Lon. 3 19 W, lat. 54 53 N.

HOLMSDALE, a rough and woody tract in Surry, lying immediately beneath the hills to the S and E of that county, and extending into Kent. Red deer are ſtill found here; and it abounds with the holm oak.

HOLSTEIN, a duchy of Germany, bounded by the German ocean on the weſt; the Baltic, or the gulph of Lubeck, on the eaſt; the duchy of Mecklenburg on the ſouth-eaſt; that of Bremen, with

the river Elbe, on the south-west; and Lauenburg, with the territory of Hamburg, on the south. Its greatest length is about 80 miles, and its breadth 60. A great part of this country consists of rich marshland, which being much exposed to inundations both from the sea and rivers, dykes have been raised at a great expence to guard and defend them. The pastures in the marshes are so rich, that cattle are bred in vast numbers and fattened in them, and great quantities of excellent butter and cheese made of their milk. They are also very fruitful in wheat, barley, pease, beans, and rape-seed. In the more barren, sandy, and heathy parts of the country, large flocks of sheep are bred and fed: nor are orchards wanting, or woods, especially of oak and beech; nor turf, poultry, game, and wild-fowl. Notwithstanding this country's advantageous situation for commerce, there are few manufactures and little trade in it. Hamburg and Lubec supply the inhabitants with what they want from abroad; from whence and Altena they export some grain, malt, grots, starch, buck-wheat, pease, beans, rapeseed, butter, cheese, sheep, swine, horned cattle, horses, and fish. The manufactures of the duchy are chiefly carried on at Altena, Kiel, and Glückstadt. Denmark now possesses the whole duchy; the imperial cities excepted.

HOLT, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles NNW of Norwich, and 122 NE of London. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 53 5 N.

HOLY ISLAND, an island on the coast of Northumberland, six miles SE of Berwick. It is two miles long and one broad: the soil rocky and full of stones. It has a town and a castle, under which is a commodious harbour, defended by a blockhouse. On this island, which is likewise called Lindisfarne, are the ruins of a stately monastery: and here was anciently a bishop's see, removed, with the body of St. Cuthbert, first to Chester-le Street, and afterward to Durham.

HOLYHEAD, a seaport and cape of the isle of Anglesea. It is the most usual place of embarkation for Dublin, there being packet-boats that sail for that city every day, except Tuesday, wind and weather permitting. On the adjacent rocks the herb grows of which kelp is made; and in the neighbourhood is a large vein of white fuller's earth, and another of yellow. On the isle of Skerries, nine miles to the N, is a light-house. Holyhead is 93 miles WNW of Chester, and 276 NW of London. Lon. 4 22 W, lat. 53 19 N.

HOLYWELL, a town in Flintshire with a market on Friday. It takes its name from the famous well of St. Winifred, concerning which so many fables and superstitious notions have prevailed. It is a copious stream, bursting out of the ground with a considerable degree of impetuosity. Besides the cold bath, celebrated for wonderful cures, formed at the spring-head, and covered with a beautiful Gothic shrine, it is now applied to the purpose of turning several mills for the working of copper, making brass wire, paper, and snuff, and spinning cotton. It is 10 miles E of St. Asaph, and 212 NW of London. Lon. 3 21 W, lat. 53 16 N.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel 130 miles SW of Franckfort. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 50 6 N.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux-Ponts between the Maese and the Rhine, 50 miles SE of Treves. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 49 16 N.

HO-NAN, a province of China, bounded on the N by the province of Pe-tcheli and Chan-si, on the E by Kiang-si and Ou-tong, on the S by Hou-quang, and on the W by Chen-si. As every thing that can contribute to render a country delightful is found in this province, the Chinese call it Tong-hoa, The middle Flower. It is indeed, situate almost in the centre of China. Beside Cai-fong-fou, its capital, it contains seven cities of the first class, 102 of the second and third.

HONAN-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Honan. It has under its jurisdiction one city of the second class and 13 of the third. It is 500 miles SW of Pekin.

HONDURAS, a large province of New Spain, bounded on the N by the Bay of Honduras, on the E by the Mosquito Shore, on the S by Nicaragua, and on the W by Chiapa and Guatimala. This province, and the peninsula of Jucatan, on the other side of the bay of Honduras, not, like the other territories of Spain in the New World, derive their value from the fertility of their soil, or the richness of their mines; but they produce in greater abundance than any part of America, the logwood-tree, which, in dying some colours, is so far preferable to any other material, that the consumption of it in Europe is considerable, and it is become an article in commerce of great value. During a long period, no Europeans were intruded upon the Spaniards in their provinces, or attempted to obtain any share

...ch of trade. But, after the con... of Jamaica by the Engliſh, one of ... objects of the ſettlers on that iſland ... great profit ariſing from the log... trade, and the facility of wreſting ... portion of it from the Spaniards. ... firſt attempt was made at Cape ...he, the S. E. promontory of Yucatan. ... moſt of the trees near this cape were ... they removed to the iſland of Triſt, ...ay of Campeachy; and, in later ..., their principal ſtation has been in ...ay of Honduras. The Spaniards, ...ed at this encroachment, endeavoured ...ociation, remonſtrances, and open ... to prevent the Engliſh from obtain... footing on that part of the Ameri... continent. But, after ſtruggling againſt ...more than a century. the diſaſters of ...rtunate war extorted from the court ...rid, in 1763, a reluctant conſent to ... this ſettlement of foreigners in the ...ir territories. This privilege was ...med by the definitive treaty of 1783; ...ich, however, it was ſtipulated, that ...ſhould confine themſelves within a ... diſtrict, lying between the rivers ..., or Bellize, and Rio Hondo, taking ...ſe of the ſaid two rivers for un... boundaries, ſo as that the navigation ...n be common to both nations. But ...convention ſigned in 1786 the Eng... were not only permitted to cut log..., but mahogany or any other kind ..., and to carry away any other pro... the country; and alſo to occupy ...mall iſland called Caſina. The ca... Honduras is Valladolid.

...NFLEUR, a conſiderable ſeaport of ..., in the department of Calvados ...e province of Normandy, with a ... harbour and a trade in lace. It is ... miles N of Pont l'Eveque, and 110 ... of Paris. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 49 24 N.

...NITON, a town in Devonſhire, with ...arket on Saturday. Honiton ſends ...members to parliament, and has a ... manufacture of white thread and ...c. It is ſeated on the Otter, 16 ... of Exeter, and 156 W by S of ...n. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 50 45 N.

...NOLSTEIN, a town of Germany in ...Electorate of Treves Lon. 7 5 E, lat. ... N.

...ND ISLAND, one of the Marqueſas ... Pacific Ocean, diſcovered and nam... captain Cook, in 1774. Lon. 138 ..., lat. 9 26 S.

...OGLY, a ſmall but ancient city of ...ſtan, in Bengal. It is now nearly ..., but poſſeſſes many veſtiges of ... greatneſs. In the beginning of this century, it was the great mart of the export trade of Bengal to Europe. It is ſeated on an arm of the Ganges, called Hoogly, 26 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 88 28 E, lat. 32 30 N.

HOOGLY RIVER, an arm of the Ganges, formed by the union of its two weſtermoſt branches, named the Coſſimbuzar and Yellinghy rivers. It is the port of Calcutta, and the only branch of the Ganges that is commonly navigated by ſhips.

HOOGSTRATEN, a town of Dutch Brabant, capital of a county of the ſame name, 10 miles S of Breda, and 15 NE of Antwerp.

HOPE, a village in the high peak of Derbyſhire.

HOREB, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, in Aſia.

HORN, a conſiderable town of the United Provinces, in N Holland, with a good harbour, on the Zuider-Zee, 13 miles NE of Amſterdam. Lon. 4 59 E, lat. 52 38 N.

HORN, a town of the late Auſtrian Netherlands, in the biſhopric of Liege. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 51 12 N

HORNBACH, a town in Germany, in the duchy of Deux-Ponts. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 49 10 N.

HORNBERG, an ancient town of Germany in the Black Foreſt, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a fortreſs on a mountain. It is ſeated on the Gutlaſh, 21 miles NE of Friburg. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 48 12 N.

HORNBY, a town of Lancaſhire in England ſeated on a branch of the river Lune with a handſome church Lon. 2 20 W lat. 54 6 N.

HORN, CAPE, the moſt ſouthern part of Tierra-del-Fuego, in S America, round which all ſhips now paſs that ſail into the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 67 26 W, lat. 55 58 S.

HORNCASTLE, a large well built town in Lincolnſhire, on the river Bane. It is 20 miles E of Lincoln, and 136 N of London. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 53 14 N.

HORNCHURCH, a village in Eſſex, two miles E by S of Rumford, of which it is the mother church. A large pair of horns is affixed to the E end of the church, for which tradition aſſigns a reaſon too idle to be repeated.

HORNDON, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on a hill, which commands a beautiful proſpect, 16 miles S by W of Chelmsford, and 19 E of London. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 51 32 N.

HORNSEY, a town in Yorkſhire, 188

miles from London. It is almoſt ſurrounded by a ſmall arm of the ſea; and the church having a high ſteeple, is a noted ſea-mark. Not many years ago there was a ſtreet here called Hornſey beck, which was waſhed away by the ſea, except a houſe or two, E, Lon. 0 6 N, lat. 54 0.

HORNSEY, a town of Middleſex, five miles north, of London. It is a long ſtraggling place, ſituated in a low valley, but extremely pleaſant, having the new-river winding through it.

HORSENS, a ſeaport of Denmark, in Jutland, ſeated on the bottom of a bay, that opens into the Categate near the Iſland of Hiarnoe, 125 miles W by N of Copenhagen Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 55 57 N.

HORSHAM, a borough in Suſſex, with a market on Saturday, noted for fine poultry. Here is the county goal, and the aſſizes are ſometimes held here. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 36 miles S by W of London. Lon. 0 12 W, 51 8 N.

HOTTENTOTS, COUNTRY OF THE, a large region in the S extremity of Africa, extending N by W, from the Cape of Good Hope, beyond the mouth of Orange River, and from that cape, in an ENE direction, to the mouth of the Great Fiſh River, which parts it from Caffraria. It lies between the tropic of Capricorn and 35° S lat. and is bounded on the W, S, and E by the Atlantic, Southern, and Indian Oceans, and on the N by regions very little, if at all explored. The Hottentots are as tall as moſt Europeans, but are more ſlender; and the characteriſtic mark of this nation is, the ſmallneſs of their hands and feet compared with the other parts of their body. Their ſkin is of a yelloviſh brown hue, reſembling that of an European who has the jaundice in a high degree. There are not ſuch thick lips among the Hottentots as among their neighbours the Negroes, the Caffres, and the Mozambiques; and their mouth is of the middling ſize, with the fineſt ſet of teeth imaginable. Their heads are covered with hair, more woolly, if poſſible, than that of the Négroes. With reſpect to ſhape, carriage, and every motion, their whole appearance indicates health and content. In their mien, moreover, a degree of careleſſneſs is obſervable, that diſcovers marks of alacrity and reſolution; qualities, which, upon occaſion, they certainly can exhibit. Not only the men, but the women alſo are clothed with ſheep ſkins; the wool being worn outward in ſummer, and inward in winter. They wear one ſkin over their ſhoulders, the ends of it croſſing each other before, and leavi their neck bare; another is faſtened r their middle, and reaches down to th knees. They beſmear their bodies all o with fat, in which a little ſoot is mix and this is never wiped off. They likewiſe perfumed with powder of he rubbing it all over them, when they ſmear themſelves. The odour of powder is rank and aromatic, and cer neareſt to that of the poppy mixed ſpices. The women who are ambit to pleaſe, not only greaſe all the na parts of their body, to make them ſh but braid or plait their hair as an additio elegance, and adorn themſelves with n laces of ſhells. A Hottentot lady t bedizened, has exhauſted all the arts her toilet; and however unfavourable ture may have been, with regard to th and ſtature, her pride is wonderfully tered, while the ſplendour of her ap ance gives her the higheſt degree of ſa faction. But with all this vanity, are not devoid of modeſty; for the fe of this nation cover themſelves more ſcrupulouſly than the men. ſeldom content themſelves with one co ing, but almoſt always have two, and often three. Theſe are made of greaſed ſkin, and are faſtened about t bodies with a thong, almoſt like the ap of our ladies. The outermoſt is the la fineſt, and moſt ſhowy, and freque adorned with glaſs beads ſtrung in ent figures. Both the men and wo generally go bareheaded. Neither ears nor noſe are adorned with any dent ornaments, as they are among ſavages; but the noſe is ſometimes way of greater ſtate, marked with a ſtreak of ſoot, or with a large ſpot of lead; of which latter, on high days, likewiſe put a little on their cheeks. ſexes wear rings on their arms and Moſt of theſe are made of thick le ſtraps, cut in a circular ſhape; and have given riſe to the received notion, the Hottentots wrap guts about their in order to eat them occaſionally. of iron, copper, or braſs, of the ſize gooſe-quill, are conſidered as more teel than thoſe of leather; but the gi not allowed to uſe any rings till the marriageable. The Hottentots wear any ſhoes. What they do wear, made of undreſſed leather, with the fide outward: they are rendered ſoft pliable, by being beat and moiſtened, are very light and cool. Their habita are adapted to their wandering paſtoral They are merely huts, reſembling a

-ive or a vault, from 18 to 24 feet in
-eter, and ſo low as ſcarcely poſſible
a middle-ſized man to ſtand upright.
neither the lowneſs of the hut, nor that
the door, which is barely three feet
, can be conſidered as any inconveni-
to a Hottentot, who finds no difficulty
-ping and crawling on all-fours, and
-s, at any time, more inclined to lie
-n than ſtand. The fire place is in the
-le, and they ſit or lie round it in a
-. The low door is the only place
admits the light, and the only out-
that is left for the ſmoke. The Hot-
-, inured to it from his infancy, ſees
-er round him, without feeling the
inconvenience ariſing from it to his
-; and rolled up, like a hedge hog
-in his ſkin, he lies in the midſt of
-loud, till he is now and then obliged
-p out from beneath his ſheep-ſkin,
-der to ſtir the fire, or perhaps to light
-pe, or turn the ſteak he is broiling
-the fire. The order of theſe huts in
-al, or clan, is moſt frequently in the
-of a circle, with the doors inward;
-which means a kind of yard is formed,
-re the cattle are kept at night. Such
-the Hottentots in the vicinity of the
-of Good Hope. In 1778, lieutenant
-on viſited a Hottentot village in the
-l Nimiqua Land, in the NW part
-e country: it conſiſted of 19 huts and
-t 150 inhabitants. The enſign of
-rity, worn by their chief, was a cane
-a braſs top, given to him by the
-h E India Company. The Hotten-
-amuſed them, part of the night,
-muſic and dancing; their viſitors,
-turn, treated them with tobacco and
-a, or hemp leaves, which they prefer
-to tobacco. Their muſic was pro-
-d from flutes, made of the bark of
-, of different ſizes. The men form
-ſelves into a circle, with their flutes;
-the women dance round them.
-g other tribes of Hottentots are the
-mans, who inhabit the mountains in
-terior part of the country, NE of the
-, and are enemies to the paſtoral life.
-r weapons are poiſoned arrows, which
-rom a ſmall bow, will hit a mark with
-rable degree of certainty, at the diſ-
-e of 100 paces. Their habitations
-t more agreeable than their manners
-maxims. Like the wild beaſts, buſhes
-erts in rocks, ſerve them by turns for
-ings. Many of theſe ſavages are en-
-naked; but ſome of them cover their
-with the ſkin of any ſort of animal,
-r or ſmall, from the ſhoulder down-
-as far as it will reach, wearing it till
it fall off their back in rags. As ignorant of agriculture as apes and monkies, they are obliged, like them, to wander over hills and dales, after certain wild roots, berries, and plants, which, they eat raw. Their table, however, is compoſed of ſeveral other diſhes, among which are catterpillars, termites, locuſts, graſhoppers, ſnakes, and ſpiders. Another tribe of Hottentots, near the mouth of Orange River, were obſerved by lieutenant Paterſon, in his journey to the NW in 1779. Their huts were loftier, and thatched with graſs. Their mode of living is in the higheſt degree wretched, and they are apparently the moſt dirty of all the Hottentot tribes. Their dreſs is compoſed of the ſkins of ſeals and jackalls, the fleſh of which they eat. When a grampus is caſt aſhore, they remove their huts to the place, and ſubſiſt upon it as long as any part of it remains; and, in this manner, it ſometimes affords them ſuſtenance for half a year, though in a great meaſure decayed and putrified by the ſun. They ſmear their ſkin with the oil, the odour of which is ſo powerful, that their approach may be perceived ſome time before they appear in view. With reſpect to the Hottentots, in general, none of them ſeem to have any religion, nor do they appear willing to receive any inſtruction. All of them, however, have the firmeſt opinion of the power of magic; whence it might be inferred, that they believe in an evil being, but they pay no religious worſhip to him, though from this ſource they derive all the evils that happen; and among theſe they reckon cold, rain, and thunder. So monſtrouſly ignorant are they, that the Boſhmans will abuſe the thunder with many opprobrious epithets, and threaten to aſſault the lightning. Even the moſt intelligent of them could not be convinced by Dr. Sparrman, that rain was not always an evil, and that it would be an unhappy circumſtance, were it never to rain. They ſeem, however, to have ſome idea of a future ſtate, as they reproach their friends, when dead, with leaving them ſo ſoon; admoniſhing them to behave henceforth more properly: by which they mean, that their deceaſed friends ſhould not come back again and haunt them, nor allow themſelves to be made uſe of by wizards, to bring any miſchief on thoſe that ſurvive them. The Hottentots ſleep promiſcuouſly in the ſame hut, and are neither acquainted with the difference of age, nor with that invincible horror which ſeparates beings connected by blood. The country poſſeſſed by the Dutch is of a pretty conſider-

able extent, comprehending not only the large tract between Table Bay and False Bay, but that which is called Hottentot Holland, extending from False Bay to the Cabo dos Agulhas, or Cape of Needles, and the country further E beyond St. Christopher's River, called Terra de Natal. The whole of this country is naturally barren and mountainous; but the industrious Dutch have overcome all natural difficulties, and it produces, not only a sufficiency of all the necessaries of life for the inhabitants, but also for the refreshment of all the European ships that touch here. The Dutch consider the year as divided into two seasons, which they term monsoons; the wet monsoon, or winter, begins in March; and the dry one, or summer, in September. Among the quadrupeds of this country are antelopes, which go in herds of 20,000 each; buffaloes; camelopardilises; the gems-boch, a species of antelope, which has remarkably long sharp horns, and, when attacked by dogs will sit on its hind quarters, and defend itself; wild dogs, which travel in herds, and are very destructive to sheep; elephants; elks; hyenas; the koedo, an animal of a mouse colour, rather larger than our deer, with three white stripes over the back, and the male having very large twisted horns; lions; jackals; tigers; the quacha, a species of the zebra, but more tractable; rhinoceroses; horses; domestic horned cattle; common sheep, and a peculiar species of sheep covered with hair instead of wool. The hippopotamus or river-horse is frequently seen here. Among the birds are vultures, ostriches, whose eggs are excellent food; and the loxia, a species of gregarious bird: these latter build their curious nest in the mimosa tree, where they form a kind of thatched house, with a regular street of nests on both sides, at about two inches distance from each other, and containing under its roof, in one that lieutenant Patterson saw, upward of 800 birds. Among the insects are, the termites, or white ants, which do no injury to wood as in the E Indies, but, by raising a number of hills, they impede the progress of vegetation. The Hottentots eat them; and lieutenant Paterson, who tasted this food, found it far from disagreeable. The locusts are esteemed excellent food by the Bosjmans, by whom they are dried and kept for use. The black, or rock scorpion, is nearly as venomous here as any of the serpent tribe, of which there are numerous kinds.

HOUAT, an island of France, near the coast of Bretagne. It is 10 miles in circumference.

HOUDAN, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, lately in the province of Beauce, with a manufacture of woollen stockings. It is seated on the Vegre, 10 miles from Dreux, and 32 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 1 E, lat. 48 47 N.

HOUNSLOW, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday. It is situated on a heath of the same name, on which are some powder-mills, on a branch of the river Colne. Here is a charity school and a chapel. The heath is noted for robberies and horse races. Hounslow is 10 miles W by S of London.

HOU-QUANG, a province of China, which occupies nearly the centre of the empire. Yang-tse-kiang traverses it from E to W, and divides it into two parts. This province (the greater part of which is level, and watered by canals, lakes, and rivers) is celebrated for its fertility; the Chinese call it the storehouse of the empire. It contains 15 cities of the first class, 114 of the second and third. Vou-tchang-fou is the capital.

HOU-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. It takes its name from a lake of the same name, on which it is seated. The quantity of silk manufactured here is almost incredible. Its district contains one city of the first and six of the third class. It is 160 miles NE of Nan-king. Lon. 119 45 E, lat. 35 N.

HOWDEN, a town in the E riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It gives name to a small district called Howdenshire, and has a large church, like a cathedral. It is seated on the north side of the Ouse, 15 miles SE of York, and 170 N by W London. Lon. 0 51 W, lat. 53 46 N.

HOXTER, a town of Westphalia, seated on the Weser, 8 miles NW of Corvey, 27 miles NE of Paderborn. Lon. 9 29 E, lat. 51 50 N.

HOY, one of the Orkney Islands, situate between the island of Pomona and the N coast of Caithnessshire. It is 12 miles long. On this island, besides the great conic hill of Holyhead, which is a seamark, there is a stupendous rock called the Beary, where a bird, named the layer, supposed to be a species of penguin, is found. In a gloomy vale in this island, is a large stone, 36 feet long and 18 broad, called the Dwarfie Hamar. It is hollow within, having the re-

bed and pillow cut in the ſtone; ſuppoſed to have been the habitation hermit. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 58 36 N.

OYE, a town of Weſtphalia, capital of nty of the ſame name, ſubject to the of Hanover, ſeated on the Weſer, les NW of Zell. Lon. 9 6 E, lat. N.

RADISCH, a town of Moravia, on an in the river Morava, 30 miles SE of z, and 30 E of Brinn. Lon. 17 53 at. 49 0 N.

A, or KAHUA, a large town of capital of Cochin-China, with a palace. It is ſeated in a beautiful , and divided into two parts by a river. Lon. 105 5 E, lat. 17 N.

AHINE, one of the Society Iſlands S Pacific Ocean, 30 leagues from ite. It is 21 miles in compaſs, and a commodious harbour. Lon. 151 1 lat. 16 44 S.

UBERT, ST. a town of Auſtrian mburg, with an abbey, 20 miles of Rochefort. Lon. 5 12 E, lat. 50 N.

UDDERSFIELD, a town in the W of Yorkſhire, with a market on day. It is the mart for narrow called plains. It is 42 miles SW York, and 189 NNW of London. 1 40 W, lat. 53 40 N.

UDSON, a city of the United States, New York, which was begun to be in 1783, and has had a very rapid ſs. It is ſeated on an eminence, the E ſide of Hudſon's River, 30 S of Albany, and 130 N of York. Lon. 75 20 W, lat. 42 23 N.

UDSON'S BAY, a bay of N America, between 51 and 69° N latitude, diſcovered, in 1610, by captain y Hudſon. He had made two es before on the ſame adventure; the in 1607, and the ſecond in 1608. third and laſt, in 1610, he entered traits that lead into the bay known by ame; coaſted a great part of it, and rated to 80 30 N lat. His ardour for covery not being abated by the diffi- he ſtruggled with in this empire t and ſnow, he ſtaid here till the g ſpring, and then prepared to his diſcoveries; but his crew, ſuffered equal hardſhips, without me ſpirit to ſupport them, mutin- ized him and ſeven of thoſe who moſt faithful to him, and commit- them to the icy ſeas in an open Hudſon and his companions were heard of more; but the ſhip and the reſt of the men returned home. Other attempts toward a diſcovery of that paſſage have been ſince made, but hitherto without effect. The entrance of this bay, from the ocean, is between Reſolution Iſles on the N, and Button's Iſles on the Labrador coaſt to the S, forming the E extremity of the ſtrait, diſtinguiſhed by the name of its great diſcoverer. This bay communicates on the N, by two ſtraits, with Baffin's Bay: on the E ſide it is bordered by Labrador, on the SW by New S Wales, and on the W by New N Wales. Theſe countries are included under the name of New Britain, and abound with animals whoſe ſkins and furs are far ſuperior in quality to thoſe found in leſs northerly regions. The natives are called Eſquimaux, and Northern Indians; and are materially different from all the ſouthern tribes. In 1670, a charter was granted to a company, which does not conſiſt of above ten perſons, for the excluſive trade to this bay. This company poſſeſs three forts on the S coaſt of James Bay, by which the S termination of Hudſon's Bay is diſtinguiſhed. Theſe factories are called Rupert, Mooſe, and Albany, and they lie, from 51 to 52° N lat, and from 75 to 79° W lon. On the W ſide of Hudſon's Bay, conſiderably up Hayes River, is a factory called Flamborough; and beyond this is York Fort, on Nehon River, in lon. 92 30, and lat. 57 25: but the moſt northern ſettlement is Prince of Wales' Fort, at the mouth of Church-hill River, in lon. 94 7, and lat. 58 48. In December 1770, Mr. Hearne, in the ſervice of the Hudſon's Bay Company, ſet out from Prince of Wales' Fort to explore a river, that the Eſquimaux, who came to the company's factories to trade, had brought to their knowledge; and which, on account of much copper being found near it, had obtained the name of Copper-mine River. Under the convoy of thoſe Indians, he arrived at this river in June 1771, and traced it till he came in ſight of the Pacific Ocean, finding it encumbered with ſhoals and falls to its mouth, which is in lat. 72° N, and lon. 119° W. In 1782, the ſettlement, &c. of the company, valued at 500,000l. were deſtroyed by a French ſquadron; but the damage has been repaired, and the commerce is again in a flouriſhing ſituation.

HUDSON'S RIVER, one of the fineſt rivers of the United States of America. It riſes in the mountainous country, between the lakes Ontario and Champlain, waters Albany and Hudſon, and enters the Atlantic Ocean, at New York, after a courſe of 250 miles. It is navigable

for ſloops to Albany, and for ſhips to Hudſon.

HUENA, an iſland of the Baltic, three miles from the coaſt of Sweden, and ſubject to the Swedes, to whom it was ceded by the Danes in 1658. It has one ſcattered village, and produces hay and corn, more than ſufficient for its own conſumption. In this iſland was the obſervatory of the celebrated Tycho Brahe. It is ſix miles in circumference; nine miles S by E of Elſinore, and 14 N by E of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 38 E. lat. 55 54 N.

HUESCA, an ancient town of Spain, in Arragon, with a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It is ſeated on the Iſſuela, 35 miles NE of Saragoſſa. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 42 18 N.

HUESCAR, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a caſtle, 60 miles NE of Granada. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 37 45 N.

HUESSEN, a town of Dutch Guelderland, ſeated on the Rhine, three miles S of Arnheim.

HUETTA, an old and ſmall town of Spain, in New Caſtile, 67 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 40 22 N.

HULL, or KINGSTON UPON HULL, a borough and ſeaport in the E riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Tueſday and Saturday. It was built by Edward 1, who called it Kingſton, and it is ſeated on the river Hull, on the N ſide of the Humber. It is a large town with two pariſh-churches, and is a county of itſelf, governed by a mayor. It is fortified, and is the firſt town that ſhut its gates againſt Charles 1; but its fortifications are now inconſiderable, while its commerce is increaſed ſo much, that it is deemed the fourth port in the kingdom. Its ſituation is extremely advantageous; for, beſides its communication with the Yorkſhire rivers and canals, it has acceſs alſo to the Trent and all its branches; hence it has the import and export trade of many of the northern and midland counties. The foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic: but it has regular traffic with the ſouthern parts of Europe, and with America. More ſhips are ſent hence to Greenland than from any other port, that of London excepted, and more grain is exported from Hull than London by means of its extenſive inland commerce. The harbour is artificial; and here are docks for building and repairing ſhips. Among the public buildings, are the Trinity Houſe, for the relief of ſeamen and their widows; a cuſtomhouſe, an exchange, and a town-hall. The ſtone bridge, over the river, to Holderneſs, w rebuilt in 1787, and conſiſts of 14 arch Hull ſends two members to parliamen and is 36 miles SE of York, and 1 N of London. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 45 N.

HULPEN, a town of the Auſtri Netherlands, nine miles SE of Bruſ Lon. 4 37 E, lat. 51 44 N.

HULST, a ſtrong town of Dutch Fl ders, ſeated on a plain, which may be o flowed. It has a very fine town-hou and is 15 miles NW of Antwerp, a 17 NE of Ghent. Lon. 4 6 E, lat. 18 N.

HUMBER, a river of England, form by the Trent, Ouſe, Derwent, and ſeve other ſtreams. It divides Yorkſhire n Lincolnſhire, and falls into the Germ Ocean, at Holderneſs.

HUMMOCH, an iſland of Aſia, in Indian Ocean, about ſix miles long. T rajah is ſupported in his authority by Dutch E India Company. The iſl is exceedingly fertile, and produces mo the tropical fruits; but the prin articles of trade with the Dutch bees-wax and honey. It lies five lea S of Mindanao. Lon. 125 12 E, 5 27 N.

HUNDSFELD, a town of Sileſia, ſea on the Wide, eight miles NE of Breſl Lon. 17 18 E, lat. 51 9 N.

HUNGARY, a kingdom of Eur bounded on the N by Poland; on the by the circle of Auſtria, on the S by Drave, which ſeparates it from Sclavo and by the Danube, which parts it fr Turkey in Europe; and on the E Walachia and Tranſylvania. It is div ed into Upper and Lower Hunga and to theſe may be added the Ba of Temeſwar, incorporated into the k dom of Hungary in 1778. Hungary merly included Tranſylvania, Sclav Dalmatia, Servia, and Walachia. principal rivers are, the Danube, S Drave, Treſſe, Maros, Raab, and W The air is very unhealthy, occaſioned the lakes and bogs, inſomuch that a of plague viſits them every three or years. It abounds in all the neceſſ of life, and the wine, eſpecially called Tockay, is excellent. There mines of gold, ſilver, copper, and and they have ſuch plenty of game, hunting is allowed to all. The Hun ans are ſaid to be of a ſanguine ch temper, and ſomewhat fierce, cruel, pr and revengeful. They have been alw reputed good ſoldiers, being much inclined to arms, martial exerciſes,

ing, than to arts, learning, trade, or culture. The nobility affect great pomp and magnificence, and are much addicted to feasting and carousing. The men general are strong and well proportioned. They shave their beards, but whiskers on the upperlip; wearing capes on their heads, a close-bodied girt with a sash, with a short cloak mantle over all, so contrived as to be tied under the arm, and leave the hand at liberty. Their horse are hussars, and their foot heydukes. is famous for its mineral waters and and is the capital of Lower Hungary, Presburg of the Upper.

HUNGEN, a town of Germany in the Rhine.

HUNGERFORD, a town in Berkshire, a market on Wednesday, seated on Kennet, and noted for the best trout crawfish in England. It is 64 miles of London. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 51 N.

HUNNINGUEN, a fortified town of ce, now in the department of Upper and lately in the province of Alsace, on the Rhine, five miles N of Basle. 11 40 E, lat. 47 40 N.

HUNMANBY, a town in the E riding Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, miles NE of York, and 209 N of lon. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 54 12 N.

HUNTINGDON, the county-town of tingdonshire, with a market on Satur- It it pleasantly seated on a rising nd, on the river Ouse, over which stone bridge to Godmanchester; was once a large place, having no than 15 churches, which are now reed to two. It sends two members to ment, and is governed by a mayor. ingdon is the birthplace of Oliver well. It is 16 miles W by N of ridge, and 65 N of London. Lon. W, lat. 52 17 N.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, a county of Eng- 25 miles in length, and 20 in its st part; bounded on the N and w Northamptonshire, on the E by dgeshire, and on the SW by Bedre. It contains four hundreds, six towns, and 79 parishes. The prinrivers are the Ouse and Nen. The part consists of beautiful meadows. middle and western parts are fertile and sprinkled with woods; and land part was, anciently, a forest, arly adapted for hunting. The NE consists of fens, which join those of But they are drained, so as to afford pasturage, and even large crops of corn. The air of this country is, in most parts pleasant and wholesome, except among the fenes and meres great numbers of cattle; and plenty of water-fowl, fish, and turf for firing; which last is of great service to the inhabitants, their being but little wood, though the whole county was a forest in the time of Henry II. This county sends four members to parliament; and the sheriff, who is chosen alternately from Cambridgeshire, the isle of Ely, and Huntingdonshire, is sheriff of both counties.

HUNTSPIL, a small town in Somersetshire, at the mouth of the river Parret, five miles N of Bridgewater, and 143 W by S of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 51 11 N.

HURDWAR, a town of the province of Delhi, where the Ganges first enters the plains of Hindoostan. It is 117 miles N by E of Delhi. Lon. 78 15 E, lat 29 35 N.

HURON, a lake of N America, which lies between 80 and 85° W lon, and 42 and 46° N lat, from whence the country around is called the country of the Hurons.

HURST CASTLE, a castle in Hampshire, near Lymington. In this castle Charles I was confined previously to his being brought to trial. It is seated on the extreme point of a neck of land, which shoots into the sea toward the isle of Wight, from which it is distant two miles.

HUSSINGABAD, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, the eastern division of the Mahratta empire. It is 140 miles NW of Nagpour. Lon. 77 54 E, lat. 22 42 N.

HUSUM, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Slesvick, with a strong citadel, and a very handsome church. It is seated near the river Ow, on the German Ocean, 20 miles W of Slesvick. Lon. 9 E, lat 54 45 N.

HUY, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, the Dutch, in 1718, demolished the fortifications, and surrendered it to the bishop of Liege. It is seated on the Maese, 12 miles WSW of Liege. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 50 32 N.

HYDRABAD, the capital of Golconda, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, seated on a river that falls into the Kistna, 352 miles N by E of Madras. Lon. 78 51 E, lat. 17 12 N.

HYDRABAD, a fort of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Sindy. It is the residence of a Mahometan prince, who is tributary to the king of Candahar.

It is situate on the Indus, not far above the head of the Delta, and in the neighbourhood of Nusserpour. Lon. 69 30 E, lat. 25 29 N.

HYPOLITE, ST. a town of France, now in the department of Gard lately in the province of Languedoc. A canal crosses the town, which turns several mills, and supplies many fountains with water. An insult, offered by the inhabitants to a priest, who was carrying the viaticum, occasioned the revocation of the edict of Nantes. This town has a good fort, and is seated on the Vidourle, near its source, 12 miles SW of Alais. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 43 55 N.

HYTHE. See HITHE.

I. J.

JAAR, a river rising near Tongres, in the bishopric of Liege, and after a NE course falls into the Maese at Maestricht.

JABLUNKA, a town of Silesia, in the territory of Teschen, 35 miles SE of Troppaw. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 49 41 N.

JACCA, an ancient town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see, and a fort. it is seated on a river of the same name, among the mountains of Jacca, in a very pleasant and fruitful plain, which are a part of the Pyrenees, 22 miles N of Huesca. Lon. 0 19 W, lat. 42 36 N.

JACI-D'-AGUILA, a seaport town on the eastern coast of Sicily, 10 miles N by E of Catania. Lon. 15 26 E, lat. 37 27 N.

JAEN, a strong and handsome town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is seated in a country producing excellent fruits, and very fine silk, at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles SW of Baeza. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 37 38 N.

JAFFA, a town of Palestine, formerly called Joppa, and entirely fallen from its ancient grandeur. It is 50 miles NW of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 0 E, lat. 32 16 N.

JAFNAPATAN, a seaport of Ceylon, in the E Indies at the N end of that island, and 100 miles N of Candy. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese in 1658; and it was taken by the English in October 1795. They export great quantities of tobacco from hence, and some elephants, which are accounted the most docile of any in the world. Lon. 80 45 E, lat. 9 47 N.

JAGARNAUT, a famous pagoda, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and province of Orissa. It is one of the first objects of Hindoo veneration, and visited by v crowds of pilgrims from all parts of In and is an excellent seamark. It lies the bay of Bengal, a few miles E of L Chilka, and 311 SW of Calcutta. L 85 40 E, lat. 19 35 N.

JAGERNDORF, a town and castle Silesia, capital of a province of the s name, seated on the Oppa, 65 miles S E of Breslaw. Lon. 17 24 E, lat. 4 N.

JAGERSBURG, a town of Germany the principality of Hesse Darmstadt.

JAGHIRE, a tract of land, in the C natic, subject to the English E India Co pany. It extends along the bay of B gal, from Madras to Lake Pullicate on N, to Alemparve on the S, and to C jeveram on the W; being 108 miles the shore, and 47 inland in the w part. It contains 2440 square miles, its annual revenue is about 150,000l.

JAGO, ST. the largest, most popul and most fertile of the Cape de Ver ands in Africa. It lies 13 miles W of island of Mayo, and abounds with barren mountains; but the air, in the season, is unwholesome to strangers. animals are beeves, horses, asses, m deer, goats, hogs, civet-cats, and mo Here are fowls and birds of almost all and Indian corn, plantains, bananas, pions, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, apples, cocoa-nuts, guavas, tar, a and sugar-canes. It has also some trees, and plenty of cotton. St. Ja Ribeira-Grande is the capital, but the vernor resides at Praya.

JAGO, ST. a handsome and con able town of S America, the cap Chili, with a good harbour, a bish and a royal audience. It is seated beautiful plain, abounding in all the n saries of life, at the foot of the Andes, river Mapocho. Here are several and a dike, by means of which the the gardens and cool the streets. It ject to earthquakes, and the inhab are native Americans and Spa Lon. 71 5 W, lat. 34 10 S.

JAGO-DE-CUBA, ST. the capital island of Cuba, with a good harbo the bottom of a bay, and on a ri the same name. Lon. 76 10 W, l 5 N.

JAGO-DE-LOS-CAVALLEROS, S town of Hispaniola, on the river St. in a fertile soil, but bad air. Lon. W, lat. 19 22 N.

JAGO-DEL-ENTERO, ST. a tow America, in Tucuman, and the re sidence of the inquisitor of the pr

seated on a large river called the Dulce
that country, 475 miles SSE of Potosi.
. 61 0 W, lat. 28 25 S.

JAGO DE GUATIMALA, ST. See GUATIMALA, NEW.

JAGO-DE-LAS-VALLES, ST. a town of Spain, in the audience of Mexico, on the river Panuco. Lon. 100 0 W, lat. 23 0 N.

JAGO-DE-LA-VEGA, ST. or SPANISH TOWN, a town of Jamaica, where the assembly and the grand courts of justice are held. It was once a populous place, containing two churches, a monastery, and several chapels; but it is now reduced to a small compass, and has only one church, and a chapel. It is seated near the SE part of the island in a pleasant valley, on the river Cobre, seven miles NW of Port Royal, on the bay of Port Royal. Lon. 76 W, lat. 18 6 N.

JAGO-DE-LEON, ST. the capital of the province of Caraccas, in S America. Lon. 67 W, lat. 5 32 N.

JAGODNA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, seated on the Morava, 70 miles SE of Belgrade. Lon. 21 18 E, lat. 44 40 N.

JAIK, a large river of Tartary which runs into the Caspian sea.

JAITZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, with a strong citadel, seated on the Bosna, 50 miles NE of Bosna-Serago.

JAKUTSKOI. See YAKUTSK.

JALALABAD, a town of Hindoostan in Cabul, situate on the Kameh 60 miles E of Cabul.

JALLENDAR, a town of Hindoostan in Asia, in the country of Lahore, capital of a district of the same name Lon. 74 10 E lat. 30 50 N.

JALONITZ, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Wallachia. It is seated on the river Jalonitz, and is 95 miles SW of Bucharest.

JALOUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the country of Agimere, Lon. 73 30 E, lat. 25 15 N.

JAMAGOROD, a town in the Russian government of St. Petersburg, with a strong fort, seated on the Jama, 12 miles SW of Narva. Lon. 28 3 E, lat. 59 25 N.

JAMAICA, an island of the W Indies, discovered by Columbus, in 1494. It lies in the Atlantic Ocean, 30 leagues W of Hispaniola; nearly the same distance S of Cuba, and 145 leagues N of Carthagena, on the continent of S America. It is of an oval figure, 150 miles long, and 40 broad in the middle. It contains upwards of 4,000,000 acres, and is divided by a ridge of hills which run lengthwise from E to W. Here numerous fine rivers take their rise from both sides, yet none of them are navigable, even for barges; but some are so large, that the sugars are carried upon them in canoes from the remote plantations to the seaside; some of them run under ground for a considerable space, and particularly the Rio-Cobre and the Rio-Pedra. The mountains, and great part of the island, are covered with woods, which look green at all times of the year; for here is an eternal spring. There are many different kinds of trees adorning the brow of every hill, and forming groves and cool retreats. Among these are the lignum vitæ, the cedar, and the mahogany-trees. In the vallies are sugar-canes, and such a variety of fruit-trees, as to make the country look like a paradise. But to balance this, there are alligators in the rivers; guianoes and galliwasps in the fens and marshes; and snakes and noxious animals in the mountains. The longest day is about 13 hours, and about nine in the morning it is so intolerably hot, that it would be difficult to live, if the sea-breezes did not arise to cool the air. Sometimes the nights are pretty cool, and there are great dews, which are deemed unwholesome, especially to new comers. The year is distinguished into two seasons, the wet and dry; but the rains are not so frequent as formerly, which is supposed to be owing to the cutting down of the woods. The months of July, August, and September, are called the hurricane months, because then they are the most frequent; and there is lightning almost every night. There is not above a third part of the island inhabited, for the plantations are all by the seaside. Here and there are savannas, or large plains, where the original natives used to plant their Indian corn, and which the Spaniards made use of for breeding their cattle. The best houses are generally built low, being only one story, on account of the hurricanes and earthquakes; and the negroes huts are made of reeds, and will hold only two or three persons. The common drink is Madeira wine, or rum punch. The common bread, or that which serves for it, is plantains, yams, and cassava-roots; but, in 1793, a great number of the bread-fruit trees were brought here from Otaheite, and introduced into the different plantations. Hogs and sheep are plentiful; but the servants generally feed upon Irish salt-beef, and the negroes have herrings and salt-fish. The general produce of this island is sugar, rum, gin-

gar, cotton, indigo, piments, chocolate, ſeveral kinds of woods, and medicinal drugs. It has ſome tobacco, but not good, and uſed only by the negroes, who can ſcarce live without it; alſo Indian corn, Guinea corn, and peas of various kinds, with variety of roots. Fruits are in great plenty, ſuch as oranges, lemons, ſhaddocks, citrons, pomegranates, mammees, ſweetſops, papaws, pineapples, ſtar-apples, prickly pears, melons, pompions, guavas, and many other ſorts. There are four negroes to a white man; and of the former there are about 100,000, beſides a mixed breed, between the blacks, whites, and mulattoes. This iſland was taken by the Engliſh in 1655, and is now the moſt valuable of their W India colonies. In June 1795, the Maroons, or original natives, who inhabit the mountains, roſe againſt the Engliſh, and were not quelled till March 1796. The principal town is Kingſton; but St. Jago de la Vega, or Spaniſh Town, is the ſeat of government.

JAMANA, the capital of a principality in Arabia Felix, ſeated on the river Aſſan, 250 miles W of Elcatif.

JAMBA, a city of the Hither India and the capital of a province of the ſame name Lon. 81 55 E, lat. 31 21 N.

JAMBOLI, a territory of Turkey in Europe, lying on the Archipelago.

JAMBI, or JAMBIS, a ſeaport and ſmall kingdom, on the E coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra. The Dutch have a fort here, and export pepper hence, with the beſt ſort of canes. It is 160 miles N of Bencoolen. Lon. 102 35 E, lat 0 59 N.

JAMES, St. an hoſpital and burying-ground, near Baſil in Switzerland, celebrated for a battle, fought by 3000 Swiſs againſt an army of 30,000 French, in which only 32 of the former remained alive deſperately wounded, on the field of battle. Sixteen that eſcaped from the field, were branded with infamy, for not having ſacrificed their lives in defence of their country; and the conquerors themſelves were compelled to retire into Alſace.

JAMES BAY. See HUDSON'S BAY.

JAMES ISLAND, an iſland of Africa, 30 miles up the river Gambia, and three miles from its neareſt ſhore. Here the Engliſh have a fort and factory. Lon. 16 0 W, lat. 13 15 N.

JAMES ISLAND, an iſland of S Carolina, oppoſite Charleſton.

JAMES ISLAND, an iſland of N America, in Baffin's Bay, between Davis Straits and Baffin's Straits. Lon. 62. 35 W, lat. 70 0 N.

JAMES RIVER, a fine river of Virg which enters the bay of Cheſapeak, Hampton.

JAMES TOWN, a town of the U States, once the capital of Virginia, in a peninſula, on the N ſide of J River. Lon. 76 29 W, lat. 37 3 N.

JAMES TOWN, a borough of Irela the county of Leitrim, ſeated on the non, five miles S by E of Carrick, a NW of Dublin. Lon. 8 29 W, la 51 N.

JAMETS, a town of France, in th partment of Meuſe and late provin Barrois, 12 miles S of Stenay.

JANEIRO, a province of Braſil America, ſeated between the tro Capricorn and 22° of S. Lat. It is ed on the North by the province of S Sancto, on the E, and S. by the A ocean, and on the W. by the mou which ſeparate it from Guiana, in S America. This is the moſt valuab vince which the Portugueſe are n of; for they import yearly from t great quantities of gold and pr ſtones, which they find in the mou to a prodigious value.

JANNA, a province of Turkey in rope, bounded on the N by Macedo the S by Livadia, on the W by A and on the E by the Archipelago. the Theſſaly of the ancients, and La the capital.

JANNA, a town of Turkey in E in a province of the ſame name. It miles W of Lariſſa. Lon. 22 36 E 39 48 N.

JANOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, circle of Kauſhim, famous for a batt tween the Swedes and Imperialiſts in when the latter were defeated. It miles SE of Prague. Lon. 15 38 E 49 49 N.

JAO-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of Chi the province of Kiang-ſi, ſeated river Po, which, at a ſmall diſtance, the lake Po-yang. It commands cities of the third claſs.

JAPAN ISLANDS, lying in the E dies in Aſia, between 30 and 40° and between 130 and 144 E long. geſt of which is called Japan, and ſom Niphon, and gives its name to all th being 600 miles in length, and from 150 in breadth. Its capital is Jeddo. ſecond iſland in magnitude is called S and ſeparated from the former only very narrow channel. It is about 50 in circuit, and its capital is called Bou The third in magnitude is called Tonſ theſe are ſurrounded by a great num

...r. All these are subject to one sove... , or emperor, who has 50 or 60 vassal ... under his dominion, whom he can ... or punish at his pleasure. They are ... one half of the year to attend his ..., and therefore each of them has a ... within the verge of the emperor's ... at Jeddo. The eldest sons of the ... are also brought up at court, where continue till they are promoted to ... post. This prince, when he appears ..., is attended by 5000 or 6000 of his ..., and maintains an army of 20,000 ... and 100,000 foot, though there ... to be no necessity for so large a body ..., unless he suspects the fidelity of his ... His revenues, according to the ac... given of this country, exceed those ... the monarchs upon earth added to... : and the riches of the country are ...rable, it being said by the Portuguese, ...me of our own countrymen, who ...ly traded to Japan, that their palaces ...vered with gold plates instead of ... But Christians of on denomination ...been suffered to settle in Japan for ...ove a hundred years, on pretence of ...piracy formed by the Portuguese and ... proselytes against the government. Dutch alone were admitted to traffic ...ards, upon declaring, it is said, they ... no Christians, and then trampling ... the cross, to confirm the Japanese in ...pinion; and they are so jealous even ... Dutch, that upon the arrival of any ... ships, they take away their guns, ... and rudders, carrying them on shore ...ey are ready to sail. The goods ... the Dutch import to Japan, are ... sugars, silks, woollen and linen ...factures, elephants teeth, and haber... ware; for which they have in re... gold, silver, fine copper, cabinets, and ... curious Japan works, and lacquered ... The Japanese make no use of tables, ... chairs, but sit and lie upon carpets, ... same manner as the Turks and Per...

...ARA, a seaport on the N coast of the ... of Java in Asia, with a good harbour. ... the capital of a considerable king... till the Dutch made themselves mas... it; and now they have a colony ... and a considerable trade. It is 253 ... E by S of Batavia. Lon. 110 45 E, ... 20 S.

...GEAU, a town of France, now in the ...ment of Loiret and lately in the pro... of Orleanois. It is 10 miles SE of ..., and 70 SW of Paris.

...ISLAU. See YAROSLAU.

JARISLAW, a town of Poland in Red Russia, 100 miles E of Cracow.

JARNAC, a town of France, now in the department of Charente and lately in the province of Angoumois. It is remarkable for a victory obtained by Henry III (then duke of Anjou) over the Huguenots, in 1569. It is seated on the Charente, 20 miles W of Angoulesme, and 235 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 45 43 N.

JAROMITZ, a town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elbe, 27 miles SW of Glatz, and 62 NE of Prague. Lon. 15 57 E, lat. 50 22 N,

JAROSLOW, a handsome town of Austrian Poland, in Red Russia, with a strong citadel. It is remarkable for its great fair, its handsome buildings, and a battle gained by the Swedes, in 1656, after which they took the town. It is seated on the Saine, 55 miles W of Lemburg, and 100 E of Cracow. Lon. 22 43 E, lat. 50 4 N.

JARROW, a village in the bishopric of Durham, near S Shields.

JASENITZ, a town of Prussian Pomerania, in the duchy of Stetin, seated on the Oder, eight miles N of Stetin.

JASQUE, a seaport of Persia, on the gulf of Ormus, and in the province of Tuberan. Lon. 59 15 E, lat. 26 10 N.

JASSELMERE, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in a small territory of the same name, subject to a petty rajah, in the province of Agimere. It is 680 miles N of Bombay. Lon. 73 0 E, lat. 27 34 N.

JASSY, the capital of Moldavia, in European Turkey; and residence of the hospodar of that country, who is a vassal of the grand signior. In 1753, the whole city was destroyed by fire; it has been several times taken in the wars between the Turks and the Russians or Austrians; the last time by the latter in 1788, who restored it by the peace of Reichinbach in 1790. It is a large strong town seated on the river Pruth 125 miles W of Bender. Lon. 27 35 E, lat. 47 8 N.

JATS, once a powerful Hindoo tribe, in Hindoostan Proper, to whom all that now remains, is the small territory of Bhartpour, 45 miles W of Agra.

JAVA, an island of the E Indies, lying to the S of Borneo, and separated at its W end from Sumatra, by the strait of Sunda. It is sometimes called Great Java, to distinguish it from Bali, by some named Little Java; and is 420 miles in length, and of various breadth, extending from 105 to 118° E lon. and 6 to 8° S lat. The N coast has a great many commodious creeks, bays, harbours, and towns,

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with many little iſlands near the ſhore. In former times, it had as many petty kings as there were large towns; but now it has two kingdoms only; one of which is under the king of Mataram, and the other under the king of Bantam. The Javaneſe are a barbarous, proud, and fierce people, of a brown complexion, ſhort coal-black hair, large cheeks, ſmall eyes, and large eyebrows. The men are very robuſt and ſtrong limbed; but the women are ſmall. The men wear a piece of calico wrapt two or three times round their middle; and the women wear them from their armpits down to their knees; but all other parts are bare. The men have two or three wives, and ſeveral concubines, according to their circumſtances. Thoſe that live near the ſea-ſide are generally Mahometans; but within land they are Gentoos, abſtaining from fleſh of all kinds. This iſland has very high mountains, particularly the Pepper mountain on the S ſide; it has likewiſe impaſſable foreſts and wilderneſſes; but to the N, between Batavia and Bantam, is a very populous country, full of rice-fields, and plenty of ſalt and pepper, beſides moſt ſorts of fruits proper to the climate. Here alſo is plenty of hogs, beeves, and ſheep, with other tame animals; and likewiſe fowl, both wild and tame, in great abundance. In the woods are large tigers, rhinoceroſes, and other wild beaſts; and in the rivers are crocodiles. The air is as temperate and healthy as in any part of the E Indies. The ſerene ſeaſon is from May till November; and then the rains begin, which lay the low grounds under water, kill the inſects, and continue till May. In March they begin to ſow, and in July the ſugar and rice begin to ripen; but September and October are the beſt months for all ſorts of fruits. Java has a river which riſes in the mountains, and, dividing itſelf into many branches, waters the circumjacent country; theſe afterward reunite, and paſs through Batavia, dividing it into two parts. This iſland is moſtly under the dominion of the Dutch; and, beſides the native Javaneſe, it is inhabited by Chineſe, Malayans, Amboyneſe, Topaſſes, Bugaſſes, Timoreans, and many other people, brought from diſtant countries by the Dutch. In 1740, the Dutch pretended that the Chineſe were going to make an inſurrection, and upon that account diſarmed them; and yet, after that, they barbarouſly maſſacred them, to the number of 20,000 men, women, and children, and ſeized their effects. Batavia is the capital.

JAVA (the leſs) or Bally lies on the F Java the great, the two iſlands being ſ rated by a narrow channel.

JAWER, a ſtrong town of Sileſia, ca of a province of the ſame name, with a del, and a large ſquare, ſurrounded by z zas. It is 12 miles S of Lignitz, and 8 of Prague. Lon. 16 36 E, lat. 50 58

JAYPOUR. See JYEPOUR.

IBORG, or IBERG, a town of Germ in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in biſhopric of Oſnaburg, 10 miles SW Oſnaburg, and 30 NE of Munſter. L 8 20 E, lat. 52 14 N.

ICELAND, a large iſland to the W Norway, 300 miles in length, and 15 breadth, lying between 64 and 66° N For two months together the ſun ne ſets; and in the winter it never riſes the ſame ſpace at leaſt not entirely. middle of this iſland is mountain ſtony, and barren; but in ſome pl there are excellent paſtures, and the has a fine ſmell. The ice which gets from the more northern country in M brings with it a large quantity of w and ſeveral animals, ſuch as foxes, wo and bears. Mount Hecla is the moſt n mountain, and is a volcano, which ſo times throws out ſulphureous torrents. inhabitants believe that ſome of the ſou the damned go to this mountain, and others are confined to the ice near iſland. Their houſes are at a diſtance each other, and many of them deep in ground; but they are all miſerable covered with ſkins. Many of the inh ants profeſs Chriſtianity; but thoſe live at a diſtance are pagans. They moſtly clothed with the ſkins of b The Danes trade with the natives for h tallow, trainoil, whalebone, and ſea-h teeth, which are as good as ivory. land, which was conſidered by the ant as the Ultima Thule, or the extremi the world, and by us as ſcarcely habi once abounded in learning and ſcience a time when great part of Europe was volved in darkneſs. Their language the old Gothic or Teutonic, the vernac tongue of the Swedes, Danes, and N wegians, before it branched into the tw dialects ſince ſpoken by the natives of t three kingdoms.

ICHWELL, a village in Bedfordſhire, a fair on April 5.

ICKLETON, a village in Cambridge with a fair on Auguſt 2d.

ICKWORTH, a town in Suffolk, w market on Friday. Here are the ru an ancient priory, and ſeveral Roman have been dug up. It is 23 miles

wich, and 74 NNE of London. Lon. E, lat. 53 22 N.

ICOLMKILL, formerly IONA, a famous land, one of the Hebrides, near the point of the Isle of Mull. It is only miles long and one broad; but is very It has a mean village, and the of an auguſt monaſtery and cathral, ſaid to have been founded by St. mba, where there are three chapels, ther cemeteries in which ſeveral anient kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norare buried. In former times, this was the place, where the archives Scotland, and many valuable and anent MSS. were kept. Many of theſe, ſaid, were carried to the Scotch Colat Douay in France. This once ceed ſeat of royalty and learning is almoſt deſtitute of an inſtructor, to the people the common duties of gion.

DA, MOUNT, a lofty and pointed ntain, in the middle of the iſland of ete, famous in ancient times. It is nothing but a great monſtrous ugly en mountain, quite bare on the top, out the leaſt ſhadow of a landſcape, ee, or ſpring. All the cattle that are on it are a few paltry horſes, ſome p, and half ſtarved goats.

DA, a mountain of Turkey in Aſia, in olia Proper, famous, in ancient fable, the judgement of Paris, and for be the reſort of the gods during the Trowar.

DANHA-LA-NUEVA, a town of Portal, in Beira, five miles SW of Idanhaella.

DANHA-LA-VELLA, a town of Portuin Beira. The French took it by lt in 1704. It is ſeated on the river al, 25 miles NE of Caſtel-Branco, and NW of Alcantara. Lon. 6 14 W, lat. 9 N.

DRIA, a town of Germany, in the y of Carniola, and county of Goritz, a caſtle. Here are rich quickſilver s, diſcovered in 1497. It is ſeated mountains, in a deep valley, on the Idria, 17 miles NE of Goritz, and N of Trieſt. Lon. 13 52 E, lat. 46 N.

DSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Weia, which is the reſidence of a branch the houſe of Naſſau, to whom it belongs. 12 miles NE of Mentz. Lon. 8 23 E, 50 2 N.

JEAN, ST. a town of France, now in the artment of Moſelle formerly in the proce of Lorrain. It is ſeated on the Sare, 12 miles W of Deux-Ponts. Lon. 7 12 E, lat. 49 16 N.

JEAN-D'ANGELY, a town of France, now in the department of Lower Charente lately in the province of Saintonge, and formerly had a fine benedictine abbey. It was taken from the Huguenots, in 1621, by Lewis XIII, who demoliſhed the fortifications. It is famous for its brandy, and is ſeated on the Boutonne, 15 miles NE of Saintes, and 32 SE of Rochelle. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 45 59 N.

JEAN-DE-LAUNE, ST. a town of France, now in the departmtnt of Cote d'Or lately in the province of Burgundy. It is ſeated on the Saone, 15 miles SE of Dijon, and 155 SE of Paris. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 47 8 N.

JEAN-DE-LUZ, ST. a town of France, now in the department of the Lower Pyrenees lately in the province of Baſques. It is the laſt next Spain, with a harbour, and owes its opulence to the cod and whale fiſhery It is ſeated on a ſmall river, near the bay of Biſcay, 10 miles NE of Fontarabia, and 12 SW of Bayonne. Lon. 49 E, lat. 43 23 N.

JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE, a town of Italy in Savoy, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in a valley, on the river Arc, 15 miles S by W of Montier, and 25 NE of Grenoble. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 45 17 N.

JEAN-PIED-DE-PORT, ST. a town of France, now in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, late province of Lower Navarre. It is ſeated on the river Nive, at the entrance of thoſe paſſages, or defiles, in the Pyrenees, which, in this country, are called Ports, and defended by a citadel, upon an eminence. It is 20 miles SE of Bayonne, and 30 NE of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 33 E, lat. 43 12 N.

JEAN-D'ULHULA, ST. an iſland of N America, in New Spain, lying in the North Sea. Lon. 101 15 W, lat. 19 0 N.

JED, a river in Roxburghſhire, which joins the Teviot, a little below Jedburgh, at a place where the marquis of Lothian has a ſeat, called Mount Teviot; and near this, on the W ſide of the river, are the beautiful ruins of an abbey, founded by king David; a part of which ancient pile ſtill ſerves for a pariſh church. On the banks of this river, are alſo ſeveral large caverns, which were the hiding places of the ancient border warriors.

JEDBURGH, a borough in Roxburghſhire, ſituate on the Jed, near its confluence with the Teviot. It has a good market for corn and cattle, and is the ſeat of the

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courts of justice for the county. It is 36 miles SE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 55 35 N.

JEDDO, the capital town or city of the islands of Japan, where the emperor resides. It is open on all sides, having neither walls nor ramparts; and the houses are built with earth, and boarded on the outside to prevent the rain from destroying the walls. In every street there is an iron gate, which is shut up in the night, and a kind of custom-house or magazine, to put merchandizes in. It is a large place, being nine miles in length and six in breadth, and contains 1,000,000 of inhabitants. A fire happened in 1658, which, in the space of 48 hours, burnt down 100,000 houses, and in which a vast number of inhabitants perished. The emperors palace and all the rest were reduced to ashes; but they are all rebuilt again. The royal palace is in the middle of the town; and is defended with walls, ditches, towers, and bastions. Where the emperor resides, there are three towers nine stories high, each covered with plates of gold; and the hall of audience is said to be supported by pillars of massy gold. Near the palace are several others, where the relations of the emperor live. The empress has a palace of her own, and there are 20 small ones for the concubines. Besides, all the vassal kings have each a palace in the city, with a handsome garden, and stables for 2000 horses. The houses of the common sort are nothing but a ground floor, and the rooms are parted by folding screens; so that they can make the rooms larger or smaller at pleasure. It is seated in an agreeable plain, at the bottom of a fine bay, and the river which crosses it, is divided into several canals. Lon. 140 0 E, lat. 35 32 N.

JEHUD, or JOUD, mountains in the NW part of Hindoostan Proper, extending from Attock, eastward to Bember. They are part of the territory of the mountaineers, called Gickers, Gehkers, or Kakares. After Timur had passed the Indus, in 1398, the chiefs of these mountains came to make their submission to him, as Ambisares, the king of the same country, did to Alexander, about 1730 years before.

JEKYL, a small island of N America, on the coast of Georgia, S of the island of St. Simon's.

JEMPTERLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N by Angermania, on the E by Medalpadia, on the S by Helsingia, and on the W by Norway. It is full of mountains.

JENA, a strong town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a university. It is seated on the Sala, 10 miles SE of Weimar and 25 SE of Erfort. Lon. 12 4 E, lat. 51 2 N.

JENAUB. See CHUNAUB.

JENDA, a great lake of Sweden, in the province of Finland.

JENISA. See YENISEI.

JENISKOI. See YENISEISK.

JENITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt Dessau, situate on the Muldau, 2 miles NE of Dessau.

JENO, a town of Upper Hungary, 20 miles S of Great Waradin, and 40 NE of Segedin. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 46 40 N.

JERICHO, an ancient and famous town of Palestine, built by the Jebusites. It is now called Herubi by the Arabs, and nothing but a few wretched huts, where some beggarly Arabs reside. It is five miles W of the river Jordan, and 20 E by N of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 50 E, lat. 31 58 N.

JERICHO, a town of Lower Saxony, situate on the Elbe, 32 miles NNE of Magdeburg.

JERKIN. See IRSKIN.

JERMAH, a town of Africa, in Fezzan. It is distinguished by the numerous herds of sheep and goats, that are seen around it; by the various and abundant products of the adjacent fields; and by numerous and majestic ruins. Jermah is 60 miles S of Mourzook. Lon. 17 17 E, lat. 25 5 N.

JEROSLAW, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name, on the river Volga. Lon. 40 55 E, 57 24 N.

JERSEY, an island in the English Channel, 18 miles from the coast of Normandy in France, and 84 S of Portland in Dorsetshire. It is subject to the English; but still governed by the ancient Norman laws. It is 30 miles in circumference, and difficult of access, on account of the rocks, sands, and forts erected for its defence. It contains 12 parishes; and the chief town is St. Helier, in the S part of the island. It is well watered with rivulets, well stocked with fruit trees, and has a noted manufacture of woollen stockings and caps. The soil is fertile though there is a great deficiency of arable land for corn on account of the vast quantity of apple trees planted for cider, 24000 hogsheads having been made here in one year. In 1781, a body of French troops landed on the island, surprised the lieutenant-governor, made him prisoner, and compelled him to sign a capitulation; but major Pierre

e commander of the Engliſh troops, ruſed to abide by this forced capitula-, and attacked the French in the wn of St. Helier. The French were mpelled to ſurrender priſoneſs of war; t the gallant major was killed in the ment of victory.

JERSEY, NEW, one of the United tes of America, bounded on the E by dſon's River and the Atlantic Ocean, the S by Delaware Bay, on the W by nſylvania, and on the N by a line wn from the mouth of Mahakkamak ver in lat. 41 24 to a point in Hudſon's er in lat. 41. It is 261 miles long and broad; and is divided into 13 counties. produce is much the ſame as that of neighbouring ſtates. Trenton is the ital.

JERVONLAND, a ſmall canton of Ruſſia Livonia the caſtle of Wittenſtein is the ipal place.

JERUSALEM, an ancient and famous y of Paleſtine, capital of Judea, after id had conquered the Jebuſites. It taken by Nebuchadnezzar in the reign Zedekiah, and the Jews were led ives to Babylon. It was afterward en by the Romans, and ruined, to- er with the Temple, 70 years after birth of Chriſt, as had been foretold, the ſcriptures. The emperor Adrian a new city, near the ruins of ancient alem. It was taken by the Perſians 14, and by the Saracens in 636. In 9 it was retaken by the cruſaders, founded a new kingdom which laſted years, under nine kings. Saladin, of Egypt and Syria, got poſſeſſion it in 1187. The Turks expelled the ens in 1217, have kept poſſeſſion of er ſince, and call it HELEODS, that The Holy City. It is now inhabited Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Chriſtians. ſtands on a high rock, with ſteep aſ- s on every ſide, except to the N. It moſt ſurrounded by vallies encompaſſ- with mountains, ſo that it ſeems to d in the middle of an amphitheatre. about three miles in circumference, includes Mount Calvary, which was erly without the walls. What ren- s conſiderable is the great reſort of rims; for the inhabitants accommo- them with lodgings and proviſions, h is their chief buſineſs. A baſhaw, a guard of janiſſaries, always reſides , to protect them from the Arabs. church of the Holy Sepulchre, which pilgrims come to viſit, is a large ure, with a round nave, and has no but what comes through the top, like the Pantheon at Rome. In the middle of the nave, and directly under the opening of the dome, is the Holy Sepulchre, which is placed in a chapel, whoſe door is three feet high and two broad. It is ſo ſmall, that it will hold but three perſons on their knees at a time. At the entrance, on the right hand, is the place where the body of our Saviour was laid. The table on which he was ſaid to have been laid at firſt is two feet and a half high from the pavement, which is now covered with white marble, becauſe its viſitors were all for carrying away a ſmall bit. This chapel is cut out of the rock, and there are three holes in the roof, to let out the ſmoke of the lamps, which are 44 in number, and always kept lighted. The whole is covered with white marble, both within and without; and on the outſide there are 10 fine colums of the ſame. It is covered with a platform, the middle of which is exactly above the three holes, and forms a ſmall dome, ſix feet in height, covered with lead, and ſupported by 12 colums of porphyry, placed by pairs on the platform, and ſo making ſix arches, having three lamps under each. Before the gate of the ſepulchre is a ſilver lamp, ſo large, that two men cannot fathom it. Every year, on Good-Friday, all the parts of our Saviour's paſſion are ſolemnized and acted here. They have firſt a ſermon, and then every one takes a lighted taper in his hand, with crucifixes, &c. to begin the proceſſion. Among the crucifixes is one as large as life, being crowned with thorns, and beſmeared with blood. They viſit firſt the pillar of flagellation; next the priſon; afterward the altar of the diviſion of Chriſt's garments: then they advance to the chapel of deriſion, and thence to Mount Calvary, leaving their ſhoes at the bottom of the ſtairs. Here are two altars; one where our Lord was ſuppoſed to be nailed to the croſs; and another where it was erected; here they ſet up the crucified image, then pull out the nails, take down the body, and wrap it in a winding-ſheet, which finiſhes the ceremony. Jeruſalem is 112 miles SW of Damaſcus, and 175 NE of Suez. Lon. 35 25 E, lat. 31 55 N.

JESSELMERE, a town of Aſia in Hindooſtan, in the dominions of the great Mogul. Lon. 72 40 E lat. 26 40 N.

JESI, a town of Italy, in Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Jeſi, 17 miles SW of Ancona, and 112 NE of Rome Lon. 13 16 E, lat. 43 30 N.

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JESO, a group of islands on the E coast of Asia, lying between those of Japan and the Kuriles. The southermost, called Matmai, lies N of Niphon. It is governed by a tributary prince, dependent on the empire of Japan, and fortified on the side toward the continent. It is full of woods; and the inhabitants, who live by fishing and hunting, are strong, robust, savage, and slovenly, when compared to the Japanese. The two islands to the NE of Matmai, Kunachir and Zellany, and likewise the three still further to the NE, called the Three Sisters, are perfectly independent. The Japanese give the name of Jeso to the whole chain of islands between Japan and Kamschatka. See KURILES.

JEVER, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of Jeverland, with a citadel. It is 17 miles NE of Aurick, and 30 NE of Embden. Lon. 7 41 E, lat. 53 33 N.

JEVERLAND, a territory of Germany, in Westphalia, belonging to the house of Anhalt-Zerbst.

JEVINGTON, a village in Sussex.

IF, an island of France, the most eastern of the three before the harbour of Marseilles. It is well fortified, and its port is one of the best in the Mediterranean.

IGIS, a town of the country of the Grisons, in Cadoea with a magnificent castle, in which is a cabinet of curiosities, and a library. It is 23 miles SW of Coire, and 23 S of Glarus. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 46 33 N.

IGLAW, a considerable and populous town of Moravia, where they have a manufacture of good cloth, and excellent beer. It is seated on the Iglaw, 40 miles W of Brinn, and 62 SE of Prague. Lon. 15 42 E, lat. 49 8 N.

IGLESIAS, a town in the S part of the island of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, 37 miles WSW of Cagliari, Lon. 8 39 E lat. 39 18 N.

IHOR. See JOHORE.

JIONPOUR, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a circar of the same name, in Benares. It is seated on the Goomty; and not far from the confluence of that river with the Ganges; the fort of Jionpur is a building of considerable extent, on a high bank commanding the bridge over the Goomty. It is now chiefly in ruins, although, formerly, it commanded the country from the Ganges to Lucknow. The place was, at one time, the seat of an empire. Chaja Jehan, vizier to sultan Mahummud Shah, during the minority of his son, Mamo[ud] Shah, assumed the title of sultan Shurk[ee] or king of the East, took possession [of] Bahar, and fixed his residence at Jion[pour], pour, where he built the great mosq[ue] or mausoleum, which is still remain[ing] for himself and family. The stone br[idge] over the Goomty consists of 16 pon[derous] arches: and on the top of it are m[any] little shops on both sides. It was b[uilt] in 1567, upon such sound principles, [as] to have withstood, for such a length [of] time, the force of the stream, which, [in] the time of the rains, is very great. Th[e] inundations have been known to rise fr[e]quently over the bridge, insomuch that [in] 1774, a brigade of the British army pa[ss]ed over it in boats. Jionpour is 49 miles N[E] of Benares. Lon. 84 7 E, lat. 25 45 N.

ILA. See ISLAY.

ILAK or JALAK, a town of Nubia, [on] the Nile supposed by some to be the [an]cient Meroe Lon. 36 30 E lat. 18 48 N.

ILANTS, a town in the country of [the] Grisons, capital of the Grey League. It [is] partly surrounded by walls. Here [the] general diet of the three leagues assem[bles] every third year. It is seated on [the] Rhine, 17 miles SW of Coire.

ILCHESTER, a town in Somersetsh[ire] with a market on Wednesday. It is [of] great antiquity, as appears by the Ro[man] coins dug up, and once had fou[r] churches, but now only two. It se[nds] two members to parliament, and here [the] county gaol is kept. It is seated on [the] Ivel, 16 miles S of Wells, and 123 W [by] S of London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 50 [56] N.

ILDEFONSO, ST. a village of Spain, [in] New Castile, five miles N of Uzeda, [on] the river Cogolludo. Here is a mag[nif]icent palace, built by Philip v. [in] superb structure with fine waterworks [and] gardens.

ILDEFONSO DE LOS ZAPOTACOS, a town of New Spain, seated on a m[ou]tain, 50 miles NE of Antequiera. [Lon.] 97 30 W, lat. 17 5 N.

ILDERTON, a village in Northum[ber]land, four miles S of Wooler. On [the] near it, is a semicircular encampm[ent] defended by two high ramplers of [earth] and a deep fosse, with an inner circle [of] stones, which appear uncemented. [The] area is about 100 yards diameter, and [con]tains many remains of buildings.

ILLESUGAGUEN, a strong town [of] Africa in the kingdom of Morocco.

ILFRACOMBE, a seaport and corp[orate] town in Devonshire, with a mark[et] Saturday. It is governed by a m[ay]

a ſpacious baſin, formed by a good ...jecting into the Briſtol Channel. ...ploys a number of brigs and ſloops, ... in carrying ore from Cornwall, ...om Wales, and corn from Briſtol. ...ſeated almoſt oppoſite Swanſea, in ...rganſhire, 49 miles NNW of Ex- ...and 181 W by S of London. Lon. ...W, lat. 51 14 N.

...HEOS, a ſeaport of Braſil, in S Ame- ...capital of Rio-los-Ilheos, it is ſeated ...ertile country and is 150 miles SSW ... Salvador. Lon. 41 25 W, lat. ... S.

...HEOS, or RIO-LOS-ILHEOS, a pro- ... of S America, ſubject to Portugal.

...YCH, a town of Poland, in the pa- ...te of Cracow, remarkable for its ſil- ...mines mixed with lead. It is ſeated ...arren country, at the foot of ſeveral ...tains, 15 miles NW of Cracow. Lon. ...0 E, lat. 50 20 N.

..., a river of Germany which riſes near ...and falls into the Rhine.

...E, a town of France, now in the de- ...ment of the Eaſtern Pyrenees and late- ...the province of Rouſillon, 10 miles ...of Perpignan. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 42 ...6.

...ER, a river of Germany, which riſes ...ol, runs N through Suabia, paſſing ...empten, Memmingen, and Kirch- ... and falls into the Danube, at Ulm.

...INOIS, a river of N America, which ...n the Weſtern Territory, near the S ...of Lake Michigan, and taking a SW ...e, falls into the Miſſiſſippi. Be- ...n the Illinois and the Ohio, is the ...y of a noted Indian nation, called ...linois.

...LOCK, a ſtrong town of Sclavonia, ...d on the Danube, 15 miles from Peter- ...din, and 55 NW of Belgrade. Lon. ...E, lat. 45 36 N.

...M, or STADT ILM, a town of Upper ...ny, in the county of Schwartzburg- ...ſtadt 14 miles S of Erfurt.

...MENE, a lake of Ruſſia, in the go- ...ment of Novogorod, which has a com- ...nication with the lake Ladoga, by ...ver Volkhof. Lon. 34 0 E, lat. ... N.

...MINSTER, a town in Somerſetſhire, ...a market on Saturday. It is ſeated ...dirty bottom, among the hills, 137 ...W by S of London. Lon. 2 54 W, ...50 55 N.

...SE, a river of Germany, riſing in the ...ntains of Bohemia, and running S falls ...the Danube at Ilſtadt.

...LEY, EAST, a town in Berkſhire, ...a market on Wedneſday. It is ſeated on a pleaſant valley, between two hills, and excellent downs for feeding ſheep. It is 53 miles W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 51 32 N.

ILST, a town of the United Provinces, in Frieſland, ſeated on the Weymer, 12 miles S of Lewarden. Lon. 5 24 E, lat. 53 1 N.

ILSTADT, a town of Germany in Bavaria, ſeated at the confluence of the Danube and Ills, oppoſite Paſſau. Lon. 13 37 E, lat. 48 27 N.

ILSTROP, a town of Sweden in W Gothland, Lon. 11 51 E, lat. 57 23 N.

ILTEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Lunenburg.

ILLZHOPER, a town of Swabia in the territory of Halte.

IMBRO, a woody and mountainous iſland in the Grecian archipelago. It abounds with game and is about 20 miles in circumference.

ILMENSTADT, a town of Suabia, 20 miles E of Lindau. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 47 35 N.

IMERITIA, a country of Aſia, between the Black Sea and the Caſpian; bounded on the S by Turkey, on the W by Mingrelia, on the N by Oſſetia, and on the E by Georgia, of which it is, properly ſpeaking, a part. The revenues of the ſovereign, who is ſtyled czar, ariſe from a contribution of the peaſants in wine, grain, and cattle, and from the tribute of the neighbouring princes; and among the extraordinary ſources of revenue, confiſcations have a conſiderable ſhare. But as all this is inſufficient for the ſubſiſtence of the prince, he uſually travels from houſe to houſe, living on his vaſſals, and never changing his quarters till he has conſumed every thing eatable. The court of Imeritia is, therefore, not remarkable for ſplendour, nor the prince's table ſumptuouſly ſerved. His uſual fare conſiſts of gom (a ſpecies of millet, ground, and boiled into a paſte) a piece of roaſted meat, and ſome preſſed caviare. Theſe he eats with his fingers; forks and ſpoons being unknown in Imeritia. At table he is frequently employed in judging cauſes, which he decides at his diſcretion, there being no law but his own will. He uſually wears a coarſe dreſs of a brown colour, with a muſket on his ſhoulder; but upon ſolemn occaſions, he puts on a robe of rich gold brocade, and hangs round his neck a ſilver chain. He is diſtinguiſhed from his ſubjects by riding upon an aſs, perhaps the only one in Imeritia, and by wearing boots. He has no regular troops, but can collect an undiſciplined army of 6000 men, nor has he any artillery. His civil ordi-

nances are issued every Friday, which is the market day, when one of his servants ascends a tree, and with a loud voice proclaims the edict, which is communicated to the people, by each person, upon his return to the place of his abode. The inhabitants, estimated at 20,000 families, are not collected into towns or villages, but scattered over the country in small hamlets. They send yearly considerable quantities of wine to the neighbouring parts of Georgia, in leathern bags, carried by horses: but they are without manufactures, very poor and miserable, and cruelly oppressed by their landlords. The Imeritians are of the Greek religion. Their patriarch, who is generally of the royal family, can seldom read or write; and the inferior clergy are not better instructed. Their churches are wretched buildings, scarcely to be distinguished from common cottages, but from a paper cross over the principal door, and some paintings of the virgin and the saints. Cutais is the capital.

IMMENHAUSEN, a town of Hesse Cassel, in Germany.

IMMENSTADT, a town of the county of Konegsegg in Suabia. It is situate on a small river 14 miles SE of Isny.

IMOLA, a populous town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the Santerno, 45 miles N by E of Florence. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 44 28 N.

IMPERIAL, a pleasant town of S America in Chili, seated on a craggy rock in a charming country Lon. 72 35 W, lat. 38 40 S.

INCHCOLM, an island in the frith of Forth, near the coast of Fife, but within the county of Edinburgh. Here are the fine ruins of a monastery, founded in 1123, by Alexander I, in gratitude, it is said, for his escape, when driven on this island in a tempest, and for the hospitable treatment he received here, for three days, from a hermit, who entertained him with the milk of his cow, and a few shellfish. It was of the order of Augustines and dedicated to St. Columba.

INCHKEITH, a desolate little island in Edinburghshire, in the frith of Forth, lying midway between the ports of Leith and Kinghorn. Here is a ruinous fort.

INCHMARNOCK, a beautiful little island of Scotland, SW of the isle of Bute. It is one mile long; and on the W side are vast strata of coral and shells. It derives its name of Inchmarnock from a chapel dedicated to St. Marnoc, the ruins of which are still to be seen.

INDIA, an extensive region in Asia, which lies between 66 and 93° E lon. and 7 and 35° N lat. Under this Europeans have erroneously the countries which lie S of extend from the eastern fronti to the eastern coasts of Chin name of India can be applied priety to that country only, tinguished both in Asia and Eu name of Hindoostan. The c the E of the river Burampoo Aracan, Assam, Ava, Burmah, Cochin-China, Laos, Malacca, and Tonquin) which geogra hitherto distinguished by the Peninsula of India beyond t are no more to be considered to India, than the bordering Persia, Tartary, and Thibet. DOOSTAN.

INDAPOUR, a seaport of th Sumatra, Lon. 100 50 E, lat.

INDEN HOTUN, a town o Tartary 420 miles ENE of Pek

INDIES, EAST, the name Europeans, to a great number of the Indian Ocean, extending peninsula of Hindoostan as far Guinea, and from the bay of Be the China Sea as far S as Newt The most western of them are th ves, and the most eastern the Mo between which are several very la as Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Born Celebes, besides many others of cons importance as to riches, though n ferior in extent. Their produce ar particulars, are described under th ral heads.

INDIES, WEST, the name giv great number of islands in the A Ocean, which extend across the e of the gulf of Mexico, from the N vremity of the Bahama islands, c coast of Florida, in lat. 27 45 N, in direction, to the island of Tobago miles from the coast of Terra Fir lat. 11 30 N. Cuba is the most we and Barbadoes the most eastern of islands. When Columbus discovered in 1492, he considered them as pa those vast regions in Asia, comprehe under the general name of India, to which, by a W course across the Atl Ocean, had been the grand object o voyage; and this opinion was so ge that Ferdinand and Isabella, king queen of Castile, in their ratification c agreement, granted to Columbus, upo return, gave them the name of In Even after the error which gave ri this opinion was detected, and the position of the New World was ascer

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ed, the name has remained, and the appellation of the Weſt Indies is given by all the people of Europe to theſe iſlands, and that of Indians to the inhabitants, not only of theſe iſlands, but of the continent of America. They are likewiſe called the Caribbee Iſlands, from the aborigines of the country; and the ſea in which they are called, the Carribbean Sea. By the French, they are called the Antilles; and nautical men diſtinguiſh them, from the different courſes taken by ſhips, into the Leeward and Windward Iſlands, which ſee. The name of Caribbee ſhould properly be confined to the ſmaller iſlands, lying between Porto Rico and Tobago. Theſe were inhabited by the Caribs, a fierce race of men, nowiſe reſembling their timid neighbours in the larger iſlands. Columbus was a witneſs to their intrepid valour. The ſame character they have maintained invariably in all ſubſequent conteſts with the Europeans. The Britiſh iſlands are Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Chriſtopher, Antigua, Anegada, Nevis, Montſerrat, Barbuda, Anguilla, Dominicia, St. Vincent, Granada, the Bahama Iſlands; and part of the Virgin iſlands with Tobago, Martinico, and St. Lucia, conquered from the French, the firſt in 1793, and the other two in 1794. Cuba, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and Margarita, belong to the Spaniards, who have the eaſtern part of Hiſpaniola. The French have Guadaloupe, Marigalante, Deſeada, and the poſſeſſion of Hiſpaniola is diſputed between the French and Mulattoes. The Dutch are St. Euſtatia, Curacao, Saba, and St. Martin; the Danes, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and part of the Virgin Iſlands; and the Swedes, St. Bartholemew.

INDIANS of NORTH and SOUTH AMERICA, the original natives of theſe two vaſt continents; of whom it is obſervable, that there is a natural diſtinction between the inhabitants of the temperate zones and thoſe of the torrid; and that accordingly, they may be divided into two great claſſes. The one comprehends all the N Americans, from the river St. Lawrence to the gulf of Mexico, together with the people of Chili, and a few ſmall tribes toward the extremity of the ſouthern continent. To the other belong all the inhabitants of the iſlands, and thoſe ſettled in the provinces, which extend from the iſthmus of Darien almoſt to the ſouthern confines of Braſil, along the E ſide of the Andes. In the former, which comprehends all the regions of the temperate zone in America, that are inhabited, the human ſpecies appears manifeſtly to be more perfect. The natives are more robuſt, active, intelligent, and courageous; and have defended their liberty with perſevering fortitude againſt the Europeans, who ſubdued the other rude nations of America with the greateſt eaſe. The natives of the temperate zone are the only people in the new world who are indebted for their freedom to their own valour. The N Americans, though long encompaſſed by three formidable European powers, retain part of their original poſſeſſions. The people of Chili, though early invaded, ſtill maintain a gallant conteſt with the Spaniards, and have ſet bounds to their encroachments: whereas in the warmer regions, men are more feeble in their frame, leſs vigorous in the efforts of their mind, of a gentle but daſtardly ſpirit, more enſlaved by pleaſure, and more ſunk in indolence. Accordingly, it is in the torrid zone that the Europeans have moſt effectually eſtabliſhed their dominion over America; and, if ſeveral tribes there, ſtill enjoy independence, it is either becauſe they have never been attacked by an enemy already ſatiated with conqueſt, and poſſeſſed of larger territories than he was able to occupy, or becauſe they have been ſaved from oppreſſion by their remote and inacceſſible ſituation. This diſtinction, however, although ſo conſpicuous, is not univerſal. Of the manners of the N American indians, a general idea may be formed, by an account of thoſe who inhabit the countries to the E of the Miſſiſſippi. Theſe conſiſt of 28 different nations; the principal of which are the Cherokees, Chickaſaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Delawares, the ſix Nations, the Shawaneſe Hurons, Illinois, &c. Allowing about 700 to a nation or tribe, they will contain, in all, 20,000 ſouls, and may furniſh between 4 and 5000 warriors. Theſe Indians take a great deal of pains to darken their complexion, by anointing themſelves with greaſe, and lying in the ſun. They alſo paint their face, breaſt, and ſhoulders, of various colours, but generally red; and in many parts of their bodies they prick in gunpowder in very pretty figures. Their features are well formed, eſpecially thoſe of the women. They are of a middle ſtature, their limbs clean and ſtraight, and ſcarcely any crooked or deformed perſon is to be found among them. They ſhave, or pluck the hair off their heads, except a patch about the crown, which is ornamented with beautiful feathers, beads, wampum, and ſuch like baubles. Their

ears are bored, and ſtretched by a thong down to their ſhoulders. They are wound round with wire to expand them, and adorned with ſilver pendants, rings, and bells, which they likewiſe wear in their noſes. Some of them will have a large feather through the cartilage of the noſe; and thoſe who can afford it, wear a collar of wampum, a ſilver breaſtplate, and bracelets on the arms and wriſts. A bit of cloth about the middle, a ſhirt of the Engliſh make, on which they beſtow innumerable ſtitches to adorn it, a ſort of cloth boots and mockaſons, which are ſhoes of a make peculiar to the Indians, ornamented with porcupine quills, with a blanket thrown over all, complete their dreſs at home; but when they go to war, they leave their trinkets behind. There is little difference between the dreſs of the men and women, excepting that a ſhort petticoat, and the hair, which is exceedingly black and long, and clubbed behind, diſtinguiſh ſome of the latter. Except the head and eyebrows, they pluck the hair, with great diligence from all the parts of the body, eſpecially the looſer part of the ſex. Their warlike arms are guns, bows and arrows, darts, ſcalping knives, and tomahawks; this is one of their moſt uſeful pieces of field-furniture, ſerving all the offices of the hatchet, pipe, and ſword. They are exceedingly expert in throwing it, and will kill at a conſiderable diſtance. The world has no better markſmen with any weapon. They will kill birds flying, fiſhes ſwimming, and wild beaſts running. They are not ſo ignorant as ſome ſuppoſe them, but are a very intelligent people, quick of apprehenſion, ſudden in execution, ſubtle in buſineſs, exquiſite in invention, and induſtrious in action. They are of a very gentle and amiable diſpoſition to thoſe they think their friends, but as implacable in their enmity; their revenge being completed only by the entire deſtruction of their enemies. They are very hardy, bearing heat, cold, hunger, and thirſt, in a ſurpriſing manner; and yet no people are more addicted to exceſs in eating and drinking, when it is in their power. The follies, nay miſchief, they commit, when inebriated, are entirely laid to the liquor; and no one will revenge any injury (murder excepted) received from one who is no more himſelf. Among the Indians all men are equal, perſonal qualities being moſt eſteemed. No diſtinction of birth, or rank, renders any man capable of doing prejudice to the rights of private perſons: and there is no pre-eminence from merit, which begets pride, and which makes others ſenſible of their own inferiority. The public conferences ſhow them to be of genius; and they have, in a high degree, the talent of natural eloquence. They live diſperſed in villages, either in the woods, or on the banks of rivers, where they have little plantations of Indian corn, and roots, not enough to ſupply their families half the year; and they ſubſiſt, the remainder of it, by hunting, fiſhing, and fowling, and the fruits of the earth, which grow ſpontaneouſly in great plenty. Their huts are generally built of ſmall logs, and covered with bark, each having a chimney, and a door, to which they place a padlock. One of their towns, called Old Chelicothe, is built in the form of a parallelogram; and ſome of their houſes are ſhingled. A long council-houſe extends the whole length of the town, where the king and chiefs of the nation frequently meet, and conſult on all matters of importance, whether of a civil or military nature. Some huts are built by ſetting up a frame on forks, and placing bark againſt it; others of reeds, and ſome rounded with clay. The fire is in the middle of the wigwam, and the ſmoke paſſes through a little hole. They lay reeds together, by cords run through them, which ſerve them for tables and beds. They moſtly lie upon ſkins of wild beaſts, and ſit on the ground. They have braſs kettles and pots to boil their food. Gourds or calabaſhes, cut aſunder, ſerve them for pails, cups, and diſhes. The accounts of travellers, concerning their religion, are various; and although it cannot be abſolutely affirmed that they have none, yet it muſt be confeſſed very difficult to define what it is. All agree that they acknowledge one Supreme God, but do not adore him. They have not ſeen him, they do not know him, believing him to be too far exalted above them, and too happy in himſelf to be concerned about the trifling affairs of poor mortals. They ſeem alſo to believe in a future ſtate, and that after death they ſhall be removed to their friends, who have gone before them, to an elyſium, or paradiſe. The Wyandotts, near Detroit, and ſome others, have the Roman catholic religion introduced among them by miſſionaries. Theſe have a church, a miniſter, and a regular burying-ground. Many of them appear zealous, and ſay prayers in their families. They, by their acquaintance with white people, are a little civilized, which muſt of neceſſity precede Chriſtianity. The Shawanees, Cherokees, Chickaſaws, and ſome other

...little concerned about religion. Others ...tinue their former superſtitious worſhip ...the objects of their love and fear, and ...cially thoſe beings whom they moſt ...id; though, at the ſame time, it is al...ed they pray to the ſun, and other infe... benevolent deities, for ſucceſs in their ...dertakings, for plenty of food, and other ...ceſſaries of life. They have their feſti... and other rejoicing days, on which ...y ſing and dance in a ring, taking ...nds, having ſo painted and diſguiſed ...emſelves, that it is difficult to know any ...them; and after enjoying this diver... for a while, they retire to the place ...ere they have prepared a feaſt of fiſh, ...h, fowl and fruit; to which all are in...d, and entertained with their country ...es. They believe that there is great ...tue in feaſts for the ſick. For this pur..., a young buck muſt be killed ...d boiled, the friends and near neigh...ours of the patient invited, and having ...t thrown tobacco on the fire, and co...ed it up cloſe, they all ſit down in a ..., and raiſe a lamentable cry. They ...n uncover the fire and kindle it; and ...e head of the buck is firſt ſent about, ...ry one taking a bit, and giving a loud ...k, in imitation of crows. They after...ard proceed to eat all the buck, making ...moſt harmonious, melancholy ſong; in ...ch ſtrain their muſic is particularly ex...llent. As they approach their towns, ...en ſome of their people are loſt in war, ...y make great lamentations for their ...ad, and bear them long after in remem...rance. Some nations abhor adultery, do ...t approve of a plurality of wives, and ...e not guilty of theft; but there are ...er tribes that are not ſo ſcrupulous. ...mong the Chickaſaws, a huſband may cut ...f the noſe of his wife, if guilty of adul...y, but men are allowed greater liberty. ...is nation deſpiſes a thief. Among the ...erokees they cut off the noſe and ears ...an adultereſs; afterward her huſband ...es her a diſcharge; and from this time ...e is not permitted to refuſe any one ...o preſents himſelf. Pornication is un...ſtricted; for they allow perſons in a ſin...e ſtate unbounded freedom. Their form ...marriage is ſhort; the man, before wit...eſſes, gives the bride a deer's foot, and ..., in return, preſents him with an ear of ...rn, as emblems of their ſeveral du...es. The women are very ſlaves to the ...en; which is a common caſe in rude, ...polliſhed nations, throughout the world. ...ey are charged with being revengeful, ...t this revenge is only doing themſelves ...ſtice on thoſe who injure them and is ſeldom executed but in caſes of murder or adultery. Their king, has no power to put any one to death by his own authority; but the murderer is generally delivered up to the friends of the deceaſed, to do as they pleaſe. When one kills another, his friend kills him, and ſo they continue until much blood is ſhed; and at laſt the quarrel is ended by mutual preſents. Their kings are hereditary, but their authority extremely limited. No people are a more ſtriking evidence of the miſeries of mankind in the want of government than they. Every chief, when offended, breaks off with a party, ſettles at ſome diſtance, and then commences hoſtilities againſt his own people. They are generally at war with each other. When they take captives in war, they are exceedingly cruel, treating the unhappy priſoners in ſuch a manner, that death would be preferable to life. They load them with burdens, and when they arrive at their towns they muſt run the gauntlet. In this, the ſavages exerciſe ſo much cruelty, that one would think it impoſſible they ſhould ſurvive their ſufferings. Many are killed; but if one outlives this trial, he is adopted into a family as a ſon, and treated with paternal kindneſs. And if he avoids their ſuſpicions of going away, he is allowed the ſame privileges as their own people. But ſometimes their priſoners are deſtined to be tortured to death, in order to ſatiate the revenge of their conquerors. While their lot is in ſuſpenſe, the priſoners appear altogether unconcerned about what may befal them; they talk, they eat, they ſleep, as if there were no danger impending; and when the fatal ſentence is intimated to them, they receive it with an unaltered countenance, raiſe their death-ſong, and prepare to ſuffer like men. The victors aſſemble as to a ſolemn feſtival, reſolved to put the fortitude of the captives to the utmoſt proof. A ſcene enſues, the bare deſcription of which is enough to chill the heart with horror, wherever men have been accuſtomed, by mild inſtitutions, to reſpect their ſpecies, and to melt into tenderneſs at the ſight of human ſufferings. The priſoners are tied naked to a ſtake, but ſo as to be at liberty to move round it. All preſent, men, women, and children, ruſh upon them like furies; ſome burn their limbs with redhot irons, ſome mangle their bodies with knives, others tear their fleſh from their bones, pluck out their nails by the roots, and rend and twiſt their ſinews; and ſuch is their cruel ingenuity in torturing, that, by

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avoiding to touch the vital parts, they often prolong this ſcene of anguiſh for ſeveral days. In ſpite of all their ſufferings, the victims continue to chant their death-ſong with a firm voice, they boaſt of their own exploits, they inſult their tormentors for their want of ſkill to avenge the death of their friends and relations, they warn them of the vengeance that awaits them on account of what they are now doing and excite their ferocity by the moſt provoking reproaches and threats. To diſplay undaunted fortitude in ſuch dreadful ſituations, is the nobleſt triumph of a warrior: to avoid the trial by a voluntary death, or to ſhrink under it, is deemed cowardly and infamous. If any one betrays ſymptoms of timidity, his tormentors diſpatch him at once with contempt, as unworthy of being treated like a man. Animated by theſe ideas, they endure, without a groan, what it ſeems almoſt impoſſible that human nature ſhould ſuſtain. Weary, at length, of contending with men, whoſe conſtancy they cannot vanquiſh, ſome chief, in a rage, puts a period to their ſufferings, by diſpatching them with his dagger or his club. The people of S America gratify their revenge in a manner ſomewhat different, but with the ſame unrelenting rancour. Their priſoners, after meeting, at their firſt entrance, with the ſame rough reception as among the N Americans, are not only exempt from injury, but treated with the greateſt kindneſs. They are feaſted and careſſed, and ſome beautiful young women are appointed to attend and ſolace them. But, by a refinement of cruelty, while they ſeem ſtudious to attach their captives to life, their doom is irrevocably fixed. On an appointed day, the victorious tribe aſſembles, the priſoner is brought forth with great ſolemnity, he meets his fate with undaunted firmneſs, and is diſpatched by a ſingle blow. The moment he falls, the women ſeize the body, and dreſs it for the feaſt. They beſmear their children with the blood, in order to kindle in their boſoms a hatred of their enemies, and all join in feeding upon the fleſh with amazing greedineſs and exultation. Wherever this practice prevails, captives never eſcape death; but they are not tortured with the ſame cruelty as among tribes which are leſs accuſtomed to ſuch horrid feaſts. The Indians of S America, immediately under the Spaniſh government, although the moſt depreſſed order of men in the country which belonged to their anceſtors, are now far from being treated with that rigour and cruelty which was laid to the charge of the firſt conquerors of the continent. They are no longer conſidered as ſlaves; on the contrary, they are reputed as freemen, and entitled to the privileges of ſubjects. A certain tribute is, indeed, impoſed upon them, and certain ſervices required; but theſe are all under the due regulations of policy and humanity. The Indians who live in the principal towns are entirely ſubject to the Spaniſh laws and magiſtrates; but, in their own villages, they are governed by caziques, ſome of whom are the deſcendants of their ancient lords; others are named by the Spaniſh viceroys. They regulate the petty affairs of the people under them, according to maxims of juſtice, tranſmitted to them by tradition. To the Indians, this juriſdiction, lodged in ſuch friendly hands, affords ſome conſolation; and ſo little formidable is the dignity to their new maſters, that they often allow it to deſcend by hereditary right. For their further relief, the Spaniſh court has appointed an officer in every diſtrict, with the title of Protector of the Indians, whoſe duty is to aſſert the rights of the Indians; to appear as their defender in the courts of juſtice; and to ſet bounds to the exactions of his countrymen. A portion of the annual tribute is deſtined for the ſalaries of the caziques and protectors; another part is appropriated to the payment of their tribute in years of famine, or when a particular diſtrict is afflicted by any extraordinary local calamity. Proviſion too is made, by various laws, that hoſpitals ſhould be founded in every new ſettlement, for the reception of Indians. Such hoſpitals have accordingly been erected, both for the indigent and infirm, in Lima, Cuſco, and Mexico, where the Indians are treated with tenderneſs and humanity. See ESQUIMAUX, INDIES, WEST; PATAGONIA; and VINCENT, St.

INDRAPORE, a Dutch ſettlement on the W coaſt of Sumatra, in the E Indies, 15 miles NW of Bencoolen.

INDRE, a department of France, including the late province of Berry. It has its name from a river, which riſes in the department, and paſſing into that of Indre and Loire, falls into the Loire, between Chinon and Saumur. Chateauroux is the capital.

INDRE AND LOIRE, a department of France, which includes the late province of Touraine. Tours is the capital.

INDORE, or ENDORE, a modern city of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of a territory in the province of Malwa, ſubject to the

of the Poonah Mahratta chiefs, 30 miles S of Ougein. Lon. 76 5 E, lat. 24 31 N.

INDUS, a great river of Hindooſtan proper, called by the natives Sinde or Sindeh; formed of about ten principal ſtreams, which deſcend from the Perſian and Tartarian mountains. From the city of Attock to Moultan, or to the conflux of the Chunaub, it is commonly named the river of Attock. Below the city of Moultan proceeding in a SW direction, through the province of that name, and that of Sindy, it enters the Arabian Sea, by ſeveral mouths, NW of the gulf of Cutch.

INGATSTONE, a town in Eſſex 23 miles NE of London.

INGLELMUNSTER, a village of Flanders, with a caſtle.

INGLESHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for having been the reſidence of the emperors, ſituated on the river Salva, on an eminence from whence there is a charming proſpect, 12 miles SW of Mentz. Lon. 8 15 E, lat. 49 58 N.

INGLETON, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire.

INGLING, a town of France, now in the department of Moſelle, lately in the province of Lorrain.

INGOLSTADT, a handſome town of Germany and the ſtrongeſt in Bavaria, has a famous univerſity, and a fine church. The houſes are built of ſtone, and the ſtreets are large. It was taken by the Auſtrians in 1742; and was bombarded by the ſame; but relieved by the Auſtrians, June 11, 1796. It is ſeated on the Danube, 18 miles NNE of Neuburg, and 45 N by W of Munich. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 48 46 N.

INGRIA, a province of the Ruſſian empire, which now forms the government of St. Peterſburgh. It is 130 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by the river Neva and the gulf of Finland, on the E and S by the government of Novogorod, and on the W by that of Livonia. The czar Peter the Great wreſted it from the Swedes, and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nyſtadt in 1721. The Ingrians have for a long time followed huſbandry, as well as the other Finns. Their œconomy is an ill-choſen mean between that of the Ruſſians and that of the Finns. They aſſemble in ſmall villages, of nine or ten farms each; and live miſerably in ſmall dirty huts. Their houſehold furniture indicates the greateſt penury; and their manner of living is ſqualid and ſhifting. Notwithſtanding that the land which a family occupies is of tolerable extent, their agriculture and their cattle are equally poor. Their inclination to idleneſs and drinking leads them often to ſell their ſtock, and the very corn they have ſaved for ſowing the fields; the money which that produces they ſquander away in a very ſhort time, and are thus reduced to the moſt deplorable indigence. In this ſtate they behold their cattle die of hunger and cold with the moſt perfect indifference. Some of them, however, imitate the Ruſſian villagers, who are better managers, more at their eaſe, and in better circumſtances. With their poverty and diſorderly life, the Ingrians are a ſtupid, ſuſpicious, thieviſh race, and dangerous from their phlegmatic and pilfering temperament. Thoſe who live along the road to Riga greatly reſemble the people we call gypſies; are vagabonds like them, and calculate nativities, and tell fortunes. Such as come to Peterſburgh for thoſe fraudulent purpoſes would ſcarcely be known from the gypſies about London. It is but a few years ago, that a whole village of theſe wretches were baniſhed to a deſert iſland in the gulf of Finland, for murders and other crimes committed on the highway. The boys from ſeveral villages together frequently elope at once; and there is every reaſon in the world to believe that this is for very bad purpoſes. The dreſs of the men is exactly like that of the Finn boors; but the habit of the women betrays a vanity, which, conſidering the poverty of this people, and the tyranny which their huſbands and fathers exerciſe over them, may paſs for luxury. When a man is inclined to marry, he buys himſelf a girl, and celebrates his nuptials. All the way to the church they are accompanied by two women in veils, who ſing as they go compoſitions, if one may call them ſo, totally deſtitute of common ſenſe. No ſooner is the marriage ceremony performed, than the huſband begins to treat his wife with the utmoſt ſeverity, and thenceforward keeps her under ſtrict diſcipline; though not always with the greateſt attention to juſtice. She is often beaten for the faults of the children, and ſometimes for thoſe of the domeſtics. The dead are buried by the prieſt of the profeſſion to which they belong: but theſe ſuperſtitious people return to the grave under covert of the night, and, having taken up the ſod, depoſit eatables for their departed friend, which they renew during a fortnight or three weeks.

INGUSHI. See KISTI.

INHAMBANA, a kingdom of Africa, lying under the Equator. Tonqua is the capital.

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INN, a river of Germany, which has its ſource in the country of the Griſons, at the foot of the mountain Septimerberg. It runs NE through Tirol, by Inſpruc, and continuing its courſe NE through Bavaria, paſſes by Kufstein, Vaſſeburg, Braunaw, and other towns, and falls into the Danube, between Paſſau and Inſtadt.

INNACONDA, a fortreſs of the Deccan of Hindooſtan, in the Guntoor Circar, ſituate on a hill, 46 miles NW of Ongole, and ſubject to the nizam of the Deccan.

INNERKEITHING. See INVERKEITHING.

INNICHER, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, ſituate on the Drave. Lon. 12 17 E, lat 46 48 N.

INNISCLOCHRAN, or the STONEY ISLAND, an iſland in the river Shannon, where there was a monaſtery.

INNISFAIL, one of the ancient names of Ireland.

INNISFALLEN, an iſland in the lake of Killarney, in the county of Kerry, and province of Munſter.

INNISHANNON, a town in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter, ſituate on the river Bandon, 134 miles from Dublin, and 6 miles from Kinſale.

INNISHIRKAN, an iſland between Cape Clear Iſland and Baltimore bay, in the county of Cork.

INNISKILING, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, with a ſtrong fort, it being a paſs of the greateſt importance from the N to the S of Ireland. It is ſeated in the middle of Lough Earne, where that great lake is contracted, for about ſix miles, to the breadth of an ordinary river. It is 20 miles E of Ballyſhannon. Lon. 6 50 W, lat. 54 25 N.

INNTHAL, a diſtrict of Germany, in the Tirol, watered by the river Inn. Inſpruc is the capital.

INOWSLADISLOW, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Poland, and capital of Cujavia, with a fort, and a palace where the biſhop of Cujavia reſides. It is 37 miles NE of Gneſna, and 70 W of Warſaw. Lon. 18 50 E, lat. 52 58 N.

INSPRUC, a populous town of Germany, in the Tirol, capital of the diſtrict of Inthal, with a ſtrong caſtle, formerly the reſidence of the archdukes of Auſtria. It is ſeated in a pleaſant valley, on the river Inn, 27 miles NW of Brixen, and 60 S of Munich. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 27 10 N.

INSTADT. See PASSAU.

INSTERBURG, a city of Lithuania in Pruſſia, where the inhabitants, who are in number about 3000, trade principally in beer and grain, Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 54 40 N.

INTERLACHEN, a town of Swiſſerland, 32 miles SE of Bern.

INVERARY, a royal borough in Argyleſhire, ſeated on the NW ſide of Loch Eyne. In the neighbourhood of this place is a conſiderable iron work. It is 75 miles NW of Edinburgh and 45 of Glaſgow. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 56 16 N.

INVERBERVIE. See BERVIE.

INVERESK, a village in Edinburgſhire, ſituate on the E ſide of the mouth of the river Eſk, on the frith of Forth. In 1783, the ſubterraneous remains of a Roman hypocauſt, or hot bath, were diſcovered here.

INVERKEITHING, a royal borough in Fifeſhire, ſituate in the frith of Forth. It has a beautiful bay with a good harbour, and conſiderable trade in coal and other articles; and is 18 miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 57 0 N.

INVERLOCHY, an ancient caſtle in the neighbourhood of Fort William, in Inverneſsſhire.

INVERNESS, a royal borough of Scotland, capital of a county of the ſame name, ſituate on the S bank of the river Ness, and overlooking the frith of Murray. It has a ſafe and convenient harbour, and a good deal of ſhipping. Several large buildings have been erected on the N ſide of the town, in which a conſiderable manufacture of ropes and canvaſs is carried on. On an eminence above the town are the ruins of the old caſtle, demoliſhed by the rebels in 1746; and over the Neſs is a bridge of ſeven arches. The ſalmon fiſhery in this river is very conſiderable. Near this town, on the wide heath, called Culloden Muir, the duke of Cumberland gained a deciſive victory over the rebels in 1746. To the W of this town is a remarkable vitrified fort called Caſtle Phadrick; the ſtones, compoſing its walls, appear to have been partly melted by fire. Inverneſs is 50 miles NE of Fort William, and 106 N of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 57 34 N.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, includes the diviſions of Badenoch, Lochaber, Invernſhire, Skie, and Harris, with a ſmall part of Roſsſhire and Murrayſhire. It is bounded on the N by Roſsſhire; on the E by Nairnſhire, Murrayſhire, and Aberdeenſhire; on the S by Perthſhire and Argyleſhire; and on the W by the Weſtern ocean. It is, excluſive of the iſles, about 80 miles long from E to W, and 50 broad from N to S. It abounds with iron ore, and produces plenty of oak and fir; it alſo

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...h pastures, but little corn, and is ...koned one of the most barren counties ... Scotland. Its only manufacture is ...rse linen. The great military road is ...ed through the South-west part of this ...nty. It has several mountains, and one, ...r Fort William, exceeds any other in ...tland or Wales. It has a surprizing ...ract near Lochness. Its principal rivers ...e the Ness and Spey, but it abounds ...h lochs, which produce an infinite ...mber of fish. The western islands ad...ing, which belong to this county are, ... S part of Lewis called Harris, Skie, ...ra, North and South Uist, Benbecula, ...kilda, Rona, Rasa, Rum, and several ...ller ones. The chief towns are In...ness, Inverlochy or Fort William, Fort ...ustus, Beaulieu, and Bernera. In Skie ... chief town is Portry, where vast num...s of cattle are sold annually. The com...n people in the high parts of the coun..., and on the western shore, speak Gaelic, ...d the people of fashion in Inverness, and ...neighbourhood, use the English langu... and pronounce it with propriety.

...VERURY, a small borough in Aber...shire, situate on the beautiful and fer...banks of the Don, just above its con...nce with the river called Urie Water. ... 15 miles NW of Aberdeen.

...ANNA. See HINZUAM.

JOHANNESBURG, a town of Poland in ...olavia a canton of Ducal Prussia, with ...citadel, seated on the river Pych, near ... lake Spirding, 95 miles SE of Kon...sberg. Lon. 22 39 E, lat. 53 16 N.

JOHN-O-GROAT'S HOUSE, the re... of a noted house, reckoned the ... northerly dwelling in Scotland, and ...te on Dungsbay Head, which forms ... NE point of Great Britain.

JOHN'S ST. one of the Philippine isl..., in the E Indies E of Mindanao. ... 126 32 E, lat. 9 30 N.

JOHN'S, ST. an island of N America, ... bay of St. Lawrence, having New ...dwick on the W, and Cape Breton on ... E. It was taken by the English in ...

...N'S, ST. a river of N America, ... New Brunswick, which, enters the ... of Funday, at the city of St. John's.

JOHN'S ST. a city of N America, in ... Brunswick, situate at the mouth of ... river St. John's. Lon 65 15 W, lat. ... 12 N.

...HN'S, ST. a town on the E side of ...land of Newfoundland. It has a ... harbour, defended by several forts, ... of which the governor of the island resides. Lon. 52 21 W, lat. 47 32 N.

JOHN'S, ST. the capital of Antigua. It is one of the most regular towns in the W Indies, and has the most commodious harbour in the Leeward Islands. Lon. 62 4 W, lat. 17 4 N.

JOHNQUERA, a very ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, 20 miles S of Perpignan.

JOHORE, a town Malacca, in Asia. Lon. 93 55 E, lat. 1 15 N.

JOIGNY, a town of France, now in the department of Yonne and lately in the province of Burgundy. Its red wines, though not of the first quality, have a great demand. It is handsomely seated on the Yonne, 17 miles SSE of Sens. Lon. 3 36 E, lat. 48 0 N.

JOINVILLE, an ancient and considerable town of France, now in the department of Upper Marne, and lately in the province of Champagne, with a large magnificent castle. It is seated on the Marne, 25 miles SW of Bar-le-Duc, and 125 SE of Paris. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 48 20 N.

IONA. See ICOLMKILL.

JONKIOPING, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of Smoland, and seat of the parliament, or superior court of justice for Gothland. It is seated on the S side of Lake Wetter, with a strong citadel, 50 miles NW of Calmar. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 57 12 N.

JONQUIERES, a town of France, now in the department of Var and lately in the province of Provence 12 miles SW of Aix and 10 NW of Marsil. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 43 20 N.

JORDAN, a river of Turkey in Asia in Palestine, which rises in Mount Libanus, and running from N to S, forms two lakes, the one formerly called the sea of Galilee, or the lake of Tiberias, and the other, the Dead Sea.

JOSAPATH, a valley of Palestine, in Asia, between Jerusalem and the mount of Olives; Some people believe that this is the place where all mankind are to meet at the day of Judgment.

JOSSELIN, a town of France, now in the department of Morbihan and lately in the province of Bretagne, 25 miles NE of Vannes. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 48 0 N.

JOUARE, a town of France, now in the department of Seine and Marne and lately in the province of the Isle of France, with a late magnificent Benedictine abbey, 10 miles SE of Meaux, and 35 E of Paris.

JOUD. See JEHUD.

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JOUX, VALLEY AND LAKE OF. See JURA, MOUNT.

JOVEUS, a town of France, now in the department of Ardeche and lately in the province of Dauphiny, ſeated on the Banne.

IPSALA, a town of Turkey in Europe, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Lariſſa, 20 miles SW of Trajanopoli, and 118 W of Conſtantinople. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 40 57 N.

IPSERA, a ſmall iſland in the Archipelago, in the form of a heart, 15 miles NW of the iſland of Scio. To the W, is another ſmall iſland, called Anti-Ipſera.

IPSWICH, a borough and ſeaport in Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday. It is a place of great antiquity, and was once ſurrounded by a wall, traces of which are yet to be ſeen. It contains 12 pariſh churches, a guildhall, two hoſpitals, a free ſchool, and a cuſtomhouſe, with a good quay. It is populous and well-inhabited, though irregularly built; but it has declined from its former conſequence. The manufactures of the town are chiefly woollen and linen cloth. It has ſtill a conſiderable foreign trade. The tide riſes pretty high, and brings great ſhips within a ſmall diſtance of the town. They export a great deal of corn to London, and ſometimes to Holland. Formerly, they had a great trade in ſhip-building; but that having declined, they now ſend great quantities of timber to the king's yard at Chatham. It has ſeveral great fairs for cattle, cheeſe, and butter; and is admirably ſituated for the trade to Greenland, becauſe the ſame wind that carries them out of the river will carry them to Greenland. It is worth remarking, that it is one of the beſt places in England for perſons in narrow circumſtances, houſe-rent being eaſy, proviſions cheap and plentiful, the paſſage by land or water to London, &c. convenient, and the company of the place good. It gives title of viſcount, as well as Thetford, to the duke of Grafton; and ſends two members to parliament. It is noted for being the birthplace of cardinal Wolſey; and is ſeated on the Orwell, 26 miles SE of Bury St. Edmunds, and 69 NE of London. Lon. 1 16 E, lat. 52 8 N.

IRAC, in Aſia, divided into IRAC-ARABIA, and IRAC-AGEMI. IRAC-ARABIA, or BABYLONIAN IRAC, is watered by the Euphrates and Tigris; and is almoſt all under the dominion of the Turks. Bagdad is the capital.

IRAC-AGEMI, or PERSIAN IRAC, a pro vince of Perſia; bounded on the W Irac-Arabia and Kuſiſtan, on the N Aderbeiſſan and Ghilan, on the E Couheſtan, and on the S by Farſiſtan. I pahan is the capital.

IREBY, a town in Cumberland, wit market on Thurſday. It is ſeated in valley, at the ſource of the river Ellan; a many Roman antiquities have been dig here. It is 10 miles NE of Cockermou and 299 NNW of London. Lon. 3 W, lat. 54 50 N.

IRKIN, JERKIN, or YARKAN, a l and populous town of Tartary, the ca of Bocharia, with a caſtle. It is the fi town of all the trade carried on betw India and the N part of Aſia. The U mucks are maſters of it; and never turb any one on account of their reli It is eight miles N of Caſhgur. Lon. 25 E, lat. 41 40 N.

IRELAND, one of the Britiſh iſlands, ing to the W of that of Great Britain. is bounded on the E by St. George's C nel and the Iriſh Sea, which ſepara from England and Wales; on the N a channel about 15 miles broad, whic parates it from Scotland; and on all ſides by the ocean, being about 300 m in length, and 60 in breadth. It is di into 4 large provinces; namely, Ulſt the N, Leinſter to the E, Munſter to S, and Connaught to the W, and again are ſubdivided into counties. climate of Ireland differs little from th England except that it is more moiſt, air in general is mild and temperate; ſummers cooler, and the winters warm than thoſe of England. The country general, is level and well watered with and rivers: and the ſoil though rocky, moſt parts very good and extremely fe in thoſe places where it has been pro cultivated. It produces corn, paſtures, he and flax, in great plenty; and there many cattle, that their beef and but tranſported into divers countries: and only the Engliſh, but other ſhips freq ly come to be victualled here. The commodities of Ireland are, wool, h tallow, wood, ſalt, honey, and w Their principal manufacture is fine l which they have brought to great per tion, and their trade in it has great creaſed. Mines have lately been di ed in Ireland; ſeveral of them conta ver and lead. There are alſo copper a iron ore, excellent marble, porphyry, and ſlates. The many ſecure and com dious harbours in this country, render ſituation very favourable for foreign

The inhabitants of this kingdom have been ...ed at 3,000,000; but this it is probable ... considerably under the real number, ...ich cannot be less than 4,000,000, per... something more. The lower classes ...is country are rude, ignorant, and un...vated, and the greater part of them ...man catholics. The eſtabliſhed re...on is the ſame as that of England, and ... laws are not eſſentially different. ... kingdom was formerly ſubordinate ...hat of Great Britain, whoſe parliament ...ht make laws to bind the people of Ire... and an appeal might be made from ... Courts of Juſtice, to the Houſe of ... of Great Britain; but in 1782, the ...ciples of the American rebellion, mak... way into Ireland, they firſt demanded ... repeal of the laws reſtricting their com..., that being granted, they next re... a renunciation on the part of Great ..., of all right to interfere in the ...ments of their courts, or to make laws ... Ireland in time to come. The ...ous ſituation of Great Britain at that ... left her no choice, all the demands ... Ireland were therefore agreed to in a ... paſſed by the Britiſh legiſlature ſoon af... Theſe conceſſions, great and impor... as they were, did not prove ſatisfac...; the total repeal of all the diſqualifi...ns under which the Roman Catholics ...ured was demanded, and various ...mes of parliamentary reform, were de...d; the agitation of theſe topics ſerved ...rily to enflame the minds of the people, ... breaking forth of the French revolu..., and the introduction of its pernicious ...ciples into Ireland, completed their diſ...ion. A traiterous ſociety was ſoon af...rmed, under the name of United ...men, which ſoon ſpread itſelf over the ...try, their pretended purpoſe was to ... parliamentary reform, but their real ... were to ſeparate Ireland from Great ..., and erect it into an independent ..., ſimilar to and under the protection ...ance. The vigorous and active mea... of government forced them into open ..., before their ſchemes were fully ...; the conſequence was, that after great ...bers of the inſurgents were killed in va... battles, the conſpiracy was defeated, ... tranquillity began gradually to be re...d to the country. The conſolidation ... the empire by the union of both coun... ſeemed now to be the only thing ...ing to impart proſperity and mu... ſecurity both to Great Britain ... Ireland. This meaſure was accor...ly propoſed in the parliaments of ... countries, and after a good deal of oppoſition in Ireland eſpecially, was at laſt finally agreed to, and will take place on the 1ſt of January, 1801, when the Imperial Parliament will aſſemble. Ireland contains 32 counties, four archbiſhoprics, and 18 biſhoprics. Its principal rivers are, the Shannon, Boyne, Liffey, Sure, Blackwater, and Lee. Dublin is the capital.

IRELAND, NEW. See BRITAIN, NEW.

IRKUTZK, the largeſt and leaſt populous government of Ruſſia, compriſing all the E part of Siberia, from the Northern Ocean to the frontiers of Chineſe Tartary, and from the boundaries of the government of Tobolſk to the Eaſtern Ocean. This large territory was gradually conquered and appropriated by the Ruſſians in their deſultory excurſions from Tobolſk. It is divided into the four provinces of Irkutzk, Nertſhinſk, Yakutſk, and Okutſk.

IRON-ACTON, a village in Glouceſterſhire, at the conflux of the Stoure and Ladon, which form the river Frome, 10 miles NE of Briſtol. Much iron has formerly been dug up, and many iron works and great heaps of cinders are to be ſeen here.

IRROMANGO, a conſiderable iſland, and one of the New Hebrides, in the S Sea. Lon. 169 20 E, lat. 18 48 S.

IRRONAN, one of the Hebrides, in the S Sea, near Tanna. Lon. 170 26 E, lat. 19 31 S.

IRONGATE MOUNTAINS, in Tranſylvania, are part of the boundary between Chriſtendom and Turkey.

IROQUOIS, a people of N America, inhabiting near the Lake Ontario, commonly called the Five Indian Nations.

IRTYSH, a large river of Aſia, in Siberia, which riſes in the country of the Kalmucks, and running from the S to NE, falls into the Oby, near Tobolſk. The NW ſhore is low paſture ground; on the other ſide, are a prodigious number of black bears, wolves, red and gray foxes, and gray ſquirrels. This river abounds with fiſh, particularly ſturgeons and delicate ſalmons.

IRVINE, or IRWIN, a river of Scotland, in Ayrſhire, which deſcending from the mountains on the E, paſſes by Derval, Newmills, Galſton, and Riccarton, and falls into the frith of Clyde, cloſe by the town of Irvine.

IRVINE, or IRWIN, a royal borough and ſeaport in Ayrſhire, ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, on the frith of Clyde, 15 miles E of the iſle of Arran, and 60 W by S of Edin

burgh. Its chief trade is the exporting of coal to Ireland. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 55 38 N.

IRWELL, a river in Lancashire, which rises above Bolton, flows thence to Manchester, and falls into the Mersey, below Flixton.

ISABELLA, FORT, a fort of Austrian Flanders, seated on the W side of the Scheld, opposite Antwerp. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 51 50 N. There is another fort of the same name, two miles SW of Sluys, in Dutch Flanders.

ISABELLA, ST. an island of the S Sea, discovered by the Spaniards in 1568.

ISADAGAS, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Escura, seated in a country abounding in cattle.

ISCHIA, an island of Naples, 15 miles in circuit, lying three miles off the coast of Terra-di-Lavora. It is full of agreeable vallies, which produce excellent fruits; mountains, on which grow vines of an exquisite kind rivers, and fine gardens.

ISCHIA, a city of Naples, capital of an island of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a strong fort. Both the city and fortress stand upon a rock, which is joined to the island by a bridge: the rock is about seven furlongs in circumference. The city is like a pyramid of houses piled one upon another, which makes a very singular appearance. At the end of the bridge, next the city, are iron gates which open into a subterranean passage, through which they enter the city. They are always guarded by soldiers, who are natives of the island. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 40 41 N.

ISELSTEIN, a town of the United Provinces, in that of Utrecht, seated on the Issel, four miles SW of Utrecht.

ISENARTS, or EISENARTS, a town of Germany, in Stiria, famous for its iron mines, 30 miles NW of Gratz. Lon. 15 4 E, lat. 47 25 N.

ISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, from whence a Saxon prince takes the title of Duke. Lon. 9 17 E, lat. 51 0 N.

ISENBURG, a large town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, in the electorate of Treves, with a castle; seated on a river, eight miles N by E of Coblentz. Lon. 7 34 E, lat. 50 32 N.

ISENGHEIN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, with the title of a principality, seated on the river Mandera. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 50 44 N.

ISER, a river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Tirol and Bavaria, and passing by Munich and Landshut, falls into the Danube, between Straubing and Passau.

ISERE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiné. It is so named from a river which rises on the confines of Savoy, and falls into the Rhone, above Valence. Grenoble is the capital

ISERTOHN or LOHN, a town of Germany in the Circle of Westphalia 32 miles from Cologn where they manufacture ribands &c.

ISERNIA, a town of Naples, in Molise with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles W of Molise, and 46 N of Naples. Lon. 14 22 E, lat. 41 36 N.

ISIGNI, a seaport of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, noted for its salt works, cider and its butter. It is 15 miles W by N of Bayeux. Lon. 0 59 W, lat. 49 20 N.

ISIS. See THAMES.

ISLANDS, BAY OF, a bay of New Zealand, at the N extremity of the northern of the two islands that go under that name. In 1772, M. Dufresne Marion, with two French sloops put into the bay, and, with 28 of his crew, was murdered by the natives.

ISLAY, or ILA, an island of Scotland one of the Hebrides, to the SW of Jura. Its greatest length is 25 miles; its breadth 18. The principal village is Bowmore which has a convenient harbour. The face of the country is hilly. Several mines are wrought to great advantage, particularly iron and lead ore. Here likewise are copper, emery, native quicksilver, and black-lead; with immense stores of limestone, marl, coral, and shell-sand, for manure. Much corn and flax is raised here, and a great number of cattle exported. In this, and some of the neighbouring islands, multitudes of adders infest the heath. On the NW side of the island is the cave of Sanegmore, which is a grotto, divided into a number of far-winding passages, sometimes opening into large expanses; again closing, for a long space into galleries, and forming a curious subterraneous labyrinth. There are also many other caverns, the haunts of numerous wild pigeons, that lodge and breed in them. The goats that feed among the rocks are so wild, that they are obliged to be shot like deer. Some vestiges of antiquity are on this island; particularly

the remains of a circular dry ſtone building on the hill of Loſſet, near the ſound of Islay.

Isle-Adam, a town of France, now in the department of Seine and Oiſe and late in the province of the Iſle of France, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Oiſe, 20 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 49 N.

Isle of Beeves, an iſland of N America in the bay of Campeachy, 17 miles long, and eight broad. It is fertile, and abounds in cattle and fruits.

Isle-Dieu, a ſmall iſland of France, 14 miles from the coaſt of Poitou. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1795, but ſoon after evacuated. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 46 N.

Isle-de-France. See France, Isle of.

Isle-Jourdain, a town of France, ſituate in the department of Gers and lately in the province of Armagnac. It is ſeated on an iſland of the river Save, eight miles N of Lombez. Lon. 1 2 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Isle-Rousse, a town of Corſica, on the weſt coaſt, 36 miles SW of Baſtia.

Isle and Vilaine, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. Rennes is the capital.

Isleben. See Eisleben.

Isleworth, a village in Middleſex, ſituated on the Thames, nine miles W of London. Near it is Sion Houſe, the magnificent ſeat of the duke of Northumberland.

Islington, a village in the county of Middleſex, on the N ſide of London, to which it is almoſt contiguous, appears to be of Saxon origin; and, in the Conqueror's time, was written Iſledon, or Iſlendon. Its houſes are above 2000, including the Upper and Lower Holloways, the ſides of Newington-Green, and part of Kingſland, on the road to Ware. The White-Conduit Houſe, in this place, ſo called from a white ſtone conduit that ſtands before the entrance, has handſome gardens, with good walks, and two large rooms one above the other for the entertainment of company at tea, &c. In the N. part of this village is that noble reſervoir, improperly called New River Head; though they are only two baſons, which receive that river from Hertfordſhire, and from whence the water is thrown by an engine into the company's pipes for the ſupply of London.—Near this place is a houſe of entertainment called Sadler's Wells, where, during the ſummer ſeaſon, people are amuſed with balance-maſters, walking on the wire, rope dancing, tumbling, and pantomime entertainments.

Islip, a town in Oxfordſhire, four miles N of Oxford. Iſlip was given by Edward the Confeſſor to Weſtminſter Abbey, to which it ſtill belongs. By the late inland navigation it has communication with the rivers Thames, Humber and a great many others, and its navigation extends about 500 miles through different counties.

Ismail, a ſtrong town of Turkey in Europe, in Beſſarabia. It was taken by ſtorm by the Ruſſians in 1790; and it is ſaid, that the long ſiege, and the capture, did not coſt them leſs than 20,000 men. The garriſon whoſe bravery merited, and from a generous foe would have received the higheſt honours; were maſſacred in cold blood by the mercileſs Ruſſians, to the amount of 30,000 men; and the place was abandoned to the fury of the brutal ſoldiery. Iſmail is ſeated on the N ſide of the Danube, 140 miles S by W of Bender. Lon. 29 30 E, lat. 45 11 N.

Ismid, a town of Turkey in Aſia capital of Bythinia ſituate on the ſea of Marmora. Lon. 29 47 E lat. 40 37 N.

Isny, an imperial town of Suabia, ſeated on the Iſny, 14 miles NE of Lindau, and 62 SW of Augſburg. Lon. 10 3 E, lat. 47 42 N.

Isnic, a town of Turkey in Aſia in Natolia, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the firſt general council here in 325. Nothing remains of its ancient ſplendour but an aqueduct. The Jews inhabit the greater part of it; and it is ſeated in a country fertile in corn and excellent wine, 75 miles SE of Conſtantinople. Lon. 30 9 E, lat: 40 13 N.

Isola, a ſeaport town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee, 18 miles SE of St. Severino. Lon. 17 26 E, lat. 39 2 N.

Isona, a town of Spain in Catalonia, ſeated near a mountain, at the foot of a rivulet.

Ispahan, a celebrated city, capital of Perſia, in the province of Irac-Agemi, and thought by ſome, to be the fineſt city in the Eaſt. It ſtands in the middle of a plain, ſurrounded on all ſides by mountains at eight miles diſtance, and on a ſmall river, called Sanderut, which ſupplies almoſt all the houſes with water. It is 20 miles in circumference, with well-built houſes and flat roofs, on which they walk, eat, and lie, in ſummer, for the ſake of the cool air. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces; and that of the

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king is two miles and a half in circumference. There are 160 moſques, 1800 large caravanſaries, above 260 public baths, a prodigious number of coffee-houſes, and very fine ſtreets, in which are canals, planted on each ſide with trees. The ſtreets are not paved; but always clean, on account of the dryneſs of the air, for it ſeldom rains or ſnows here. The inhabitants were computed at above 1,000,000; but this kingdom having been long diſtracted by civil wars, the principal towns are greatly depopulated. Iſpahan has three large ſuburbs, called Juiſa, Haſenbath, and Kebrabath. Though at a diſtance from the ſea, it carries on a great trade, people of ſeveral nations reſorting there for the ſake of traffic. It is 265 miles NE of Buſſarah, and 1400 SE of Conſtantinople. Lon. 52 55 E, lat. 32 25 N.

ISPERTICK, a town of Turkey in Europe, Lon. 22 40 E lat. 43 32 N.

ISSEL, or YSSEL, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off from the Rhine, below Hueſſen; and running by Doeſburg, Zutphen, Deventer, and Campen, falls into the Zuider-Zee.

ISSEL, or YSSEL, LITTLE, a river of the United Provinces, which waters Yſſelſtein, Montfort, and Gouda; and falls into the Merwe, above Rotterdam.

ISSEL, or YSSEL, OLD, a river which riſes in the duchy of Cleves, and enters the Iſſel, at Doeſburg.

ISSEQUIBO, a flouriſhing ſettlement of the Dutch in Guiana, on a river of the ſame name, and contiguous to that of Demerary. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1796.

ISSOIRE, an ancient town of France, now in the department of Puy de Dome and lately in the province of Auvergne. At Vernet, near this town, are found amethyſts, of a colour as beautiful as thoſe of the Eaſt, but not ſo hard. Iſſoire is ſeated on the Couz, near the Allier, 13 miles S of Clermont. Lon. 3 15 E, lat. 45 34 N.

ISSOUDUN, a town of France, now in the department of Indre and lately in the province of Berry, with a caſtle. Its trade is in wood, cattle, cloth, hats, and ſtockings, and is ſeated partly on an eminence and partly on a plain, 17 miles SW of Bourges, and 135 S of Paris, Lon. 2 6 E, lat. 46 57 N.

IS-SUR-TILLE, a town of France, now in the department of Cote d'Or and lately in the province of Burgundy, ſeated on the Ignon, near the Tille, 12 miles N of Dijon.

ISTRIA, a kind of peninſula of Italy, lying on the NE part of the gulf of Venice. It is bounded by Carniola on the NE, and on all other ſides by the ſea. The air is unwholeſome eſpecially near the coaſt; but the ſoil produces plenty of wine, oil, and paſture; there are alſo quarries of fine marble. One part of it belongs to the Venetians, and the reſt to the houſe of Auſtria. Capo d'Iſtria is the capital.

ITALY, one of the fineſt countries of Europe, lying between 7 and 19° E lon. and 38 and 47° N lat. On the N and NE it is bounded by Swiſſerland and Germany, on the E by the gulf of Venice, on the S by the Mediterranean, and on the W by that ſea and France. Its figure bears ſome reſemblance to that of a boot. Its length, from Aouſta, in Savoy, to the utmoſt verge of Calabria; is 600 miles; but its breadth is very unequal, in ſome places near 400 miles, in others not above 25. It is the moſt celebrated country in Europe, having been formerly the ſeat of the Roman empire, and afterward, of that aſtoniſhing, univerſal uſurpation, the ſpiritual dominion of the pope. Italy is divided into a great number of ſtates, which differ much in extent and importance. Between the confines of France and Swiſſerland, on the W and N are the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, namely, Piedmont, Savoy, Montferrat, part of the Milaneſe, and Oneglia. To the NE are the territories of Venice, which are enumerated under that article. South of theſe, are the dominions of the emperor of Germany, namely, part of the Milaneſe and the Mantuan; and S of theſe, are Modena, Mirandola, and Reggio, belonging to the duke of Modena. Weſt of theſe are the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guaſtalla, whoſe ſovereign is of the houſe of Bourbon. To the S of Parma, lies the republic of Genoa; and SE of this, that of Lucca. Hence extends along the coaſt of the Mediterranean, the grand duchy of Tuſcany. The Eccleſiaſtical State, or territory of the pope, lies NE and E of Tuſcany, between the gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean; and all S of this, is the kingdom of Naples, with its dependent iſlands, of which Sicily is the principal. The air of Italy is very different, according to the different ſituations of the ſeveral countries contained in it. In thoſe on the N of the Apennines it is more temperate, but on the S it is generally very warm. The air of the Campania of Rome, and of the Ferrarese is ſaid to be unhealthful; which is owing to the lands not being duly cultivated, and

the marſhes drained. That of the other parts is generally pure, dry, and healthy. In ſummer, the heat is very great in the kingdom of Naples; and would be almoſt intolerable, if it was not ſomewhat alleviated by the ſea-breezes. The ſoil of Italy in general is very fertile, being watered by a great number of rivers. It produces a great variety of wines, and the beſt oil in Europe; excellent ſilk in abundance; corn of all ſorts, but not in ſuch plenty as in ſome other countries; oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raiſins, ſugar, mulberry-trees without number, figs, peaches, nectarines, apricots, pears, apples, olives, cheſnuts, &c. This country alſo yields good paſture; and abounds with cattle, ſheep, goats, buffaloes, wild boars, mules, and horſes. The foreſts are well ſtored with game; and the mountains yield not only mines of iron, lead, alum, copper, marble of all ſorts, alabaſter, jaſper, porphyry, &c. but alſo gold and ſilver; with a great variety of aromatic herbs. The Italians are generally well proportioned, though their complexions are none of the beſt. With reſpect to their genius and taſte in architecture, painting, carving, and muſic, they are thought to excel greatly, and to leave the other nations of Europe far behind them; but their muſic ſeems too ſoft and effeminate to deſerve all the praiſe beſtowed on it: and their houſes are far inferior to thoſe of England in reſpect of convenience. No country hath produced better politicians, hiſtorians, poets, painters, and ſculptors; we mean ſince the revival of the arts and ſciences, excluſive of thoſe of ancient times. The Italians are very affable, courteous, ingenious, ſober, and ready-witted; but extremely jealous, vindictive, ſuperſtitious, ceremonious, and ſuperſtitious. Boiled ſnails, ſerved up with oil and pepper, or fried in oil, and the hinder parts of frogs, are reckoned dainty diſhes. Kites, jackdaws, hawks, and magpies, are alſo eaten not only by the common people but by the better ſort. Wine is drank here both in ſummer and winter cooled by ice or ſnow. The women affect yellow hair, as the Roman ladies and courtezans formerly did. They alſo uſe paint and waſhes, both for their hands and faces. The day here is reckoned from ſun-ſet, as the Athenians did of old. See LOMBARDY.

ITCHEN, a river in Hants, which riſing in the centre of the county, paſſes by Winchester, and enters the bay of Southampton, at the town of that name.

ITZEHOA, an ancient and handſome town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holſtein, ſeated on the Stoer, 15 miles NE of Gluckſtadt, and 30 NW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 53 58 N.

JUAN DE LA FRONTERA, St. a town of Chili, in S America in the province of Chiquito, near the lake Guanacho. The territory of this town is inhabited by 20,000 native Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It contains mines of gold, and a kind of almonds that are very delicate. It is ſeated at the foot of the Andes, 98 miles NE of St. Jago. Lon. 65 55 W, lat. 33 25 S.

JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, St. an iſland of the W Indies, 50 miles E of Hiſpaniola, and uſually called Porto Rico. It is 100 miles long and 50 broad, and belongs to the Spaniards. It is full of very high mountains, and extremely fertile vallies, interperſed with woods, and well watered by ſprings and rivulets. It produces ſugar, rum, ginger, corn, and fruits, partly proper to the climate, and partly introduced from Spain; and there are ſo many cattle, that they often are killed for the ſake of the ſkins alone. Here are a great number of uncommon trees, and there is a little gold in the N part of the iſland. It is commonly ſaid, that the air is healthy, and yet, in the reign of queen Eliſabeth, the earl of Cumberland, when he had taken this iſland, loſt moſt of his men by ſickneſs, and, on that account, was forced to abandon it. It is ſubject to ſtorms and hurricanes, like the reſt of theſe iſlands. The capital is of the ſame name. Lon. 67 4 W, lat. 18 17 N.

JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, St. the capital of an iſland of the ſame name, with a good harbour, defended by ſeveral forts. It is a biſhop's ſee, and ſeated on the N coaſt of the Iſland. Lon. 69 1 W, lat. 18 29 N.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, lying in 83° W lon. and 33° S lat. 300 miles W of Chili. It is uninhabited, but is found extremely convenient to touch at, and water. There are inſtances of two men living alone at different times on this iſland for ſeveral years; the one a Muſquito Indian, the other Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, who having been left on ſhore, in this ſolitary place, by his captain, lived here five years, till he was diſcovered by captain Rogers, in 1709. From this remarkable hiſtory, Daniel de Foe, is ſaid to have derived the hints which gave riſe to his celebrated production, The Adventures of Robinſon Cruſoe. This iſland is not quite 15 miles long and about ſix broad; its only ſafe harbour is on the north ſide. It

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is ſaid to have plenty of excellent water, and to abound with a great variety of eſculent vegetables highly antiſcorbutic; beſides which, commodore Anſon ſowed a variety of garden-ſeeds, and planted the ſtones of plums, apricots, and peaches, which he was, many years afterwards, informed, had thriven greatly; and now doubtleſs furniſh a very valuable addition to the natural productions of this ſpot.

JUAN DE ULHUA, ST. an iſland of New Spain, lying in the gulf of Mexico, near Vera Cruz. It was diſcovered in 1518, by Grijelva. Lon. 97 25 W, lat. 19 12 N.

IVANAGOROD, See NARVA.

JUBO, capital of a kingdom of Africa of the ſame name, ſubject to the Portugueſe. Lon. 43 20 E, lat. 0 50 N.

JUCATAN, or YUCATAN, a large peninſula of New Spain, oppoſite the iſland of Cuba. It projects from the continent 100 leagues, but does not exceed 25 in breadth. It contains a great quantity of timber, proper for the building of ſhips, as alſo ſugar, caſſia, and Indian corn. The original inhabitants are few, having been ill treated by the Spaniards; it is a flat, level country, and unhealthy. The inhabitants are abundantly ſupplied with water from pits, wherever they dig them. In all Jucatan, there is not a river or ſtream. Merida is the capital: but ſome ſay Campeachy. See HONDURAS.

JUDDA, a ſeaport of Arabia Felix, with a fort, ſeated on the Red Sea, 34 miles SW of Mecca, to which it is the port. Lon. 30 22 E, lat. 21 29 N.

JUDENBURG, a conſiderable town of Germany, the capital of Upper Stiria, with a handſome caſtle. The public buildings, with the ſquare, are magnificent. It was taken by the French in April 1797, and here an armiſtice was ſettled between the Archduke Charles and Buonaparte. It is ſeated on the Muehr, 45 miles W by N of Gratz, and 100 SW of Vienna. Lon. 14 26 E, lat. 47 10 N.

JUDOIGNE, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, near which the duke of Marlborough gained that ſignal victory, in 1706, called the battle of Ramillies. It is ſeated on the river Geete, 13 miles SE of Louvain, and 16 N of Namur. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 50 45 N.

IVES, ST. a ſeaport and borough in Cornwall, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is ſeated on a bay of the ſame name, which being unſafe, is frequented by fiſhermen only, for the taking of pilchards. It is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and is eight miles NE of Penzance and 277 W by S of London. Lon. 5 3 W, lat. 50 18 N.

IVES, ST. a town in Huntingdonſhire with a conſiderable market on Monday for cattle. Here was a priory, which is now in ruins. In the ninth century it had a mint, and was noted for its medicinal waters. It is ſeated on the river Ouſe, over which is a ſtone bridge, ſix miles NW of Huntingdon, and 59 N by W of London. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 52 20 N.

JUGON, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſt and late province of Bretagne, ſeated on the ſmall river Arqueon, 12 miles from the Engliſh Channel.

JUGORA, a conſiderable province of Muſcovy, depending on the government of Archangel.

IVICA, an iſland of the Mediterranean, 56 miles SW of Majorca. It is about 60 miles in circumference, is mountainous, but fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; and is remarkable for the great quantity of ſalt made here. The capital, of the ſame name, has a good harbour. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 38 52 N.

IVINGHO, a village in Buckinghamſhire has a market on Friday, ſix miles SW of Dunſtable, and 32 NW of London. Lon. 0 32 W, lat. 51 54 N.

JULIAN, PORT ST. a harbour of Patagonia, where ſhips that are bound for the Pacific Ocean uſually touch for refreſhments. Lon. 68 44 W, lat. 49 10 S.

JULIEN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne and late province of Limoſin, 13 miles W of Limoges. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 45 50 N.

JULIEN DU SAULT, ST. a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, ſeated between two mountains covered with vines, near the river Yonne, five miles from Joigny.

JULIERS, a duchy of Weſtphalia, 60 miles in length, and 36 in breadth, bounded on the N by Guelderland, on the E by the archbiſhopric of Cologne, on the S by Luxemburg and Treves, and on the W by Limburg. It is ſubject to the elector palatine, and is remarkable for the quantity of woad it produces, which is much uſed in dyeing.

JULIERS, a town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel. It fell into the hands of the French in 1794. It is ſeated on the Roer, 15 miles E of Aix-la-Chapelle, and 18 W of Cologne. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 50 56 N.

JULPHA, once the capital of Armenia

Aſia, now in ruins, the inhabitants having been tranſplanted to a ſuburb of Ispahan, called New Julpha, where they have ſeveral churches. Before the civil wars, which in this century have deſolated Perſia, the colony of New Julpha was very flouriſhing.

JUMELLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, 22 miles SW of Murcia.

JUMIEGE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the Seine, 12 miles SW of Rouen, and 77 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 55 E, lat. 49 24 N.

JUMMOO or JUMBO, a town of Hindooſtan Proper in the country of Lahore. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill by the river Tavee. This city though in a decayed ſtate, is a mart of the firſt note in that part of the country; it is 90 miles N of Lahore. Lon. 23 16 E, lat. 32 45 N.

JUMNAH, a large river of Hindooſtan Proper, which riſes in the NW of Delhi, paſſes that capital as well as the city of Agra, and joins the Ganges, 100 miles below Benares.

JUNSELON, a ſeaport of Aſia, the principal town of an iſland on the SW coaſt of Siam, it is ſituated on the N part of the iſland, and has a harbour capable of receiving ſhips of a moderate ſize; the iſland is fertile, 63 miles long and from 10 to 20 broad, Lon. 98 30 E, Lat. 8 40 N.

JURA, one of the Weſtern Iſles of Scotland, NE of Iſlay, ſuppoſed to be 34 miles long and 10 broad. It is compoſed principally of vaſt mountains quite naked, and without a poſſibility of cultivation; three of them called the paps of Jura are very remarkable, they are of a conic form and ſtupendous height. The reſt of the iſland is flat, and generally covered with wood.

JURA, a department of France, including part of the late province of Franche Comté. It contains mines of iron of a ſuperior quality, mines of copper and lead, many quarries of black marble, jaſper, and alabaſter. It takes its name from the mount Jura.

JURA, MOUNT, a chain of mountains, which begins in the canton of Zuric, in Switzerland, extends along the Rhine into the canton of Soleure and the principality of Neuchatel, branches out toward the pays de Vaud, ſeparates that country from Franche, and continues beyond the frontiers of the Genevois as far as the Rhone. In various parts of the Pays de Vaud, this chain forms many elevated vallies; of which the moſt delightful is the valley of the lake of Joux, upon the top of that part called Mount Joux; it is beautifully checquered with wood, arable, and paſture; and is watered by two picturesque lakes; the largeſt of which is called the lake of Joux, and the other, lake Brenet. This little vale is very populous, containing 3000 inhabitants; ſome employed in making watches, but the greater part in poliſhing cryſtals, granites, and marcaſites. Theſe parts are much infeſted with bears and wolves. The deſcent from this delightful vale, through a variety of hill, valley, wood, and lawn, affords a very extenſive proſpect of great part of the Pays de Vaud, the lake of Geneva, with its mountains, and the lake of Neuchatel.

IVREA, an ancient town of Piedmont, capital of Canavez, with a ſtrong fort, a biſhop's ſee, and an ancient caſtle. It is ſeated on the Doria, between two hills, 20 miles N of Turin, and 32 E by N of Suſa. Lon. 7 48 E, lat. 45 22 N.

IVRY, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy. It had a Benedictine abbey, and is ſeated on the Eure, 10 miles N by W of Dreux. Lon. 1 28 E, lat. 48 54 N.

JUTLAND, a peninſula, the principal part of Denmark, 180 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; bounded on the SE by the duchy of Holſtein, and on the other ſides by the German Ocean and the Baltic. The air is very cold, but wholeſome. The ſoil is fertile in corn and paſtures, and feeds a great number of horſes and beeves, which are ſent to Germany, Holland, &c. It was anciently called Cimbrica Cherſoneſus, and is ſuppoſed to be the country whence the Saxons came, that conquered England. It is divided into two parts, called N and S Jutland; the latter being the duchy of Sleſwick, and lies between N Jutland and Holſtein.

IVY BRIDGE, a village in Devonſhire, 11 miles NE of Plymouth, remarkable for its rural and picturesque ſcenery; the river Arme runs through the village.

IXWORTH, a village in Suffolk, with a market on Friday. It is ſeven miles NE of Bury St. Edmunds, and 79 NNE of London. Lon. 0 51 E, lat. 52 20 N.

JYEPOUR, a city of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of a territory of the ſame name, and ſubject to one of the Rajpoot princes. It was built by rajah Jeſſing. It is about a league from Ambeer the ancient capital, now a place of great wealth and conſequence, being the ſtaple for goods that are brought from every quarter of India. It is 136 miles W by S of Agra. Lon. 76 9 E, lat. 26 56 N.

IZQUINTENANGO, a town of New Spain, in the province of Chiapa. The country about it produces cotton and a great number of pineapples. Lon. 93 45 W, lat. 16 0 N.

K.

☞ *Words that sometimes begin with* K, *and are not found under that letter, may be sought for under the letter* C.

KAFFUNGEN, a town and monastery of Germany, in Heſſe, near Caſſel. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 51 15 N.

KAHUA. See HUA.

KAIRVAN, a city of Africa, in Tunis, capital of a government of the ſame name. It is the ſecond city in the kingdom for trade and population; is celebrated for the moſt magnificent and ſacred moſque in Barbary; and is 20 miles W of Suſa. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 35 40 N.

KALAAR, a town of Perſia, in Chilan, with a conſiderable manufacture of ſilk. Lon. 58 45 E, lat. 36 23 N.

KALIMBURG, a town of Denmark, in the iſle of Zealand, the capital of a conſiderable bailiwic. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 55 47 N.

KALIR, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with a caſtle. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 48 38 N.

KALISCH, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the W by that of Poſnia, on the E by Siradia, on the N by Weſtern Pruſſia, and on the S by Sileſia. It was forcibly ſeized by the king of Pruſſia, in 1793.

KALISCH, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, where the Jeſuits had a magnificent college. It is ſeated on the river Proſna, in a moraſs, which renders it difficult of acceſs, 110 miles W of Warſaw. Lon. 18 5 W, lat. 52 0 N.

KALKAS, a tribe of the Mogul Tartars, in Chineſe Tartary. They inhabit the country N of the Mogul Tartars, properly ſo called, which ſtretches as far as the kingdom of the Eleuthes; and is near 300 leagues in extent from E to W. They live in tents, on the banks of their numerous rivers. They adore a lama of the ſecond order, who is held in ſuch veneration, that bonzes from China, Hindooſtan, Pegu, &c. come to pay their devotions at his reſidence in Iben Pira.

KALMUCS, a nation of Tartary in Ruſſia, the deſerts which they inhabit, with their herds, lie between the Don and the Volga, and on the river Ural from it to the Caſpian ſea. They conſiſt of a ſtrong loam, are quite arid, deſtitute of wood, abound in ſalt, contain many freſh water lakes and brooks, and numerous lakes that are perfectly ſalt. They produce wholeſome plants and good herbage for which reaſon the cattle are in general vigorous, and ſpeedily become fat. The Kalmucs are of a middling ſtature, ſolid and large; for the moſt part, raw-boned and ſtout. Their viſage is ſo flat, that the ſkull of a Kalmuc may eaſily be known from that of any other man. The eyes too are ſmaller, and the corners of them flatter, than among the Europeans. They have thick lips, a ſmall noſe, a ſhort chin, and their beard is ſcanty, and appears late. Their teeth are even and white. Their complexion is a reddiſh brown, generally indeed from the wind and ſun, and their neglect of cleanlineſs, it is of a yellowiſh brown. Their ears are very large and prominent; their hair is black. Their knees always ſtand outwards, like a bow: this proceeds from their customary manner of ſitting on their ancles, or their being almoſt conſtantly on horſeback. Their ſenſes of feeling and taſte are dull, but thoſe of ſmell, ſight, and hearing, are wonderfully quick. The women are of the ſame ſhape and make with the men; only the ſkin of their face is very clear and of a wholeſome white and red. Their ſtanding character is rough, but leſs abſolute and baſe than they are commonly ſuppoſed to be. Their prevailing temperament is a mixture of the ſanguine and the choleric; the melancholy is ſeldom uppermoſt. They have a good underſtanding and a quick comprehenſion; eager after novelties; of a tractable and teachable diſpoſition; ſprightly, hoſpitable, ready to do kind offices, active, and voluptuous; very much attached to their nation, though of other nations, and not diſpirited or dejected by their fickleneſs and inconſtancy, but contented with their lot. The women are lively, frank, agreeable, and induſtrious. The cloathing of the men is entirely Oriental, and their heads are exactly Chineſe. They wind linen about their feet, and draw their buſkins over them, which are of black, or yellow, or ſome other coloured leather. Their breeches are large and ample: their under garment is of light ſtuff with narrow ſleeves, and a girdle, to which is ſuſpended the ſcimitar, knife, and the implements for ſmoking tobacco. The upper garment is of the

ch wide sleeves. They let the beard ow; but shave the head to one lock, ich they plait into three strings. The ering for the head is a flat yellow bon-t, with a small round brim, set off with tuft.

KALMUNZ, a town of Germany, in the le of Bavaria. It is 12 miles from nsbon, and situate at the confluence of e Vilz and Nab.

KALNICK, a strong town of Poland, in palatinate of Bracklaw. Lon. 29 18 lat. 48 57 N.

KALUGA, now a government of the ssian empire, but it was formerly a vince in the government of Moscow. principal town, of the same name, is ed on the Occa.

KAMAKURA, a famous island of Japan, out three miles in circumference, lying the S coast of Niphon. It is here they ine their great men, when they have mitted any fault; and the coast is so y, that they are forced to be lifted up anes.

KAMATSCHINZES, is the name of a ple in Tartary. In the year 1629 they e made tributary to Russia, and then a rambling life. At present their habi-ions are in the neighbourhood of Kansk Abakansk, two ostrogs, situate one on Yenisei, and the other on the Kan. n at the time that they submitted to ssia, they were only a scanty people, or ther the remains of some ancient nation.

KAMBALA, MOUNT, a ridge of moun-ns in Thibet, between Lake Palte and Burrampooter. From the top of this e may be seen, to the N, a range of higher mountains, covered with snow. e foot of Mount Kambala is 31 miles S assa.

KAMINIECK, a very strong town of Po-d, capital of Podolia, with two castles a bishop's see. When the Russians ed part of the Polish territories in 1793, fortress held out a long time, but at surrendered to their arms. The castle ated on a craggy rock, 85 miles W of cklaw, and 100 SE of Lemburg. Lon. 0 E, lat. 48 58 N.

KAMTSCHATKA is a peninsula, formed a chain of stony and barren mountains, h run toward the SSW from that part the continent inhabited by the Koraiks. bounded by the Eastern Ocean, the of Penschinskoi, and by the sea of Og-sk; in all probability the Kourili, a e of isles which in many directions ex-d as far as Japan, are a part of Kamtsch-ka. It is situated between about 51 and degrees N lat. The soil is stony, full of cold springs, destitute of the smallest piece of fertile ground, and so cold even in the summer, that the earth is totally unfit for culture, and of itself does not produce a sufficiency for the cattle. The Kamtschadales are for the most part of a low stature, with broad shoulders, large heads, long flat faces, flat noses, small eyes, thin lips, and short legs. The women have black eyes and eye-brows; their skin is rather delicate, of a lively red complexion, a pretty hand, and small foot, and they are in general very well made. The Kamtschadales have a lively imagination, a strong memory, and such a genius for imitation that they can copy with ease whatever they see. Poverty gives them no concern; and nothing but the calls of hunger can drive them to the chace; and then they seldom go so far but they can return to pass the night in the arms of their women. They care not how their meat is prepared, so it does but fill their stomach; nor of what quality their liquor is, so it does but intoxicate them. Pleasure and inaction are their only objects; they therefore steal nothing but women and dogs, which formerly were the continual causes of national war. They are cowardly and base to an excessive degree, gratifying their revenge only by the darkest and most secret means. Every family has its summer and winter house. The Kostoutch or winter house is in form of a square; a hole five feet deep is dug, which is surrounded with palisades, and covered with rafters laid a-cross, branches of trees, hay, and earth. To get into the house they descend through a hole at the top, this hole serves as a door, a window, and a chimney, for the smoke has no other passage, and the light and air no other entrance. The Pehins or summer-houses are built like pigeon-houses of balks, about two fathoms from the ground; some are built in a circular, others in an angular, form. They are very small, and built close to one another, so that boards are laid across as bridges of communication. The Kamtschadales, as well as the Tungusians and other Siberians, eat all kinds of quadrupeds, birds, and fish, excepting lizards, &c. Dogs and mice they eat only in times of scarcity. The bodies of whales, sea-dogs, and other sea-animals, which they find on the shore, are exceedingly agreeable to them. They use wild roots and fruit, and dry fish, roots, and different kinds of flesh, for winter provision. The way of preparing their victuals is as extraordinary as disgusting.

KANDEGHERI, or CHANDEGERE, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the

Carnatic, the ſite of the capital of the ancient kingdom of Narſinga. In 1599, it was the reſidence of a Hindoo king, whoſe dominion extended over Tanjore and Madura; and in 1646, a deſcendant of this prince reigned there; and permitted the Engliſh to ſettle there. It is 70 miles diſtant from Madraſs. Lon. 79 24 E, lat. 13 46 N.

KANEM, a city of Africa, in the empire of Bornou, capital of a fertile province of the ſame name. The inhabitants raiſe great quantities of horſes for the ſervice of the king. It is 150 miles NW of Bornou.

KANIOW, a ſtrong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow, ſeated near the Dnieper, 62 miles S by E of Kiow, and 10 NE of Bracklaw.

KANISCA, an impregnable town of Lower Hungary, capital of the county of Salawar. It was taken by the Auſtrians in 1690, and is ſeated on the Drave, 100 miles S by E of Vienna. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 46 43 N.

KAN-TCHEOU-FOU, a very rich and populous city of China, in the province of Kiang-ſi, it has an excellent port and is celebrated for its rivers. Its diſtrict contains 12 cities of the third claſs; and it is 250 miles N by E of Canton.

KAO-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Quang-tong. The inhabitants of this city cut ſlabs and tables out of a kind of marble that is found in its vicinity, which repreſents, naturally, rivers, mountains, landſcapes, and trees. Kaotcheou-fou has one city of the ſecond claſs, and five of the third, under its juriſdiction.

KAPOSWAR, a fort of Lower Hungary, on the river Kapos, which waſhes its walls. It is 55 miles W of Tolna. Lon. 18 13 E, lat. 46 32 N.

KARAKASSIANS, a people of Tartary, ſubject to Ruſſia, who make a part of thoſe ſmall remnants of the different people comprehended under the name of the nations of Kraſnoyarſk, related to the Samoyedes. They are ſo extremely poor, that, excepting a ſmall number of rein-deer, they are in poſſeſſion of no one thing in the world of any value. In winter they live entirely by the chace; in the ſummer wild roots and fiſh are all their food. For procuring theſe they commonly quit their ſtation every three days during ſummer, to look out for the lakes moſt abundant in fiſh, and whoſe banks are the moſt productive of roots.

KARECK, an iſland in the Perſian Gulf, lying nearly in the middle of it, about ſeven leagues from each ſide, and 30 from Baſſorah River, where all the ſhips bound for that port muſt call for pilots. It is five miles long, and two broad. Here baron Kniphauſen, about the middle of this century, formed a flouriſhing Dutch ſettlement; but on his quitting their ſervice, it became ſubject to its former maſter, the ſheick of Bundaric.

KARLSCRUHE, a city of Germany in the circle of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden Darlach, with a magnificent palace. The city is built on a regular plan, and the houſes are all as uniform as the ſtreets. It is 12 miles N by E of Baden.

KASAN, a large country of the Ruſſian empire, lying on both ſides of the river Volga. It was formerly an independent kingdom, belonging to the Kaſan Tartars, to whom the great dukes of Muſcow, with other petty principalities of Ruſſia, were tributary. But in 1552, Iwan Vaſſilievitch II, conquered Kaſan, which now forms the three Ruſſian governments of Kaſan, Simbirſk, and Fenza.

KASAN, the capital of the Ruſſian government of the ſame name, ſeated on the rivulet Caſanka, where it falls into the Volga, 414 miles E by N of Moſcow. Lon. 49 8 E, lat. 55 43 N.

KAUFFBEUREN, a free imperial town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, in the territory of Kempten. It is ſeated on the Wardech, 18 miles NE of Kempton, and 30 S by W of Augſburg. Lon. 10 43 E, lat. 47 58 N.

KAYE'S ISLAND, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Cook in 1778. Its NE point is a naked rock conſiderably elevated above the land within it. Some parts of the ſhore are interrupted by ſmall vallies, filled with palm trees. Theſe alſo abound in other parts of the iſland, which is covered, in a manner, with a broad girdle of wood; but the trees are far from being of an extraordinary growth; ſo that they would be of no great uſe for ſhipping unleſs for materials for ſmall things. Lon. 151 W, lat. 59 51 N.

KAYSERSBERG, a town of France, ſituated in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alſace, 9 miles NW of Colmar, and 25 NW of Baſil. Lon. 23 E, lat. 48 10 N.

KAYSERSLAUTERN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. In the preſent war it was taken by the French, is ſeated on the Lauter, 22 miles SW of Worms, and 33 S by W of Mentz. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 49 20 N.

KAYSERSTUHL, a town of Suabia land, in the county of Baden with

...ge over the Rhine, and a caſtle. It ...gs to the biſhop of Conſtance, and ...t miles SE of Zurzach. Lon. 8 24 ...t. 47 8 N.

KAYSERVERD, or KEISEWERT, a ... of Germany in the circle of Weſt... in the duchy of Berg, ſeated on ... Rhine, eight miles N of Duſſeldorp, ... 22 NW of Cologne. Lon. 6 45 E, ... 51 14 N.

KEHL, a ſtrong and important for... of Germany in Suabia, ſeated on ...Rhine, over which is a bridge to Straſ... It was built after the deſign, of ...an to defend that city. It was ...gly fortified by the French, who took ...ion of it in 1684. Some of the an... fortifications are in ruins, but it is ſtill ...important paſs, between France and ...many. It was taken by the French ...June 1796; retaken by the Auſtrians ...Sept. 18 following; but the bridge ...being deſtroyed, the French regained ...ſion of it the ſame day. Lon. 7 53 ...at. 48 34 N.

KELSO, a populous town in Roxburgh... with a good market for corn, and ...dge of ſix arches over the Tweed, ...its confluence with the Teviot. Mag... ruins of the abbey, founded by ...id I, in 1128, ſtill remain. Much wheat ...ed in this neighbourhood, and the ...s of the ſheep are remarkably fine. ...o is 20 miles SW of Berwick, and ... NNW of London, Lon. 2 18 W, ... 55 36 N.

KELVIN, a ſmall river of Lanarkſhire, ...Scotland, over which the great canal ...conveyed by an aqueduct bridge.

KEMPEN, a town of Germany, in the ...ate of Cologne, ſeated on the Niers, ...miles NW of Cologne. Lon. 6 30 E, ... 51 18 N.

KEMPTEN, a free imperial town of ..., in the territory of the abbot of ...ten, who is a prince of the empire. ...inhabitants are proteſtants. It is ...on the Iller, 45 miles S by W of ...burg. Lon. 10 21 E, lat. 47 49 N.

KEN, a river in Weſtmorland, which ...a cataract near its mouth, that ob... the navigation; ſo that Milthorp, ...below this cataract, is the only port ...Weſtmorland.

KEN, a river in Kirkcudbrightſhire, ...flows to New Galloway, below ...it expands into a lake, four miles ...and one broad. The ſtream that ...from this lake, falls into the river ..., and their united waters meet the ...Sea, at Kirkcudbright.

KENDAL, a corporate town in Weſt... morland, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the Ken, over which are two ſtone bridges, and one of wood, which leads to the caſtle, now in ruins. The inhabitants have driven a trade with the cotton and woollen manufactory, throughout England ever ſince the reign of Edward III. It is of note alſo for the manufactory of cottons, druggets, ſerges, hats, worſted and yarn ſtockings, &c. It has a large beautiful church, which ſtands on the other ſide of the brook called Blindbeck, out of the liberty of the town, a large neat and handſome building 180 feet long and 99 broad, with 5 aiſles each parted by a row of 8 pillars, and a ſtrong ſquare ſteeple. In 1755, a new chapel was erected in the middle of the town, beſides which there are 12 chapels of eaſe belonging to it. The diſſenters and quakers have meeting-houſes. Here is a free grammar-ſchool well endowed; and alſo a charity-ſchool for 10 boys and 16 girls, who are clothed as well as taught. It has fairs on May, 6, and November 8; and between them a great beaſt-market every fortnight. The river here, which runs half through the town in a ſtoney channel, abounds with trout and ſalmon; Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 54 15 N.

KENNEBEK, a river, which riſes in the northern part of the diſtrict of Main, in New England, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between the bays of Caſco and Penobſcot.

KENNET, a river, which riſes among the chalky hills in Wilts, and flows to Newbury, in Berks, where it becomes navigable; it is then augmented by the Lamborn, and runs to Reading, below which it mingles with the Thames.

KENOQUE, a fort of Auſtrian Flanders 6 miles from Dixmude.

KENSINGTON, a village in Middleſex, two miles W of London. Here is Kenſington palace, formerly a ſeat of the lord chancellor Finch, afterward earl of Northampton, but purchaſed of that nobleman by William III. The extenſive gardens, of late years, have become a very faſhionable walk.

KENT, one of the counties of England, ſituated at the SE corner of the iſland, and from thence enjoying many advantages. As to the climate of this country, it varies according to the ſituation of places. In the low flat land, and eſpecially in the marſhes, the air is heavy, moiſt, and unhealthy; and yet not to ſuch a degree as it has been ſometimes repreſented; for, with a little care and caution, ſtrangers, as well as natives, quickly reconcile their conſtitutions

to the temperature even of these parts, and live in them without much inconveniency or apparent danger. But, in reference to the rest of the country, the air is thin, pure and wholesome, as, in any part of Britain. There is no region more happily or more beautifully diversified in regard to soil, so that every kind thereof is, somewhere or other, to be met with in its bounds; and in no shire are any of these soils more fertile than they are in this. The Weald yields variety of fine timber, particularly of chesnut; the middle part has very rich arable land, annually bearing every species of grain in immense plenty, and these, excellent in their several sorts. There are also many beautiful orchards, which produce a variety of fine fruits, and more especially apples and cherries, which were introduced here from Flanders. The many rich commodities produced in this county, is the reason why most of our writers have represented it as in a manner void of manufactures which, however, as appears upon a strict and impartial examination, is very far from being the case. Of iron works there were anciently many; and there are still some, where kettles, bombs, bullets, cannon, and such like, are made. The principal rivers, besides the Thames, are the Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Rother. Maidstone is the county town.

KENTAIFFE, MOUNT, a ridge of mountains, in the S part of Thibet, bordering on Hindoostan Proper. On the W side of this ridge are the two heads of the Ganges, and from its E side issues the Burrampooter.

KENTSINGUEN, a town of Suabia, in the Brisgaw, seated on the river Elz. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 48 18 N.

KENTUCKY, a province of N America, belonging at present to the state of Virginia, but proposed soon to be admitted into the union as an independent state. It is situated between 36° 30′ and 39° 30′ N lat. and 8° and 15° W lon. being 250 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. It is bounded NW by the river Ohio; W by Cumberland river; S by North Carolina; E by Sandy river, and a line drawn due south from its source till it strikes the northern boundary of North Carolina. This whole country, as far as has yet been discovered, lies upon a bed of lime-stone, which in general is about six feet below the surface, except in the valleys where the soil is much thinner. A tract of about 20 miles wide along the banks of the Ohio is hilly, broken land, interspersed with many fertile spots. The rest of the country is agreeably uneven, gently ascending and descending at no gre distances. This country in general is w timbered; and such is the variety a beauty of the flowering shrubs and pla which grow spontaneously in it, that in t proper season the wilderness appears blossom. The accounts of the fertility the soil in this country have in some stances exceeded belief, and probably h been exaggerated. That some parts Kentucky, particularly the high groun are remarkably good, all accounts ag The lands of the first rate are too rich wheat, and will produce 50 and 60, in some instances it is affirmed 100 bus of good corn an acre. In common land will produce 30 bushels of wheat rye an acre. Barley, oats, cotton, h hemp, and vegetables of all kinds comm in this climate, yield abundantly. The Virginia planters say, that if the cli does not prove too moist, few soils kn will yield more and better tobacco.—T climate is healthy and delightful, some places in the neighbourhood of ponds low grounds excepted. The inhabit do not experience the extremes of heat cold. Snow seldom falls deep or long. The winter, which begins a Christmas, is never longer than t months, and is commonly but two, and so mild as that cattle can subsist wi fodder.

KENTUCKY, a river of N Amer which rises from a mountainous part country of the same name. Its N bra which interlocks with Cumberland Ri falls into the Ohio in lat. 38 27 N. banks may be called precipices, for alm every where they consist of three or hundred feet of a solid perpendicular lim stone rock.

KERCOLANG, an island in the Ind Ocean, between 80 and 100 miles in cumference. The face of the cou seems to be steep hills and exten vallies, and every part to be cover with trees and verdure, with some plea cultivated grounds. Lon. 126 31 E, 4 28 N.

KERGUELEN'S LAND, an island the Southern Ocean, visited by cap Cook, in 1779. From its sterility might properly have been called the Is of Desolation; but captain Cook was willing to rob M. Kerguelen of the h nour of its bearing his name. Lon. 37 E, lat. 49 3 S.

KERMAN, a province of Persia, lyi on the gulf of Persia. The inhabit drive a great trade in their wool.

KERMAN, a town of Persia, capital

province of the same name, called also Germania. It is 120 miles NNW of Embroom. Lon. 55 15 E, lat. 29 20 N.

KERPEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, 14 miles SE of Juliers. Lon. 6 E, lat. 50 0 N.

KERRY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 57 miles long and 40 broad; bounded on the E by the counties of Limerick and Cork, on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N by the Shannon, which separates it from Clare, and on the S by Desmond and the ocean. It is a mountainous country, but in many places are good cornfields. It contains 84 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. Ardfert is the capital.

KERTSCH, a fortress of great importance as this and that of Yenikale, command the passage which forms the communication between the sea of Asoph and the Black Sea. It is situate on the E part of the Crimea, near the N entrance of the straits of Caffa.

KESROAN, a chain of mountains, on the coast of Syria, which makes a part of Mount Libanus.

KESSEL, a town of Prussian Guelderland, with a handsome castle, seated on the Maese, between Ruremond and Venlo. Lon. 5 49 E, lat. 51 16 N.

KESSELDORF, a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, three miles NW Dresden, remarkable for a victory gained by the king of Prussia, over the Austrians in 1745.

KESTEVEN, one of the three grand divisions of Lincolnshire. It contains the south part of the county, from the middle of the S extremity.

KESTON, a village in Kent, eight miles NW of Westerham, and 14 SE of London.

KESWICK, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday, it is seated in a vale surrounded by hills, near the head river Greeta, near this vale the finest black lead in the world is dug up. It is 10 miles NW of Kendal, and 287 NNW of London. Lon. 3 16 W, lat. 58 35 N.

KESWICK, VALE OF, a district in the west part of Cumberland. Here is the lake called Derwent-water. To the N of this vale the lofty mountain Skiddaw, one of the most distinguished in England; and to the S is the dreary region of Borrowdale.

See BORROWDALE, DERWENT-WATER, and SKIDDAW.

KETTERING, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Friday. It is pleasantly seated on an ascent, 12 miles NE of Northampton, and 75 NW of London. Lon. 0 59 E, lat. 52 20 N.

KEUSCHBERG, a small town of Germany in the electorate of Saxony, in Misnia.

KEW, a village in Surry, seven miles W by S of London. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge of seven arches to Brentford. Here is a royal palace, fine gardens, and his majesty's exotic garden. Many new plants from the S Sea and Cape of Good Hope being transplanted to it. The later has been brought to great prefection. Kew gardens are open to the public, every Monday, from midsummer to the end of autumn.

KEXHOLM, a town of the Russian government of Wiburgh. It is well fortified, and has a strong castle. The houses are built of wood. Near it is a considerable salmon fishery. It is seated on two islands of the lake Ladoga 60 miles NE of Wiburg, and 67 N of Petersburgh. Lon. 30 25 E, lat. 61 3 N.

KEYNSHAM, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday. It has some trade in malt, and is seated on the Avon, over which there is a bridge. It is five miles SE of Bristol, and 119 W of London. Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 51 24 N.

KHARKOF, a government of the Russian empire, formerly comprised in the government of Ukrania-Slovodskaia. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Uda, which falls into the Donetz.

KIA-KING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang, remarkable for nothing but its streets, ornamented by beautiful piazzas, that shelter passengers from the sun and rain. Seven cities of the third class are dependant upon it.

KIANG-NAN, a province of China, bounded on the W by Honan and Hou-quang, on the S by Tche-kiang and Kian-si, on the E by the gulf of Nan-king, and on the N by Chan-tong. It is of vast extent, and contains 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third. These cities are very populous, and all of them are great trading places, it is full of lakes, rivers, and canals; and their silks, japaned goods, ink, and paper, bring higher prices than that of the other provinces. Nan-king is the capital.

KIANG-SI, a province of China, bounded on the N by Kiang-nan, on the W by Hou-quang, on the S by Quang-tong,

and on the E by Fo-kien and Tche-kiang. The mountains of this province contain mines of gold, silver, lead, &c. the rice it produces is very delicate, and its porcelain is the finest of the empire. It contains 13 cities of the first, and 78 of the second and third. Nan-tchang-fou is the capital.

KIBURG, a town of Switzerland, and in the canton of Zuric, with a castle. It is seated on the river Theoff, 14 miles NE of the town of Zuric. Lon. 8 46 E, lat. 47 28 N.

KIDDERMINSTER, a corporate town in Worcestershire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated under a hill, on the river Stour, and is the principal manufacturing place in the county, and it was particularly noted for a woollen manufacture called Kidderminster stuffs. Its former trade of stuffs is much declined, on account of the general use of cotton goods; but its carpet manufacture has greatly increased. It is the first market in England for pile or plush carpets, 1000 looms being employed in that branch of traffic, which, for beauty of colour and patterns, exceed any other. These are frequently called Wilton, from having been first made at that town. The worsted shag trade has also been introduced here, and employs many looms. It is 14 miles SE of Bridgenorth, and 125 NW of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 52 28 N.

KIDWELLY, a town in Carmarthenshire in S Wales, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a creek of the Bristol Channel, near the mouth of the Towy. From this town, a canal has been cut to some collieries, whence coal is brought down and exported. It is eight miles S of Carmarthen, and 224 W by N of London. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 56 44 N.

KIEL, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of Holstein, with a castle, and a university. It stands on a peninsula, in a bay of the Baltic, and has a commodious harbour for ships of the largest size. A canal was begun in 1777, by which the navigation of the Northern Sea is to be united with the Baltic; and is to be formed across Holstein, by the canal of Kiel, and the river Eyder, which passes by Rendsburg, and falls into the German Ocean at Tonningen; by which the trade of Kiel already one of the most commercial places in Holstein will be further augmented. Kiel is 37 miles NW of Lubec, and 46 N by E of Hamburg. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 54 20 N. See HOLSTEIN.

KIEMA, a promontory of Switzerland, on the W shore of the lake of Zug, of which it is remarkable, that the ground belongs to the canton of Lucern, the fruit to that of Zug, and the leaves to that of Schweitz.

KIEN-NING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Fo-kien. At the time of the conquest of China by the Tartars, it sustained two sieges, and after sometime was taken, and all the inhabitants were put to the sword. Having been since re-established by the same Tartars that destroyed it, it is ranked among cities of the first class, and has eight cities of the third class under its jurisdiction. It is 260 miles SE of Nan-king.

KIERNOW, a town of Lithuania, seated on the Villia, where the duke resides. Lon. 35 21 E, lat. 54 50 N.

KILBARCHAN, a village in Renfrewshire, it is a manufacturing place, and has extensive bleaching grounds. It is five miles SW of Renfrew.

KILBEGGAN, a borough of Ireland in West Meath. It is seated on the Brosna, and is 44 miles W of Dublin.

KILBURN, a village in Middlesex in the vicinity of London; famous for a fine well of mineral water.

KILDA, ST. a small island of Scotland one of the Hebrides, 18 leagues to the W of N Uist. A great number of the people in this island live chiefly by fishing and catching wild fowls. In the latter employment, they are incredibly adventurous being often let down by a rope from the summit of high precipitous rocks, where they clamber among the rugged cliffs, in search of the eggs and nests of various birds. But the more safe and common method of catching these fowls is, by spreading a large net over the face of the rock where they lodge, in which great numbers are at once entangled, and let down into a boat. St. Kilda is the most westerly island of Great Britain.

KILDARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 37 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the E by Dublin and Wicklow, on the W by King's County and Queen's County, on the N by E Meath, and on the S by Carlough. It is a fertile country, contains 100 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

KILDARE, a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is 27 miles SW of Dublin. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 53 9 N

KILDRUMMY, a town of Scotland in Aberdeenshire, seated on the Don. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 57 20 N.

KILGARREN, a town in Pembroke-

..., with a market on Wednesday. It ...ated on the river Tyvy, is a long town ...sisting of one ſtreet, and had formerly ...caſtle, now in ruins; and near it is a re...arkable ſalmon-leap, where the fiſh are ...ght in great abundance. Above this ..., are large works for fabricating tin ...s. It is 30 miles N of Pembroke, and ... WNW of London. Lon. 4 40 W, ...51 4 N.

KILHAM, a town in the E riding of ...ſhire, with a market on Saturday. It ...ated on the Moulds and is 36 miles NE ...k, and 200 N of London. Lon. 0 ... W, lat. 54 5 N.

KILIA, a fortified town of Turkey in ...pe, in the province of Beſſarbia; ſeat...n an iſland, at the mouth of the ...ube. It is 86 miles SW of Bialo...d, and 290 NE of Conſtantinople. ...28 46 E, lat. 45 22 N.

KILKENNY, a county of Ireland, in the ...ince of Leinſter, 40 miles long and ...road; bounded on the E by Cather...h and Wexford, on the W by Tip...ry, on the N by Queen's County, ... on the S by Waterford. It is one ...e moſt healthful pleaſant and populous ...nties in Ireland, contains 96 pariſhes, ...ends 16 members to parliament.

KILKENNY, a town of Ireland, capital ... county of the ſame name. It is one ... the moſt populous and commercial ...n of Ireland; and conſiſts of the ...h and Engliſh Town, the laſt of which ...e principal. It once had a biſhop, ... the cathedral is yet ſtanding. It is ... miles N of Waterford, and 54 SW ... Dublin. Lon. 6 55 W, lat. 52 36

KILLALA, a ſeaport of Ireland, in the ...ty of Mayo, and province of Con...ht, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 21 ... N of Caſtlebar. Lon. 9 11 W, ...54 15 E.

KILLALOE, a city of Ireland, in the ...ty of Clare, and province of Munſter ... a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the Shan..., over which is a bridge of 19 arches. ...e is a conſiderable ſalmon and eel ...ery. It is 10 miles NNE of Limerick. ...8 27 W, lat. 52 50 N.

KILLARNEY, a town of Ireland, in ... county of Kerry, and province of ...nſter on the ſide of a lake of the ſame ...e. Within half a mile of this place ... the ruins of the cathedral of Aghadoe, ... ancient biſhopric united to Ardfert. ... 143 miles SW of Dublin.

KILLARNEY, a beautiful lake of Ire..., in the county of Kerry, otherwiſe ...d Lough Lean, from its being ſur-rounded by high mountains. It is divided into three parts, called the Lower, Middle, and Upper Lake. The northern, or lower lake, is ſix miles in length, and from three to four in breadth. On the ſide of one of the mountains, is O'Sullivan's Caſcade, which falls into the lake with a roar that ſtrikes the timid with awe. The view of this ſheet of water is uncommonly fine, appearing as if it were deſcending from an arch of wood, which overhangs it above 70 feet in height from the point of view. The iſlands are not ſo numerous in this as in the upper lake; but there is one of uncommon beauty, called Innisfallen, nearly oppoſite O'Sullivan's Caſcade. It contains 18 Iriſh acres; and the coaſt is formed into a variety of bays and promontories, ſkirted and crowned with arbutus, holly, and other ſhrubs and trees. The promontory of Mucruſs, which divides the upper from the lower lake, is a perfect land of enchantment; and a road is carried through the centre of this promontory, which unfolds all the interior beauties of the place. Among the diſtant mountains, Turk appears an object of magnificence; and Mangerton's more lofty, though leſs intereſting ſummit, ſoars above the whole. The paſſage to the upper lake is round the extremity of Mucruſs, which confines it on one ſide, and the approaching mountains on the other. Here is a celebrated rock, called the Eagle's Neſt, which produces wonderful echoes: the report of a ſingle cannon is anſwered by a ſucceſſion of peals reſembling the loudeſt thunder, which ſeems to travel the ſurrounding ſcenery, and die away among the diſtant mountains. The upper lake is four miles in length, and from two to three in breadth. It is almoſt ſurrounded by mountains, from which deſcend a number of beautiful caſcades. The iſlands in this lake are numerous, and affords an amazing variety of picturesque views. The centre lake, which communicates with the upper, is ſmall in compariſon with the other two, and cannot boaſt of equal variety; but the ſhores are, in many places, indented with beautiful bays, ſurrounded by dark groves of trees. The E boundary is formed by the baſe of Mangerton, down the ſteep ſide of which deſcends a caſcade, viſible for 150 yards. This fall of water is ſupplied by a circular lake near the ſummit of the mountain, called the Devil's Punch Bowl; which, on account of its immenſe depth, and the continual overflow of water, is conſidered as one of the greateſt curioſities

in Killarney. One of the beſt proſpects which this admired lake affords, is from a riſing ground near the ruined cathedral of Aghadoe. In the ſeveral mountains adjacent to the lakes are ſtill to be ſeen veſtiges of mines of iron, lead and copper.

KILLEVAN, a town of Ireland, and province of Ulſter in the county of Monaghan, eight miles SW of Monaghan. Lon. 7 26 W, lat. 54 10 N.

KILLICRANKIE, a noted paſs in Perthſhire, near the junction of the Tumel with the Garry. It is the grand entrance into the Highlands in thoſe parts, and is formed by the lofty mountains impending over the Garry, which ruſhes through in a deep, darkſome, and rocky channel, overhung with trees. In the laſt century, this was a paſs of much difficulty and danger: a path hanging over a tremendous precipice theatened deſtruction to the leaſt falſe ſtep of the traveller. At preſent, a fine road gives an eaſy acceſs to the remote Highlands; and the two ſides are joined by a fine arch. Near the N end of this paſs, in its open and unimproved ſtate, king William's army, under general Mackey, was defeated, in 1689, by the Highlanders, commanded by viſcount Dundee, who was killed in the moment of victory. Here alſo a body of Heſſians in 1746 made a full pauſe refuſing to march further for it appeared to them as the *ne plus ultra* of habitable country.

KILLILEAGH, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, ſeated on an arm of Strangford Lough, where ſhips may be ſheltered from all winds. It ſuffered much in the war of 1641; but it is now a thriving place, with a linen and thread manufacture. Here is a caſtle, formerly the ſeat of the family of Hamilton, now earls of Clanbraſſil. The celebrated Sir Hans Sloane was born in this town, which is 80 miles N by E of Dublin.

KILLINAULE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary and province of Connaught 14 miles N of Clonmell. Lon. 7 26 W, lat. 52 27 N.

KILLONY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, ſix miles S of Sligo. Lon. 8 25 W, lat. 54 11 N.

KILLOUGH, or PORT ST. ANN, a ſeaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, and province of Ulſter ſituate on the N of St. John's Point, in the Iriſh Sea, and has a good quay where ſhips lie very ſafe. Here is a manufacture of ſalt. It is 76 miles N by E of Dublin.

KILLYBEGS, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, with a ſpacious harbour on the N ſide of Donegal Bay. It is 12 miles NW of Ballyſhannon. Lon. 8 6 W, lat. 54 40 N.

KILMAC-THOMAS, a town of Ireland in the county of Waterford and province of Munſter, 12 miles SE of Waterford. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 52 14 N.

KILMAINHAM, a town of Ireland, ſituated about half a mile from Dublin. It has a ſeſſion-houſe and a gaol; and here the quarter ſeſſions are held for the county of Dublin, and the knights for the county elected. It was ſometimes the ſeat of the government, before the Caſtle at Dublin was appropriated to the purpoſe.

KILMALLOCK, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 51 24 N.

KILMARNOCK, a populous town of Ayrſhire, with a manufacture of gloves, carpets, ſtockings, nightcaps, bonnets, and other woollen goods. It is 15 miles SW of Glaſgow.

KILMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan and province of Ulſter, with a biſhop's ſee, three miles SW of Cavan. Lon. 7 11 W, lat. 54 2 N.

KILTEARN, a town of Roſsſhire, in Scotland, remarkable for being the native place of Donald Monro, who gave Buchanan the account of the Iſlands in the Highlands of Scotland, which he has inſerted in his hiſtory.

KILWORTH, a thriving town of Ireland in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter, at the foot of Kilworth mountains. Below the town runs the river Funcheon, on which ſtands the caſtle of Clough-leagh, which has ſtood ſix ſeven ſieges. Kilworth is 108 miles S of Dublin.

KIMBOLTON, a town in Huntingdonſhire, with a market on Friday, noted for the caſtle of Kimbolton. It is 60 miles NW of St. Neot's and 64 N by W of London. Lon. 0 18 W, lat. 52 15 N.

KIMI, a town of Sweden, capital of a province of the ſame name, in E Bothnia, ſeated on a river of the ſame name where it falls into the gulf of Bothnia, 10 miles SE of Tornea.

KIMI LAPMARK, a province of Swediſh Lapland, ſituated on the frontiers of Ruſſian Lapland.

KIMSKI, a town of Tartary in Permia, where there is great numbers of martins and ſables.

KIN, a town of Perſia 320 miles S of Iſpahan.

KINBURN, a fortreſs of the Ruſſian empire, ſituated at the mouth of the Dnieper oppoſite Oczakow. In the laſt war

...ffia, the Turks made ſeveral attacks ...on it by land and ſea, but were finally ...ulſed.

KINCARDINE-O-NIEL, a village in ...rdeenſhire, ſeated on the river Dee, ... miles W of Aberdeen.

KINCARDINESHIRE, or MEARNS, a ...rty of Scotland, bounded on the N and ...W by Aberdeenſhire, on the E by the ...rman Ocean, and on the S by An...ſhire. Its length along the coaſt is 30 ...es; its greateſt breadth 20. The only ...ough in it is Inverbervie.

KINETON, a town in Warwickſhire. ...s 10 miles SSE of Warwick, and 88 ...W of London. Lon. 1 24 W, lat. 52 11 ...

KING GEORGE'S SOUND, the name ...en by captain Cook, in 1778, to the ...bour which he diſcovered on the W ...t of N America, at the mouth of a ...t river, in lon. 126 48 W, and lat. 49 ... N. But the natives call it NOOTKA; ...name now generally adopted by the ...gliſh. Upon the ſeacoaſt, the land is ...rably high and level; but, within the ...d, it riſes into ſteep hills, which ...e an uniform appearance. The trees, ...which the woods are compoſed, are the ...adian pine, white cypreſs, and two or ...ee other ſorts of pine. In general, the ...es grow here with great vigour, and are ... large ſize. About the rocks and ...ders of the woods were ſeen ſome ſtraw...rry plants, and raſpberry, currant, and ...ckberry buſhes, all in a flouriſhing ſtate. ...e ſtature of the natives is, in general ...w the common ſtandard; but their ...ns are not proportionably ſlender, ...z uſually pretty plump, though not ...ular. The women are, in general, of ...ame ſize and form as the men; nor ...easy to diſtinguiſh them, as they poſ...no natural feminine delicacies. There ...s not a ſingle one to be found, even ...ng thoſe who were in their prime, ...had the leaſt pretenſions to beauty or ...deneſs. The irregularity and con...on of their houſes is far exceeded by ...r naſtineſs and ſtench. Every thing ...t the houſe ſtinks of trainoil, fiſh, and ...ke; and every part of it is as filthy as ...be imagined. In 1780, a ſmall aſſocia... of Britiſh merchants, reſident in the E ...es, formed the project of opening a ...de to this place, for ſupplying China ...ir furs, and took meaſures, in 1788, to ...ure themſelves a permanent ſettlement; ...the Spaniards being jealous of the in...on of the Engliſh into that part of the ...rld, ſent a frigate from Mexico to put ...an end to this commerce. The frigate captured two Engliſh veſſels, and took poſſeſſion of the ſettlement that had been formed upon the coaſt. The Britiſh miniſtry, immediately ordered a powerful armament to give weight to their demand of reparation; but the affair was amicably terminated by a convention, in 1790.

KINGHORN, a ſeaport in Fifeſhire, on the frith of Forth, nine miles N of Leith, on the oppoſite ſide of the frith. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 56 5 N.

KINGSBRIDGE, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated at the head of a ſmall inlet of the Engliſh Channel, 34 miles S by W of Exeter, and 218 WSW of London. Lon. 3 48 W lat. 50 20 N.

KINGSBURY, a village in Herts, to the N of St. Alban's. Here the Saxon kings had a palace.

KINGSCLEAR, a town in Hampſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It was the reſidence of ſome of our Saxon kings, and is nine miles NW of Baſingſtoke, and 56 W by S of London. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 51 20 N.

KING'S COUNTY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, which is 38 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by W Meath, on the E by Kildare, on the S by Queen's-County and Tipperary, and on the W by the Shannon, which divides it from Roſcommon, Galway, and another part of Tipperary. It contains 56 pariſhes, and ſends ſix members to parliament. It is not ſo rich as ſome of the other counties, nor is it ſo well inhabited. The capital is Philipſtown.

KING'S LANGLY, a village in Herts, five miles W of St. Alban's. It received its name from a palace which Henry III built here, the ruins of which are to be ſeen. Richard II was buried in its monaſtery, but removed, by Henry V, to Weſtminſter.

KINGSTEIN, a ſtrong fortreſs of Norway. See FREDERICSTADT.

KINGSTON, the county-town of Ulſter, in New York. It is ſeated on the Euſopus creek, the mouth of which is nearly two miles W of Hudſon's River.

KINGSTON, a town of Jamaica, on the N ſide of the bay of Port-Royal, about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth. It was built after the great earthquake in 1692, it is a place of good trade, and is much reſorted to by merchants and ſeamen, becauſe moſt of the ſhips come to load and unload their cargoes here. Lon. 76 52 W, lat. 17 56 N.

KINGSTON upon HULL. See HULL.

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KINGSTON UPON THAMES, a corporate town in Surry, with a market on Saturday. A great national council was held here in the year 838, at which Egbert the firſt king of all England, and his ſon Athelwolf, were preſent; and ſeveral of the Saxon monarchs were crowned here. It is a populous trading town and ſent members to parliament in the reigns of the ſecond and third Edward. Queen Eliſabeth founded here a freeſchool; and the Lent aſſizes are conſtantly held at this place. The wooden bridge, over the Thames, is the moſt ancient on that river, except London Bridge; and the corporation have a revenue for its ſupport. It is 11 miles SW of London. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 51 27 N.

KING-TE-TCHING, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-ſi and diſtrict of Jao-tcheou-fou. It is famous for its beautiful porcelain; and 500 furnaces are ſaid to be employed in the making of it, and it is computed to contain a million of inhabitants, and extends a league and a half along the banks of a river, which here forms a kind of harbour, about a league in circumference.

KI-NGNAN-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-ſi, ſeated on the banks of a river in a very fertile canton, abounding with gold and ſilver.

KINROSS, a borough in Kinroſsſhire, ſeated on a plain, near Loch-Leven, ſcreened on the N by the Ochil Hills. Its manufactures are linen, and ſome cutlery ware; and it is 20 miles N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 56 15 N.

KINROSS-SHIRE, a county of Scotland, between the ſhires of Perth and Fife, and 30 miles in circuit, and its length and breadth nearly equal. It ſends one member to parliament, alternately with the county of Clackmannan.

KINSALE, a ſeaport and borough of Ireland, in the County of Cork, and province of Munſter. It is a very populous trading place, and has an excellent harbour, 14 miles S of Cork. Lon. 8 26 W, lat. 51 41 N.

KINTAIL, a peninſula in Roſsſhire, ſituated between Loch Garron and Loch Duich.

KIN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. Its diſtrict contains two cities of the ſecond, and 11 of the third claſs.

KINT-TCHING, the capital of the iſlands of Lieou-kieou, in the China Sea. Its four gates correſpond to the four Cardinal points and the weſtern one forms the grand entry. The king's palace is reckoned to be 6 leagues in circumference. King-tchi... ſeated in Cheonli, the S part of the ... Lon. 146 30 E, lat. 26 2 N.

KINTORE, a borough in Aberdeen... 10 miles W by N of Aberdeen. Lon... W, lat. 57 8 N.

KIOF, a town of Poland, and capital the Ukraine, in a palatinate of the ... name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, an... caſtle. It is the capital of the Ru... government of Kioſ, and carries on a ... ſiderable trade. It is divided into the ... and New Town, and ſeated on the W... of the Dnieper, 180 miles NE of Kam... ieck, and 335 E by S of Warſaw. Lon. 51 E, lat. 50 30 N.

KIOF, or KIOW, a government of Ruſſian empire, being part of the Ukr... or Little Ruſſia. It lies on the E ſi... the Dnieper, although Kioſ, the capi... on the W ſide. It was once a duchy, longing to the great dukes of Ruſſia, Kioſ was their capital, and principal reſidence. This country was conquered the Tartars, and came again into the poſſeſſion of the great dukes, but was ever and poſſeſſed by the Coſſacks, under protection of Poland. In 1664, the tives, diſcontented with John Caſimir, ... of Poland, ſubmitted to Ruſſia, and ... ever ſince remained ſubject to that em... The vaſt privileges that they enjoyed ... been gradually aboliſhed, and they are ... reduced to the ſame ſtate as the ... provinces of the Ruſſian empire. T... government contains eleven diſtricts; ... its principal rivers are the Dnieper, Da... Oſter, Udai, Sula, Pſol, and Trubeth.

KIOF, or KIOW, a palatinate of Pol... in that part of the Ukraine which lie... the W ſide of the Dnieper. It con... only two diſtricts, and ſeveral ſmall to... ſcarcely worthy of notice; its capit... Kioſ, being ſubject to Ruſſia.

KIO-FEOU, a city of China, in ... province of Chang-tong and diſtrict ... Yen-tcheou-fou. It is celebrated as ... birthplace of Confucius, ſeveral mo... ments are ſtill to be ſeen here, erected ... honour of this eminent man.

KIOGE, or KOGE, a ſeaport of D... mark, in the iſle of Zealand, with a g... harbour, 10 miles S of Copenhagen. Lo... 12 40 E, lat. 59 31 N.

KIOPING, a town of Sweden, in W... meland, ſeated on a ſmall ſtream, that ... at a little diſtance into the lake Mae... Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 59 38 N.

KIOUMZEIK, a well built town of Pegu ... ſituated on the river Irrawaddey. It ...

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...e in a ſtate of improvement, and has a ...nufacture of cotton cloth, which is the ...e of its proſperity.

...RBY-LONSDALE, a town in Weſt-...land, with a market on Thurſday. ... a large town with a manufactory of ...n cloth, ſeated on the Lon, over ...h is a ſtone bridge, 10 miles SE of ...dal, and 253 NW of London. Lon. ... W, lat. 54 3 N.

KIRBY-MOORSIDE, a town in the N ...g of Yorkſhire, with a market on ...neſday. It is ſeated on the edge of moors, near the river Dow, 25 miles N York, and 225 N by W of London. ...13 W, lat. 54 20 N.

KIRBY-STEPHEN, a town in Weſt-...land, with a market on Monday, ...t the ſkirts of the hills which ſepa- this country from Yorkſhire, and ...a manufacture of ſtockings. It is ſeat-...n the river Eden and is nine miles S Appleby, and 281 NNW of London. ...1 30 W, lat. 54 26 N.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Germany in ...circle of Suabia, capital of a territory ...e ſame name, ſubject to the houſe of ...ria. It is ſeated on the Danube, nine ...s S of Ulm. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 48 N.

KIRCHBERG, a territory of Germany, ...the circle of Suabia, belonging to the ...e of Auſtria.

KIRCHEIM, a town of Germany in the ...le of Suabia, 25 miles from Ulm.

KIRCHEIM POLAND, a town of Ger-...ny in the circle of Upper Rhine. Lon. ...E, lat. 49 39 N.

KIRIN, one of the three departments ...Chineſe Tartary, bounded on the N ...the river Saghalien, on the E by the ...on the S by Corea, and on the W by ...ong. This country, which is render-extremely cold, from the number of ...ts by which it is covered, is ſcarcely ...ced. It contains only two or three ...ilt cities, ſurrounded by mud walls. ...valuable plant ginſeng grows here; ...the emperor ſends hither the criminals ...ſhed by the laws.

KIRIN, the capital of the province of ...ame name in E Chineſe Tartary, ...te on the river Songari, which is here ...d Kirin, is the reſidence of a Mantchew ...ral, who is inveſted with the authority ...viceroy.

KIRKCALDY, a ſeaport in Fifeſhire, on ...rth of Forth, with a dockyard for ...ll veſſels, and a cotton manufacture. ...s a pretty populous, large, well built ..., 10 miles N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 ...W, lat. 56 8 N.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a ſeaport in Kircudbrightſhire, at the mouth of the river Dee, which forms its harbour. It is a ſmall inconſiderable place, admirably ſituated for the fiſhery, and other branches of commerce. It is 60 miles W of Carliſle, and 83 SW of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 8 W, lat. 55 0 N.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE, a county or ſtewartry of Scotland, which once formed, with Wigtonſhire, the ancient province of Galloway. It is bounded on the NE by Ayrſhire and Dumfrieſſhire, on the S by Solway Frith and the Iriſh Sea, and on the W by Wigtonſhire and Ayrſhire. Its extent from N to S is 30 miles, from E to W 45.

KIRKLEES, a village in the W riding of Yorkſhire, in the vicinity of which is the monument of the famous Robin Hood; and on the adjacent moor are likewiſe two hills, called Robin Hood's Butts.

KIRKOSWALD, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thurſday. It had formerly a caſtle which was demoliſhed above 100 years ago, it is ſeated on a hill, near the river Eden, nine miles N by E of Penrith, and 294 NW of London. Lon. 2 48 W, lat. 54 48 N.

KIRKPATRICK, a town in Dumbartonſhire, lying E of Dumbarton, ſaid to be the birthplace of the tutelary ſaint of Ireland. The veſtiges of the Roman wall, called Graham's Dike, built by Antoninus, extend from the frith of Clyde, at this place to the frith of Forth.

KIRKWALL, a borough of Scotland, capital of Mainland, the principal of the Orkney iſlands. It is built on an inlet of the ſea on the E ſide of the iſland, and has a tolerable harbour, with a fortification, on which ſome guns are mounted for its defence; the moſt ſtriking object is the ſtately cathedral of St. Magnus. It is 30 miles NE of Thurſo, in Caithneſſhire. Lon. 2 57 W, lat. 58 54 N.

KIRTON, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a magnificent church, and a market on Saturday, 20 miles N of Lincoln, and 151 N by W of London. Lon. 0 28 W, lat. 53 33 N.

KISMISH, an iſland of Aſia, at the entrance of the gulf of Perſia, about 50 miles in length and five in breadth, with a remarkable pearl fiſhery. It is fertile, populous, and 12 miles S of Gombroon.

KISTI, an Aſiatic nation, which extends from the higheſt ridge of Caucaſus, along the Sundſha rivulets, they are bounded to the W by the little Cabarda, to the E by the Tartars and Leſguis, and to the S by the Leſguis and Georgians. The different

tribes of this reſtleſs and turbulent nation are generally at variance with each other, and with all their neighbours. Their dialects have no analogy with any known language, and their hiſtory and origin are at preſent utterly unknown. They are capable of arming about 5000 men; they call themſelves *Ingyſhi*, *Kiſti*, or *Halha*; they live in villages near each other, containing about 20 or 30 houſes; are diligent huſbandmen, and rich in cattle. Many of their villages have a ſtone tower, which ſerves in time of war as a retreat to their women and children, and as a magazine for their effects. Theſe people are all armed, and have the cuſtom of wearing ſhields. Their religion is very ſimple, but has ſome traces of Chriſtianity: They believe in one God, whom they call *Dailé*, but have no ſaints or religious perſons: they celebrate Sunday, not by any religious ceremony, but by reſting from labour; they have a faſt in ſpring, and another in ſummer; they obſerve no ceremonies either at births or deaths; they allow of polygamy, and eat pork.

KISTNA, a river of Hindooſtan, which falls into the bay of Bengal, S of Maſulipatam.

KISTNAGHERI, a town and ſtrong fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in Myſore, 66 miles from Arcot.

KITTERY, a town of N America, in the province of Main. It is famous for ſhipbuilding, and is ſeated on the E ſide of the mouth of Piſcatqua River.

KIUN-TCHEOU-FOU, the capital of the iſland of Hainan, ſtands on a promontory, and ſhips often anchor at the bottom of its walls. Its diſtrict contains three cities of the ſecond, and 10 of the third claſs.

KLATTAW, a town of Bohemia, 46 miles SW of Prague. Lon. 14 6 E, lat. 50 30 N.

KLETENBERG, a town of Swiſſerland, ſeated on the river Aar, three miles from Waldſchut. The biſhop of Conſtance excerciſes the ſpiritual juriſdiction; but the ſovereignty belongs to the cantons. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 47 35 N.

KLUNDERT, a ſtrong fortreſs of the United Provinces, in Holland, near the arm of the ſea, called Hollands Diep. It is nine miles SE of Williamſtadt.

KNAPDALE, a mountainous diſtrict in Argyleſhire, Scotland, adjoining to Argyle Proper, and connected on the S by a narrow neck of land, to the peninſula of Cantyre.

KNARESBOROUGH, a town in the N riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It is delightfully ſeated on river Nid, famous for its medicinal ſpri on a rugged rock where there was a cal Knareſborough ſends two members to liament, and is 18 miles W by N of Y and 211 N by W of London. Lon. 1 W, lat. 54 5 N.

KNIGHTON, a commercial town Radnorſhire, with a market on Thurſ It is ſeated on the Tend, over which t is a bridge, and is 14 miles W of Here and 135 NW of London. Lon. 2 46 lat. 52 13 N.

KNIGNTSBRIDGE, the firſt village fr London, on the great weſtern road. H is an infirmary for the ſick and wo ed, called St. George's Hoſpital; an conſiderable manufacture of painted fl cloths.

KNITTELFELDT, a town of Germ in the duchy of Stiria. It is a ſmall p 78 miles from Vienna, ſeated on the r Muehr. Lon. 14 57 E, lat. 47 29 N.

KNOTSFORD, a town in Chef with a market on Saturday. There two towns of this name pretty near t ther, called the Higher and Lower. the higher is the pariſh church, and in lower a chapel of eaſe. It is ſeven m NE of Norwich, and 173 NNW of L don. Lon. 2 28 W lat. 53 20 N.

KOANG-FIN-FOU, a city of China. the province of Kiang-ſi, ſurrounded high mountains. Its diſtrict contains ſe cities of the third claſs.

KOBI, called by the Chineſe, CHA a vaſt deſert of Chineſe Tartary, leagues from E to W, and almoſt as m from N to S.

KOEI-TCHEOU, one of the ſmalleſt vinces in China, bounded on the S Quang-ſi, on the E by Hon-quang, the N by Se-tchuen, and on the W Yun-nan. The whole country is almoſt deſert, and covered with inacceſſible m tains, it may be juſtly called the Siber China. The inhabitants are mountain accuſtomed to independence, and who ſo form a ſeparate nation: they are leſs ferocious than the ſavage an among which they live. This prov produces the beſt horſes in China. ſides Koei-yang, the capital, it contains cities of the firſt, and 38 of the ſecond third claſs.

KOEI-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of g trade, in the province of Se-tchuen. diſtrict contains one city of the ſecond and nine of the third.

KOEI-YANG, the capital of the pro of Koei-tcheou, in China, ſaid to have formerly the reſidence of the ancient ki

The remains of temples and palaces, ſtill ſhew its former magnificence. It is miles NW of Canton.

KOKENHAUSEN, a ſtrong town of Livonia, ſubject to Ruſſia. It is ſeated on the river Dwina, and is 42 miles E of Riga. Lon. 26 3 E, lat. 56 40 N.

KOLA, a town of the Ruſſian government of Archangel, capital of Ruſſian Lapland, with a good harbour on the river Kola, near a bay of the ſame name in the Frozen Ocean. Lon. 32 26 E, lat. 68 52 N.

KOLLOMENSKA, a town of Ruſſia, which is pleaſantly ſituated on an eminence near Moſcow. Lon. 38 16 E, lat. 55 40 N.

KOLYVAN, a government of the Ruſſian empire, comprehending a part of Weſtern Siberia, and formerly included in the government of Tobolſk. Its capital, the ſame name, is ſeated on the Oby. This country has very productive ſilver mines, which have been called the Potoſi of Aſia. They lie between the Oby and Irtiſh, near the mountains which form the frontiers of Siberia, and ſeparate that country from Chineſe Tartary.

KONGAL, a town of Norway, belonging to Sweden, ſeated on the river Gotelba. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 58 30 N.

KONGSBERG, a town of Southern Norway, celebrated for its ſilver mines. It lies on both ſides of the river Lowe, and contains, including the miners, 6000 inhabitants. Kongſberg is 45 miles SW of Chriſtiania. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 59 N.

KONGSWINGER, a fortreſs of Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden. It is ſeated on the river Glomme, at the foot of a high rock, on which ſtands an impregnable citadel; at leaſt, Charles XII, who reconnoitred it, thought it prudent to decline the attempt.

KONG-TCHANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chen-ſi. It is ſurrounded by inacceſſible mountains, where the tomb is ſeen, which the Chineſe pretend to be that of Fohi. Its diſtrict contains three cities of the ſecond, and ten of the third claſs. It is 700 miles SW of Pekin.

KONINGSBERG, a town of Franconia, belonging to the houſe of Saxe-Weimar, 22 miles NE of Schweinfurt. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 52 5 N.

KONINGSBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in the marquiſate of Brandenburg, 47 miles S of Stetin. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 52 50 N.

KONINGSBERG, the capital of Pruſſia, with a univerſity and a magnificent palace, in which is a hall 274 feet long, and 59 broad, without pillars to ſupport it, and a handſome library. The town-houſe, the exchange, and the cathedral, are fine ſtructures. The tower of the caſtle is very high, and has 284 ſteps to the top, whence there is an extenſive proſpect. Here are 18 churches, of which 14 belong to the Lutherans, three to the Calviniſts, and one to the papiſts. The town is five miles in circumference, and, including the garriſon of 7000 men, contains 60,000 inhabitants. It ſtands on the Pregel, which here falls into the Friſche Haf, an inlet of the Baltic. No ſhips drawing more than ſeven feet water can paſs the bar, and come up to the town; ſo that the large veſſels anchor at Pillau, a ſmall town on the Baltic, which is the port of Koningſberg; and the merchandiſe is ſent in ſmaller veſſels to this place. The trade of Koningſberg is very conſiderable. It is 62 miles NE of Elbing, and 125 N of Warſaw. Lon. 20 55 E, lat. 54 42 N.

KONINGSGRATZ, a town of Bohemia, ſeated on the Elbe, with a biſhop's ſee, 35 miles SW of Glatz, and 115 N by W of Vienna. Lon. 16 8 E, lat. 50 6 N.

KONINGSHOFEN, a ſtrong town of Franconia, with a biſhop's ſee, 25 miles NNW of Bamberg. Lon. 10 46 E, lat. 50 24 N.

KONINGSTEIN, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Miſnia, with an impregnable fort. It is a place of confinement for ſtate priſoners, and is ſeated on the Elbe, 10 miles SE of Pyrna, and 10 SW of Dreſden. Lon. 13 43 E, lat. 51 2 N.

KONINGSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which is ſtrongly fortified. It ſurrendered to the French, July 22, 1796. Lon. 8 25 W, lat. 50 5 N.

KONINGSTUTER, a town of Germany, ſeated in the territory of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11 7 E, lat. 52 25 N.

KONITZ, a town of Poland in Weſtern Pruſſia, 10 miles NW of Culm, and 50 SW of Dantzic. Lon. 18 16 E, lat. 53 36 N.

KOOCH, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, 60 miles E of Gwalior.

KOONJOOR, a town of Hindooſtan, 163 miles SSW of Calcutta.

KOPYS, a fortified town of Lithuania, ſeated on the Dnieper, 18 miles N of Mohilet. Lon. 31 2 E, lat. 54 32 N.

KORIACS, a people of Tartary ſubject to Ruſſia, who inhabit the northern coaſt of

the gulf Penſchinſkoi, and the moſt northern part of Kamtſchatka to the river Anadir. Their country extends weſtward from the river Olomon (which runs into the Kolyma) as far as the Indian ocean. Their neighbours are the Kamtſchadales, the Tunguſians, the Lamoutes, and the Tſchouktſches; the country which they perambulate in their nomadic courſes is rude, marſhy, full of ſmall rocks, and in many places abſolutely deſtitute of foreſts. The Koraiks are of a ſhort ſtature, have ſmall heads, little eyes, a round and meagre face, flat noſes, their hair and beards black, in general very little beard, and their eye brows long. They are of a ſlow and dull comprehenſion, have a high opinion of their country and conſtitution, are courageous, ſuſpicious and revengeful; but, for the moſt part, laborious, ſincere, ſuſceptible of friendſhip, and faithful to their ſuperiors. The Koraiks are divided according to their manner of living, into the ſettled and wandering, which are pretty equal in point of numbers. They ſpeak a different dialect, and for the moſt part do not treat one another as two bodies belonging to the ſame community, but as open and avowed enemies. The manners of the ſettled Koraiks are by far more gentle than thoſe of the Nomades. They occupy the ſouthern part of their country near the gulf Penſchinſkoi, and have ſome ſettlements even in the very peninſula of Kamtſchatka. The wandering Koraiks travel over the northern part of this country in the environs of the river Anadir, near the Tſchouktſches, and they often come as far as Kamtſchatka. Their diſpoſition is ſo wild and untractable, that it would be very difficult to bring them into any manner of ſubordination. The very ſuſpicion of ſuch a deſign would be very dangerous. The chief employments of the wandering Koraiks are the care of their rein-deer and the chace. Fiſhing does not anſwer, as they are not expert at it. The pooreſt of them poſſeſs about fifty rein-deer, ſome have a hundred, the richeſt from one to two thouſand. With theſe herds of rein-deer they travel over their deſarts and mountains, without any apprehenſions of meeting with rivers or foreſts, ſo they do but find moſs on the ground, that being all that is neceſſary for the ſubſiſtance of the rein-deer. They do not milk the female rein-deer, of courſe they have no ſuch thing as cheeſe. Even the wealthieſt of the Koraiks never kill one of theſe quadrupeds unneceſſarily, unleſs it has ſome defect, their kitchen is ſupplied with thoſe who have died by ſome diſeaſe, or to whom ſome accident has happened; to this is owing that their herds become ſo large, and for the ſame reaſon a great flock neceſſary for their ſubſiſtence. The poor go into the ſervice of the rich, and their little herds to thoſe of their maſter. Every ſort of game is agreeable to them. The women gather roots and wild fruit. Whatever proviſions they find are conſumed immediately, for they have not a thought of laying up againſt any exigency. The wandering Koraiks are much more wild, hardy, and dangerous than the ſettled. They very often make hoſtilities to ſeek adventures, and plunder one of their neighbours, or leſs turbulent countrymen. Before they enter on an enterprize, they always drink of the decoction of the intoxicating muſhrooms, and inſpire themſelves with more intrepidity and courage. Their arms are the bow and arrow, the lance, and the club. There are ſome who go to the chace and on their expeditions with no other arms than a ſtick. All their military art conſiſts in falling on their enemy unawares. Theft, rapine, and murder, if committed among themſelves, are criminal: if on another race, or upon ſtrangers, they are heroic actions. Their greateſt happineſs conſiſts in paſſing from one ſtation to another, and ſeeing their numerous herds of rein-deer. When a herd has increaſed very much, they divide it. There are even Koraiks who have herds ſo numerous that they are not able to count them; and even if only one ſtrays, it is immediately perceived. The Koraiks are all polygamiſts, ſome have four wives. They do not purchaſe them; but, like the Kamtſchadales, they firſt endeavour to gain their affections, and then to catch them. The rich marry among themſelves, without paying any regard to conſanguinity, but the poor are obliged to get wives from among the poor. The wives of the ſettled Koraiks live in the ſame hut with them; those of the wandering are diſtributed among their different flocks, ſo that each has a flock under her care. Theſe latter are exceedingly jealous, and torment their unhappy wives in a moſt cruel manner. Even an ill-founded ſuſpicion ſometimes drives the huſband to ſacrifice his innocent wife to his furious jealouſy; and the ſuſpected gallant falls likewiſe a victim to his rage. The ſettled Koraiks err as much on the other extreme; for their complaiſance towards their wives is unli-

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They are happy to ſee them charm ſtrangers; and the careſſes the wife receives is ſo much pleaſure beſtowed on the huſband. They offer their wives and daughters to ſtrangers as companions for the night. An acceptance of ſuch offers is eſteemed the greateſt mark of friendſhip, a refuſal of, contempt, which highly diſpleaſes them. Yet this politeneſs is attended with ſome inconvenience to the ſtranger thus entertained: for, firſt of all, the polite bed-fellow makes water in his preſence, and offers him a bowl of it to waſh his mouth with. The wandering Tartars burn the bodies of the dead. The ſame cuſtom is not uncommon among the wild Koraiks. They build up a pile, and carry the corpſe thither on a ſledge drawn by rein-deer, dreſſed in the beſt clothes, and burn with it all the arms and cloaths of the deceaſed. They kill the rein-deer that has drawn it thither, eat the fleſh, and fling what remains into the fire. In order to celebrate the memory of the deceaſed, they make another feaſt of the rein-deer.

KORSAW, or KOSOA, a town of Denmark, in the iſle of Zealand, with a fort, 18 miles W by S of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 55 29 N.

KOSAL, or KOSTA, a fortified town of Pruſſia, near the river Oder, 17 miles N of Ratiſbon. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 50 N.

KORSUM or KORSUN, a town of Ruſſia in the Ukraine ſeated on the river Roſs. Lon. 31 20 E lat. 49 3 N.

KOSTROMA, a government of the Ruſſian empire, formerly included in that of Moſcow. It is divided into the provinces of Koſtroma and Unſha. The capital of the former is Koſtroma, ſeated at the mouth of the Volga; the capital of the latter is Makarief, ſituate on the Unſha.

KOUEI-TE-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Ho-nan, ſeated between two navigable rivers. The inhabitants treat ſtrangers with uncommon hoſpitality.

KOWNO, a town of Lithuania, ſeated on the Wilna and Niemen, 40 miles W of Wilna. Lon. 24 12 E, lat. 54 56 N.

KRAANENBERG, a town of the duchy of Cleves, ſeated on the declivity of a hill, between Nimeguen and Cleves. It is celebrated for an image of the Virgin, pretended to be miraculous.

KRAINBURG, a town of Bavaria, ſeated on the Inn, 35 miles E of Munich.

KRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, ſeated on the Save, 18 miles NW of Laubach.

KRAINOWITZ, a town of Upper Sileſia, between Ratibor and Troppaw. Lon. 19 49 E, lat. 50 7 N.

KRAINSLAW, a town of Poland, in the province of Red Ruſſia and palatinate of Chelm, 110 miles SE of Warſaw. Lon. 23 0 E, lat. 51 15 N.

KRAPITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the duchy of Oppelin. Lon. 18 10 E lat. 50 39 N.

KREKITH, a corporate town in Carnarvonſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It is ſeated on the Iriſh Sea, near Traeth-Amawer Bay, where a caſtle formerly ſtood, now in ruins. It is 13 miles S by E of Carnarvon, and 237 NW of London. Lon. 4 18 W, lat. 52 57 N.

KREMPEN, a ſtrong town of Denmark, in Holſtein, with a caſtle. It is five miles N of Gluckſtadt, and 30 NW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 53 58 N.

KREMES, a town of Auſtria, ſeated on the Danube, 35 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 48 18 N.

KREUZENACH, a town of the Lower Rhine, with a caſtle, on an eminence. It is ſeated on the Nahe, 20 miles SW of Mentz.

KRUMLAW, a town of Germany, in Moravia, 50 miles SW of Olmutz. Lon. 16 49 E, lat. 48 46 N.

KRUTZOW, a town of Lithuania, 30 miles SW of Mozcillaw. Lon. 32 4 E, lat. 54 8 N.

KRYLOW, a ſtrong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiof, ſeated on the Dnieper, 140 miles SE of Kiof. Lon. 33 50 E, lat. 48 50 N.

KUBESHA, is a large ſtrong town, ſituated on a hill between high mountains. Its inhabitants call themſelves Franki (Franks, a name common in the eaſt to all Europeans), and relate that their anceſtors were brought hither by ſome accident, the particulars of which are now forgotten. The common conjecture is, that they were mariners caſt away upon the coaſt; but thoſe who pretend to be better verſed in their hiſtory, tell the ſtory this way: The Greeks and Genoeſe, ſay they, carried on, during ſeveral centuries, a conſiderable trade, not only on the Black ſea, but likewiſe on the Caſpian, and were certainly acquainted with the mines contained in theſe mountains, from which they drew by their trade with the inhabitants great quantities of ſilver, copper, and other metals. In order to work theſe upon the ſpot, they ſent hither a number of workmen to eſtabliſh manufactures, and inſtruct the inhabitants. The ſubſequent invaſions of the Arabs, Turks, and Monguls, during which the mines were filled up, and the manufactures abandoned, prevented the

ſtrangers from effecting their return, ſo that they continued here, and erected themſelves into a republic. What renders this account the more probable is, that they are ſtill excellent artiſts, and make very good fire-arms, as well rifled as plain; ſabres, coats of mail, and ſeveral articles in gold and ſilver, for exportation. They have likewiſe, for their own defence, ſmall copper cannons, of three pounds calibre, caſt by themſelves. They coin Turkiſh and Perſian ſilver money, and even rubles, which readily paſs current, becauſe they are of the full weight and value. In their valleys they have paſture and arable lands, as well as gardens; but they purchaſe the greater part of their corn, truſting chiefly for ſupport to the ſale of their manufactures, which are much admired in Perſia, Turkey, and the Crimea. They are generally in good circumſtances, are a quiet, inoffenſive people, but high ſpirited, and independent. Their town is conſidered as a neutral ſpot, where the neighbouring princes can depoſit their treaſures with ſafety. They elect yearly twelve magiſtrates, to whom they pay the moſt unlimited obedience; and as all the inhabitants are on a footing of perfect equality, each individual is ſure to have in his turn a ſhare in the government. In the year 1725, their magiſtrates, as well as the Uſmei, acknowledged the ſovereignty of Ruſſia, but without paying any tribute. Lon. 67 59 E, lat. 42 30 N.

KUDACH, a ſtrong fort of Poland in the Ukraine, ſeated on the river Neiper. Lon. 35 45 E, lat. 47 58 N.

KUFSTEIN, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the Tirol, with a caſtle, on a rock. It is ſeated on the Inn, 46 miles S by E of Munich. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 47 26 N.

KUNACHIR. See JESO.

KUR, a river of Perſia, which riſes in mount Caucaſus, and, paſſing by Tefflis, falls into the Caſpian Sea.

KURAB, a town of Aſia in Perſia, 2 miles from the Caſpian Sea. Lon. 50 15 E, lat. 37 36 N.

KURGAN, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the province of Coraſan, and falls into the Caſpian ſea.

KURILES, a chain of iſlands, extending from lat. 45 to 51 N. running from the ſouthern promontory of Kamtſchatka to Japan, in a S. W. direction. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Lopatka, who were themſelves called Kuriles, gave theſe iſlands the ſame name, as ſoon as they became acquainted with them. Spanberg ſays they are twenty two in number, excluſive of the very ſmall ones. The northernmoſt iſland, which is call Shoomſka, is about three leagues diſt from the promontory Lopatka, its in bitants conſiſting of a mixture of nati and Kamtſchadales. The next, which named Paramouſic, is conſiderably lar than Shoomſka, and is inhabited by t real natives. The Ruſſians paid their fi viſit to theſe two iſlands in 1713, a added them to the dominions of the e preſs. Many of the inhabitants of th iſlands that are under the dominion Ruſſia, are now converted to Chriſtian Perhaps the time is not far diſtant, w an advantageous commerce will be car on between Kamtſchatka and this ext ſive chain of iſlands, which may aft wards produce a communication with J pan itſelf.

KURSK, a government of the Ru empire, formerly part of that of Bi rod. Its capital, of the ſame name, is ed on the Tukor, which falls into Seine or Sem.

KUSMA DAMIANSKI, a town of Ruſſian empire, in Tartary, 32 miles N of Vaſigolorod from the river W Lon. 51 30 E lat. 56 2 N.

KUSISTAN, a province of P bounded on the N and E by Irac-A on the S by Farſiſtan, and on the W Irac-Arabia. Suſter is the capital.

KUTTENBERG, a town of Bohe ſeated near a mountain, remarkable its ſilver mines, 35 miles SE of Pra Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 49 56 N.

KUTTORE, a country of Aſia, w contains a great number of towns and lages and is exceedingly populous. principal towns are Tonkul and Jour thoſe being the reſidence of its rulers. abounds in fruits, ſuch as grapes, ap plumbs &c. It likewiſe yields rice w and other ſorts of grain. The natives exceedingly fond of wine and hogs f although their country is well ſtocked cows and goats. They have a di language, and their arms conſiſt of bow and arrow the ſabre and the ſling.

KUYNDER, a fortreſs of the U Provinces 23 miles S of Lewarden 5 24 E lat. 52 50 N.

KYLBURG, a town of Germany, in electorate of Treves, ſeated on the 16 miles NW of Treves. Lon. 6 lat. 50 1 N.

KYNETON, a town in Hertfordſ with a good trade in narrow cloth, a market on Wedneſay. It is 15 NW of Hereford, and 149 WNW London. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 52 12

KYNETON, a village in Somerſet

E of Somerton. It is naturally paved, half a mile, with one ſmooth rock, ch looks like ice.

L.

LAA, LAAB, or LAHAB, a town of Auſtria, ſeated on the Teya, 27 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 16 9 E, lat. 48 48 N.

LABADIA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in Veſino di Rovigo, ſubject to the Venetians. It is ſeated on the Adige, 20 miles W of Ferrara. Lon. 11 54 E, lat. 45 N.

LABIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in 62 miles SW of Niſſa.

LABIAU, a town of Weſtern Pruſſia, at mouth of the Deime, near the Curiſ with a ſtrong caſtle, 30 miles NE Koningſberg. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 54 N.

LABOURD, a late territory of France, of that of Baſques. It abounds in and the inhabitants are ſaid to be firſt that went to fiſh for whales. It ow included in the department of the er Pyrenees.

LABRADOR, a country on the E ſide of ſon's Bay, in N America. The cli in only lat. 57° N, is exceſſively cold g winter. Wine freezes in a ſolid ; brandy coagulates; and the very ath falls on the blankets of a bed, in the n of a hoar-froſt. The ice begins to ppear in May; and about the middle ne, commences hot weather, which, mes, is ſo violent, as to ſcorch the faces e hunters. Mock ſuns and halos are unfrequent; they are very bright, and y tinged with all the colours of the ow. The ſun riſes and ſets with a e cone of yellowiſh light; and the t is enlivened by the aurora borealis, h ſpreads many different lights and ors over the whole ſky. The animals moofedeers, ſtags, raindeers, bears, s, buffaloes, wolves, foxes, beavers, lynxes, martens, ſquirrels, ermines, ats, and hares. The feathered kinds eeſe, buſtards, ducks, partridges, and nds of wild fowls. The fiſh are, es, morſes, ſeals, codfiſh, and a white preferable to herrings; and in their rs and freſh waters are pike, perch, , and trout. In ſummer, there is here, other places, a variety in the colour the ſeveral animals: when that ſeaſon is , which holds only for three months, all aſſume the livery of winter, and every ſort of beaſts, and moſt of their fowls, are of the colour of the ſnow; every thing animate and inanimate is white. But one of the moſt ſtriking things, that draws the moſt inattentive to an admiration of the wiſdom and goodneſs of Providence, is, that the dogs and cats from Great Britain, that have been carried to Hudſon's Bay, on the approach of winter, have changed their appearance, and acquired a much longer, ſofter, and thicker coat of hair than they originally had. See NEW BRITAIN, ESQUIMAUX, and HUDSON'S BAY.

LACK, or BISCHOFS-LACK, a town of Germany, in Carniola. Here is not only a great deal of iron, ſteel, quickſilver, and corn; but a large quantity of linen is made here, and ſent to Fiume and Trieſt. It is 26 miles W by N of Laubach, and 35 N of Trieſt. Lon. 14 7 E, lat. 46 31 N.

LADENBURGH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on the Neckar, eight miles NW of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 49 30 N.

LADOGA, a lake in Ruſſia, between the gulf of Finland and the lake of Onega. It is 150 miles long, and 90 broad; and is eſteemed to be the largeſt lake in Europe. Among the fiſh with which it abounds, are ſeals. This induced Peter the Great to cut a canal 67 miles in length, from the SW extremity of this lake to the river Neva, by which it has a communication with the gulf of Finland.

LADOGA, NEW, a town in the Ruſſian government of St. Peterſburgh, ſeated on the Volkhof, between the lake and canal of Ladoga. It is 70 miles E of St. Peterſburgh. Lon. 30 32 E, lat. 60 0 N. Old Ladoga, an inconſiderable place, is higher up the Volkhof.

LADOGNA, or LACEDOGNA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a biſhop's ſee, 60 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 46 E, lat. 41 1 N.

LADRONE ISLANDS, iſlands of the N Pacific Ocean. They are 11 in number, excluſive of the ſmall iſlets and rocks, and lie in about 140° E lon. and between 11 and 28° N lat. They were diſcovered by Magellan, in 1521. He touched firſt at the iſland of Guam, where the natives ſtole ſome of his goods, which cauſed him to name theſe iſlands the Ladrones, or Iſlands of Thieves. Beſide the other fruits natural to the ſoil and climate, here is the bread-fruit tree in abundance. The names of the principal iſlands are Saypan, Tinian, Guam, and Rota.

LAGNY, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late pro-

vince of the Ile of France, with a late famous Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Marne, 15 miles E of Paris. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 48 50 N.

LAGODN, one of the new discovered islands in the S Sea, inhabited by a race of Indians, of a copper colour. This island was discovered by Captain Cook. Lon. 139 28 W, 18 47 S.

LAGOS, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, with a castle. Here the English fleets bound to the Straits usually take in fresh water. Near this town is Cape Lagos, off which, in 1759, admiral Boscawen defeated a French fleet. It is 120 miles SE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 33 W, lat. 37 2 N.

LAGUNA, a town of the island of Teneriffe, one of the Canaries, where the governor has a palace, but generally resides at Santa Cruz. The lake from which it has been supposed to derive its name, is now a very inconsiderable piece of water. Lon. 16 13 W, lat. 28 30 N.

LAGUNES OF VENICE, the marshes or lakes in Italy, on which Venice is seated. They communicate with the sea, and are the security of the city. There are about 60 islands in these Lagunes, which together make a bishop's see. Buarano is the most considerable, next to those on which Venice stands.

LAHN, a river of Germany, which rises in Hesse Cassel, and falls into the Rhine, above Coblentz.

LAHOM, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Halland, seated near the Baltic, with a castle, 50 miles N of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 56 31 N.

LAHORE, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Candahar, on the N by Cashmere, on the E by Sirinagar and Delhi, and on the S by Moultan. It is often called Panjab, or the country of Five Rivers. It is very extensive and remarkably fertile; affording, in addition to all the necessaries of life, wine, sugar, and cotton wood. In the tract between the Indus and the Chelum, are salt mines, wonderfully productive, and affording fragments of rock salt, hard enough to be formed into vessels, &c. See PANJAB.

LAHORE, a city, the capital of a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper. It is a place of high antiquity, and was one of the most considerable cities in the Mogul dominions, containing a great number of mosques, caravanseras, and pagods, and the residence of the Mahometan conquerors of Hindoostan, before they had established themselves in the central parts of the country. Lahore is now the capital of the Seiks, whose name was hardly known t[o] the rapid decline of the Mogul empire, [in] the present century. Here they have ma[n]ufactures of cotton cloths and stuffs of a[ll] kinds, and of very curious carpets. A[t] here there is a magnificent walk of fi[ve] trees, upwards of 300 miles long. It [is] 210 miles S of Cashmere, and 290 NW [of] Delhi. Lon. 73 45 E, lat. 32 15 N.

LAINO, a town of Naples, in Calabr[ia] Citeriore, near a river of the same nam[e]. Lon. 16 11 E, lat. 40 4 N.

LAI-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, [in] the province of Chan-tong, with a conv[e]nient harbour on the Yellow Sea, contai[n]ing two cities of the first, and five of [the] third class.

LALAND, a small island of Denmark, [in] the Baltic, lying S of Zealand, from wh[ich] it is separated by a narrow channel. It [is] fertile in corn, with which it supplies C[o]penhagen. Nakkow is the capital.

LAMBALE, a town of France, in [the] department of the North Coast and [the] province of Bretagne. It is the chief tow[n] of the late duchy of Penthievre, and ga[ve] the title of princess to the unfortunate [wife] of that name. Lambale has a good tra[de] in cattle, linens and parchment, and is [15] miles NW of Rennes. Lon. 2 21 W, [lat.] 48 27 N.

LAMBERT CASTLE, a village in Dorse[t]shire.

LAMBESC, a town of France, in the D[e]partment of the Mouths of the Rhone a[nd] late province of Provence, nine miles N [of] Aix. Lon. 5 31 E, lat. 43 40 N.

LAMBETH, a village in Surry, on [the] Thames, opposite Westminster, where [the] archbishops of Canterbury have an ancie[nt] palace. By the vast increase of buildi[ngs] Lambeth is now joined to the metropo[lis] in a direction to each of the three bridg[es]. Here is a manufacture of artificial m[o]which answers every purpose of stone c[ar]ing, and extends, not only to statues [in] the finest models, but to every kind of a[r]chitectural ornaments. Here likewise [are] extensive works for vinegar and [ar]made wine, a patent shot manufact[ory] and numerous timber yards, supp[lied] with almost incredible stores of fore[ign] timber.

LAMBORN, a town in Berks, with a m[ar]ket on Friday, seated on a river of the [same] name, which falls into the Kennet, be[low] Newbury. It is seven miles N by W [of] Hungerford, and 68 W of London. Lo[n.] 1 26 W, lat. 51 30 N.

LAMEGO, a town of Portugal, in Bei[ra] with a bishop's see, and a strong citad[el]

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taining two churches, an hospital, and r convents. It is 50 miles SE of Bra-a, and 150 N of Lisbon. Lon. 7 30 W, t. 41 12 N.

LAMMERMUIR, a mountainous ridge Scotland, which divides the county of rwick from that of Haddington for ve 20 miles. Thefe mountains are, in neral, very bleak and barren, affording tle eany pafture for the fheep that feed on em. Soutera Hill is the moft elevated of e ridge.

LANG, a kingdom and ifland of Africa, the coaft of Melinda, between the iſland Pate and Cape Formoſa. Its capital of e fame name, is well fortified. The king d government, being Mahometans, are equently at war with the reſt of the inha-tants, who are pagans. Lamo is tribu-ry to the Portugueſe.

LAMPEDOSA, a defert iſland on the aſt of Tunis, 12 miles in circumfe-nce. It is 50 miles from Tunis, and 2 from Malta; and has a good harbour, ere fhips water. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 36 N.

LAMPSACO, an ancient town of Na-a, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It now an inconſiderable place, ſeated on the of Marmora, ſix miles from the Dar-nelles. Lon. 27 20 E, lat. 40 12 N.

LAMSPRINGE, a town of Lower Saxony, ate at the ſource of a river called me.

LANCASHIRE, a large maritime pro-nce of England, waſhed by the Iriſh ſea on W, bordering on the N with that part Cumberland and Weſtmorland; bound-d on the E by the W Riding of York-re, and on the W by Cheſhire, extending miles in length, and 41 in breadth, com-hending about 260,000 inhabitants. e eaſtern parts of the province are ky, and in the northern diſtricts we ſee ny ſingle mountains remarkably high, h as Ingleborough hill, Cloughbe-hill, ddle-hill, and Longridge-hill. Nor is re any want of wood in this country, ei-r for timber or fuel; witneſs Wierdale reſt and Bowland foreſt to the northward, d Simon's wood in the ſouthern part of ncaſhire. The air of Lancaſhire is pure, althy, and agreeable, except among the s and on the ſea-ſhore, where the atmo-here is loaded with putrid exhalations, ducing malignant and intermitting fe-s, ſcurvy, rheumatiſm, dropſy, and ſumption. The ſoil is various in fferent parts of the country, poor and ky on the hills, fat and fertile in t valleys and champaign country. The level country produces plenty of wheat and barley, and the ſkirts of the hills yield good harveſts of excellent oats: very good hemp is raiſed in divers parts of the province; and the paſture which grows in the valley is ſo peculiarly rich, that the cattle which feed upon it are much larger and fatter than in any other part of England. There is not any part of the world better ſupplied than Lancaſhire with proviſions of all kinds at a very reaſonable rate; ſuch as beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, poultry, and game of all ſorts, caught upon the moors, heaths, and commons, in the hilly part of the ſhire. Beſides the ſea-fowl common to the ſhires of England, ſuch as ducks, ſanderlings, teal and plover, many uncommon birds are obſerved on the coaſt of Lancaſhire, the ſea-crow, variegated with blue and black, the puffin, the cormorant, the curlew, the razor-bill, the copped wren, the red-ſhanks, the ſwan, the tropic bird, the king's-fiſher, &c. As a commercial and manufacturing county, it is diſtinguiſhed beyond any other in the kingdom. Its principal manufactures are linen, ſilk, and cotton goods; fuſtians, counterpanes, ſhallons, bays, ſergen, tapes, ſmall ware, hats, ſailcloth, ſacking, pins, iron goods, caſt plate-glaſs, &c. Of the commerce of this county, it may ſuffice to obſerve, that Liverpool is the ſecond port in the kingdom. The principal rivers are the Merſey, Irwell, Ribble, Lon, Levern, Wyre, Hodder, Roche, Duddon, Winſter, Ken, and Calder; and it has two conſiderable lakes, Winander-mere, and Coniſton-mere. Lancaſter is the county-town.

LANCASTER, the county-town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor; ſends two members to parliament; and is ſeated on the Lon, which here forms a port for veſſels of moderate burden, and over which is a ſtone bridge of five arches. It has but one church, on the ſide of a hill, on the ſummit of which is the caſtle, ſerving both as the ſhire-houſe and the county-goal. On the top of this caſtle is a ſquare tower, called John of Gaunt's Chair, whence there is a fine proſpect of the mountains of Cumberland, and the view toward the ſea, extending to the Iſle of Man. Five miles from this place is Dunald-Mill-Hole, a cave at the foot of a mountain, into which a large brook runs, after it has driven a mill near its entrance. Some of its vaults are ſo high, that they reſemble the roof of a church, and in other parts ſo low, that they can be paſſed only by creeping on the hands and feet. Lan-

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caſter carries on a conſiderable trade, eſpecially to the W Indies; and is noted for the making of mahogany cabinet ware. It is 68 miles S of Carliſle, and 235 NNW of London. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 54 4 N.

LANCASTER, a county of Pennſylvania, 41 miles long and 40 broad. In 1790, it contained 36,147 inhabitants.

LANCASTER, the capital of a county of the ſame name, in Pennſylvania. Its trade is already large, and muſt increaſe in proportion as the ſurrounding country populates. It contains a college founded in 1787, and named Franklin College, after the late Dr. Franklin. It is ſeated on the Coneſtogo Creek, near the river Suſquehannah, 66 miles W by N of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 17 W, lat. 40 2 N.

LANCEROTA, one of the Canary Iſles. It is very high, and may be diſcovered at a great diſtance. The goats and ſheep are pretty plenty, and the vallies produce a little wheat and corn. It is about 15 miles long and 10 broad. Lon. 13 26 W, lat. 29 14 N.

LANCIANO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Feltrino, 87 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 42 18 N.

LANDAFF, a ſmall place in Glamorganſhire, but honoured with the appellation of a city, on account of its being an epiſcopal ſee. It is ſeated on an aſcent, on the river Taafe, near Cardiff; but the cathedral, a large ſtately building, ſtands on low ground. It is 30 miles NW of Briſtol, and 166 W of London. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 51 24 N.

LANDAW, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It was formerly imperial, but was ceded to the French in 1648. It is ſeated on the Queich, nine miles S of Newſtadt, and 270 E of Paris. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 49 12 N.

LANDEN, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, famous for a battle gained by the French, over the allies, July 29, 1693, and for a battle fought March 18, 1793, between the Auſtrians and French, by which the latter were compelled to evacuate the Auſtrian Netherlands. Landen is ſeated on the Becke, 17 miles NW of Huy, and 18 NE of Namur. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 52 41 N. See NEERWINDEN.

LANDERNAU, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre and late province of Bretagne, ſeated on the Elhoro, 16 miles NE of Breſt. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 48 28 N.

LANDES, a department of France, including the late territory of Marſan. It takes its name from a diſtrict, called Landes, extending along the coaſt of the bay of Biſcay. It is a barren ſandy country, covered with fern, pines, and the holm-tree, of the bark of which corks are made. Mont-de-Marſan is the capital of this department, and Dox the epiſcopal ſee.

LANDGUARD FORT ſeems to belong to Suffolk, but is in the limits of Eſſex, and has a lovely proſpect of the coaſts of both counties. It was erected, and is maintained for the defence of the port of Harwich over againſt it; for it commands the entry of it from the ſea up the Manning-tree water, and will reach any ſhip that goes in or out. It is placed on a point of land ſo ſurrounded with the ſea at high water, that it looks like a little iſland at leaſt one mile from the ſhore. The making its foundation ſolid enough for ſo good a fortification coſt many years labour, and a prodigious expence. It was built in the reign of king James I. when it was a much more conſiderable fortification than now, having four baſtions mounted with 60 very large guns, particularly thoſe on the royal baſtion, which would throw a 28 pound ball over Harwich. Here is a ſmall garriſon with a governor, and a platform of guns. This fort is refitted and greatly enlarged for the conveniency of the officers of ordnance, engineers, and matroſſes; and a barrack built for the ſoldiers.

LANDRECY, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault. It was beſieged in vain by prince Eugene in 1712. It was taken by the allies, in April 1794; but retaken in July following. It is very well fortified, and ſeated on the Sambre, 28 miles SW of Maubeuge, and 100 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 47 E, lat. 50 7 N.

LANDSBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, ſeated on the Warta. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 52 50 N.

LANDSBERG, a town of Germany in the electorate of Bavaria near the river Lech.

LANDSCROON, a fort of France in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alſace, ſeated on an eminence three miles N of Baſil. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 47 36 N.

LANDSCROON, or LANDSCRONA, a ſea port of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Schonen, ſeated on the Baltic, within the Sound, 22 miles N of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 52 E, lat. 55 52 N.

LAND's END, the moſt weſterly point of Great Britain, and a vaſt aggregate of moorſtone. Lon. 5 40 W, lat. 50 6 N.

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LANDSCHUT, a town of Silesia, in the ... by of Schweidnitz, it it seated on the ... Alder, which falls into the Bauber, and is ... miles W of Schweidnitz.

LANDSCHUT, a town of Lower Ba... with a strong castle, on an adjacent ... It is seated on the Iser, 35 miles ... of Munich. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 48 ... N.

LANDSCHUT, a town of Moravia, seated ... the Morava, on the confines of Hungary ... Austria.

LANDSPERG, a town of Upper Saxony, ... the marche of Brandenburg, seated on ... Warta, 32 miles NE of Francfort on ... Oder. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 52 50 N.

LANDSPERG, a town of Germany in the ... de of Bavaria, near the river Lech, 23 ... les S of Augsburg.

LANERK, a borough in Lanerkshire, ... ated on the Clyde, 20 miles SE of ... gow. Lon. 3 49 W, lat. 55 40 N.

LANERKSHIRE, or CLYDESDALE; ... h latter name it has from that river ... ich runs entirely through it from South-... to North-west, and near Lanerk town ... s a cataract of 40 feet high. It is ... nded on the North by part of Dum... onshire, Stirlingshire, Linlithgowshire, ... Edinburghshire; on the East by ... lesshire and part of Dumfriesshire, on ... South by Dumfriesshire, and on the ... st by Airshire and Renfrewshire. It ... ar 24 miles where broadest and about ... in the narrowest part, and 40 long; and ... ded into the Upper and Nether-ward; ... one called the shire of Lanerk, and ... other the barony of Glasgow; the ... hilly, heathy, and fit for pasture; ... the other level, and proper for corn. ... principal rivers, all of which rise ... the same hill, are the Clyde, which ... into the Frith of its own Name, and ... Annan, both of which run into the ... Sea: also the Tweed, which falls ... the German Ocean; besides which, ... Firth of Clyde is joined to Firth of ... by a canal for the benefit of naviga... and trade. It abounds with coal and ... stone; has some lead mines, and abun... of Lapis Lazuli is dug up here. ... chief towns are Hamilton, Lanerk, ... erglen and Glasgow, the latter of ... is the most flourishing town in Scot..., both in manufactures and trade to ... parts. The manufactures are woolen ..., shalloons, cottons, muslins, lawns, ...zes, nails, earthenware, distillery and ... refining.

LANESBURG, a town of Ireland in the ... y of Longford and province of Leinster, situated on the banks of the Shannon 62 miles from Dublin. Lon. 8 6 W, lat. 53 40 N.

LANGEAC, a small town of France, in the department of Cantal and late province of Auvergne, seated near the Allier, among mountains, 36 miles S of Clermont. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 45 5 N.

LANGEAIS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, seated on the Loire, 12 miles W of Tours. Lon. 0 31 E, lat. 47 26 N.

LANGELAND, an island of Denmark, in the strait called the Great Belt. It is 33 miles long, but scarcely five in breadth: it produces plenty of corn, and the principal town is Rutcoping. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 55 4 N.

LANJAN or LANCHING, the capital of the kingdom of Laos in the further India 371 miles N of Sion. Lon. 101 51 E, lat. 21 10 N.

LANGON, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne. It is noted for excellent wine, and seated on the Garonne, 15 miles N of Bazas. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 44 33 N.

LANGPORT, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, by the river Parret, which is navigable for barges to Bridgewater. It is 10 miles SE of Bridgewater, and 128 W by S of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 0 N.

LANGRES, an ancient town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the sources of the Marne, and its cutlery wares are in high esteem. This town is thought to stand the highest of any in France; and the prospect from the towers of the principal church is beautiful beyond conception. It is 35 miles NE of Dijon, and 100 S by E of Rheims. Lon. 5 24 E, lat. 47 52 N.

LANGSTONE, a place in Hampshire famous for its harbour which is capacious enough, to contain the whole navy of England, but on account of a bar there is no entrance for large ships at low water.

LANGUEDOC, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Querci, Rouergue, Auvergne, and Lyonis; on the E by Dauphiny and Provence; on the W by Gascony; and on the S by the Mediterranean and Roussillon. The clergy and inhabitants were more rich numerous and more bigoted than in any other place in

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France. It now forms the departments of Aude, Gard, Upper Garonne, and Herault.

LANION, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaft and late province of Bretagne. Its trade conſiſts in wine and hemp, and it has ſome mineral waters. The inhabitants of Lanion, Guingamp, and the environs, ſpeak the Welſh language, which was probably brought hither by the Britons, who took refuge in theſe parts, in the fifth century. Lanion is 15 miles W of Treguier.

LANNOY, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, five miles SE of Liſle.

LANSINBURGH, a flouriſhing town in the ſtate of New York, formerly called the New City. It ſtands on the E ſide of Hudſon's River, oppoſite the S branch of Mohawk River, nine miles N of Albany.

LANZO, a town of Piedemont, on the river Stura, 12 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 7 28 E, lat. 45 9 N.

LAON, a town of France, in the department of Aiſne and late province of Soiſſonnois, with a caſtle, and lately a biſhop's ſee. Its principal trade conſiſts in corn and wine; it is advantageouſly ſeated on a mountain, 77 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 3 43 E, lat. 49 34 N.

LAOS, a kingdom of Aſia, bounded on the N by China, on the E by Tonquin and Cochin China, on the S by Cambodia, and on the W by Burmah. This country is full of foreſts, and abounds in rice, fruits, and fiſh. The inhabitants are well made, robuſt, of an olive complexion, and mild; but very ſuperſtitious, and much addicted to women. Their principal occupation is tilling the ground and fiſhing. The king is abſolute, and has no other law than his own will: he ſhows himſelf but twice a year, and has a large revenue from elephants' teeth found in his dominions. Their religion is much the ſame as in China, Lancione is the capital.

LAPLAND, the moſt northerly country of Europe, extending from the N cape in 71° 30′ N lat. to the White Sea under the arctic circle, is inhabited by the ſame people, though the country is ſubject to different powers. Norwegian Lapland, under the dominion of Denmark, lies between the northern ſea, the river Pais, and the lake Enarak. Swediſh Lapland comprehends all the country from the Baltic to the mountains that ſeparate Norway from Sweden. Lapland may be termed a huge congeries of frightful rocks and ſtupendous mountains; interſperſed, however with many pleaſant valleys, watered by an infinite number of rivulets that run into the rivers and lakes, which diſcharge themſelves into the gulf of Bothnia. The names of the principal lakes in Lapland are the Great Uma, the Great Winde the Oreavan, the Stor-avan, the Great Lula; the lakes of Kartom, Kali, Torn Enara, and Kimi. Some of theſe extend 60 leagues in length, and contain a great number of iſlands: Stor-avan is ſaid to contain 365; and Enara contains an archipelago of iſlands ſo large, that no Laplander has lived long enough to viſit each particular iſland. The natives believe their country to be the terreſtrial paradiſe; and indeed nothing could be more enchanting than ſuch vaſt proſpects of mountains, foreſts, lakes, rivers, &c. if the country was in a moderate climate; though even here, in ſummer the roſes are ſeen blowing wild on the banks of lakes and rivers with all the beautiful glow of colour which appears in thoſe cultivated in our gardens. But all the intervals between the mountains are not ingroſſed by theſe agreeable proſpects; great part of the flat country is covered with brown duſky foreſts of fir and pine trees; and theſe are often ſkirted by wide extended moraſſes, whoſe ſtagnating waters of which in ſummer produce myriads of miſchievous inſects that are more intolerable than even the cold of winter. The cold in this country is very intenſe during the winter, freezing even brandy and the watery part of ſpirit wine, if the latter is not highly rectified; all the lakes and rivers are frozen to a prodigious thickneſs; and the whole ſurface of the country is always covered with ſnow. The heat of ſummer is almoſt as intolerable as the cold of winter. In the northern extremity of the country the ſun never ſets for three months in ſummer, and in winter there is an uninterrupted night of the ſame duration; but this is qualified in ſuch a manner by a conſtant revolution of dawn and twilight, by the ſerene ſky, moon-light, and aurora borealis, reflected from the white ſurface of the earth covered with ſnow, that the inhabitans are enabled to hunt, fiſh, and proceed with their ordinary occupations. The country abounds with exceeding cataracts, in which the water rumbles over frightful precipices, and daſhes among rocks with amazing impetuoſity and noiſe. Its ſoil is generally ſo chilled and barren that it produces little or no grain or fruit of any kind. This ſterility, however,

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...t so much owing to the ſoil, which is ... many places of a rich mould, as to want ... induſtry. The Laplanders are very ... w in ſtature, and are likewiſe remark... ...e for having large heads. They are ... ill ſhaped, and their features harſh. ... They are, however, ſtrong, hardy, and ro... ...ſt, inſomuch that they will bear incredi... ...e fatigue; and it is remarked that the ...oneſt Norwegian is not able to bend the ... of a Laplander. The women are ... ...ch leſs homely than the men, and many ... them are noted for a delicate and florid ...plexion. Theſe people are ſimple, ...ent, hoſpitable, and timorous: their ...dity, however, reſpects war alone; ...o many other ſpecies of danger they ...ple themſelves with ſurpriſing interpi... ..., whether in aſcending and deſcending ...ountains and precipices with their ſnow... ...s and in ſledges, or in venturing amidſt ...ſpouts and cataracts in little ſlender ...s made of thin fir-boards, faſtened to... ...er with thongs of leather, ſinews of ...-beaſts, or tough and flexible twigs of ...w and oſier. Theſe boats are of ...rent ſizes, from two to ſix yards in ...th, managed with oars, and caulked ...n moſs ſo tight as to keep out the ...er. The Laplanders are partly ſettled ...in part wild and roving: the latter ...n tents made with coarſe cloth: the ...mer are fixed in ſmall villages near the ..., and chiefly follow fiſhing. The ...merce of the Laplanders is more con...rable than one would expect in a de... country inhabited by a ſavage, igno... people. They export great quanti... of fiſh to the northern parts of Both...and White Ruſſia. They likewiſe ... with the neighbouring countries of ...way, Sweden, Muſcovy, and Finland, ...ding rein-deer, fine furs, baſkets and ... of their own manufacture, dried ..., and cheeſe made of the rein-deer's ... In return for theſe commodities ... receive rixdollars, woollen cloaths, ..., copper, tin, flour, oil, hides, needles, ..., ſpirituous liquors, tobacco, and ... neceſſaries.

...s, a town of Perſia, in the province ...iſtan, with a caſtle. It carries on a ... trade in ſilk, oranges, lemons, and ...rinds. Lon. 52 45 E, lat. 27 30 N.

...RACHA, an ancient and ſtrong town ... kingdom of Fez, ſeated at the mouth ...iver of the ſame name, with a good ...ur. It was once in poſſeſſion of the ...ards, but the Moors t[illegible] it from ... Lon. 5 59 W, lat. 35 40 N.

...REDO, a ſeaport of Spain, on the bay ...ay, with a large ſafe harbour. It is 30 miles W of Bilboa. Lon. 3 53 W, lat. 43 23 N.

LARGENTIERE, a town of France, now in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny.

LARGO, a town of Scotland, county of Fife 6 miles S of Cupar ſituate in a large bay of the ſame name.

LARGS, a village on the W coaſt of Scotland, memorable for the defeat of the Norwegians in their laſt invaſion of this country with a fleet of 160 ſail and an army of 20,000 men under the command of Haquin king of Norway.

LARINO, a town of Naples, in the Moliſe, with a biſhop's ſee, 60 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 41 48 N.

LARISSA, an ancient rich and famous town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Janna, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, a palace, and ſome handſome moſques. It was famous as the reſidence of Achilles, and retains its ancient name. It carries on a large trade, and is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Peneus, 50 miles S of Salonichi, and 120 N by W of Athens. Lon. 22 47 E, lat. 39 48 N.

LARISTAN, a province of Perſia, which lies N of the gulf of Perſia. It formerly belonged to the Guebres. Lar is the capital.

LARRYBUNDAR, a ſeaport of Hindooſtan Proper, at the mouth of a branch of the Indus called the Larrybundar, with a harbour capable of receiving ſhips of 200 tons burden. Lon. 67 37 E, lat. 24 44 N.

LARTA. See ARTA.

LARVIGEN or LAURWIGEN, a ſeaport town of Norway capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. Its iron works are among the moſt valuable in Norway.

LASSA, or LAHASSA, a city, the capital of Great Thibet. It is not large, but the houſes are of ſtone, ſpacious and lofty. Seven miles on the E ſide of the city, is the mountain of Putala, on the ſummit of which is the palace of the grand lama, the high prieſt and ſovereign of Thibet. Laſſa is 850 miles N by E of Calcutta. Lon. 91 40 E, lat. 30 34 N.

LATAKIA, formerly LAODICEA, an ancient and conſiderable town of Syria, with a harbour, a biſhop's ſee, and beautiful remains of antiquity. It is become the moſt flouriſhing place on the coaſt and carries on a conſiderable trade and is 75 miles SW of Aleppo, and 245 N of Jeruſalem. Lon. 34 30 E, lat. 35 40 N.

LATTON, a village in Eſſex, between Epping and Harlow. It had once a priory

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of Auguſtine monks, whoſe church is now uſed for a barn.

LAVAL, a conſiderable town of France, now in the department of Maine and late province of the ſame name, with two caſtles. The inhabitants are computed at 24,000. Linen of all kinds and qualities is manufactured here, and the neighbouring quarries produce green marble, or black, veined with white. It is ſeated on the Maine, 15 miles S of the town of that name, and 40 W of Mans. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 48 7 N.

LAVAMUND, or LAVANT MINDE, a town of Carinthia, in Auſtria with a caſtle and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the conflux of the Drave, and Lavamund, 40 miles E of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15 18 E, lat. 46 44 N.

LAVAUR, a town of France, now in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc. Before the revolution it was a biſhop's ſee; and it is ſeated on the Agout, 20 miles NE of Toulouſe. Lon. 1 52 E, lat. 43 40 N.

LAUBACH, a ſtrong town, capital of Carniola, with a biſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, in which are the largeſt crawfiſh in Europe, 32 miles S of Clagenfurt, and 155 S by W of Vienna. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 46 24 N.

LAUCHINGEN, a town of Suabia, ſituated on the confines of the Black Foreſt.

LAUDA, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Wurtzburg, 18 miles SW of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 45 E, lat. 49 28 N.

LAUDER, a borough in Berwickſhire, with a caſtle, 22 miles S of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 55 36 N.

LAUDERDALE, a ſmall diſtrict in the county of Merſe, through which a river of the ſame name runs.

LAVELLO, an ancient town of Naples, in Baſilicata, with a biſhop's ſee, 30 miles E by N of Naples. Lon. 15 55 E, lat. 41 5 N.

LAVELT, or LAFELT, a village in the biſhopric of Liege, near Maeſtricht, remarkable for a battle gained here by the French in 1747.

LAVENHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tueſday. Its church is a very handſome Gothic ſtructure; and it has conſiderable manufactures in ſerges, ſhaloons, ſays, ſtuffs, and fine yarn. It is ſeated on a branch of the Bret, 12 miles S by E of St. Edmund's Bury, and 61 NE of London. Lon. 0 51 E, lat. 52 39 N.

LAUFFEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, ſeated on the Neckar, 10 miles S of Hailbron. Lon. 25 E, lat. 49 3 N.

LAUFFEN, a ſmall town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Baſle, ſeated near the ri Birs.

LAUFFEN, a village of Swiſſerland, the canton of Zuric, three miles S by of Schafthauſen. Here is a celebrated taract of the Rhine; the river precipit itſelf in accumulated maſſes for 50 or feet perpendicular, raging and foam with wonderful violence.

LAUFFENBURG, a ſtrong town of G many in the circle of Suabia, and one the four Foreſt-Towns, with a ru caſtle. It belongs to the houſe of Auſt and is ſeated on a rock, on the Ri which divides it in two parts. Here ſmall cataract, noted for the beauty o ſcenery. It is 17 miles E of Baſil. L 8 2 E lat. 47 35 N.

LAUGHTON, a village of Yorkſhire, a high hill, noted for its church, wi tower and ſpire are not excelled by Gothic piece of the kind. It is ſeen, ſome places, at the diſtance of 60 mi

LAVIGNA, a town of Italy, in the t tory of Genoa. It is ſeated at the m of a river of the ſame name.

LAVINGTON, a town in Wilts, w market on Wedneſday, 20 miles NW Saliſbury, and 88 W by S of Lon Lon. 2 3 W, lat. 13 51 N.

LAUNCESTON, a town in Cornwall, a market on Saturday, which ſends members to parliament. It was form defended by a caſtle, which is now ruins; and a little without the town, t the old priory. It is ſeated on a hill, the river Tamar, 28 miles N of Plymo and 214 W by S of London. Lon. 4 W, lat. 50 40 N.

LAUNU, a town of Bohemia, on road from Leipſick to Prague, near river Eger, 27 miles NW of Prague L 14 20 E, lat. 50 21 N.

LAVORA, TERRA DI, a provinc Naples, in Italy 63 miles in length, an in breadth; bounded on the W by C pagna di Roma, on the N by Abr Ulteriore and Citeriore, on the E by Moliſe and Principato Ulteriore, and the S by Principato Citeriore. It abou in excellent vines, and all ſorts of f are found in great plenty. The ſoil i cellent for tillage from whence it t its name, and there are mineral ſp mines of ſulphur. Naples is the capit

LAUSANNE, an ancient town of S ſerland, capital of the Pays de Vaud, a famous college, and a biſhop's ſee.

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ains 7000 inhabitants. It is built on a steep aſcent, that, in ſome places, horſes cannot, without great difficulty, draw up a carriage; and foot paſſengers ſend to the upper part of the town by ſteps. Its lofty ſituation affords the moſt ſublime views in nature, commanding the lake of Geneva, the Pays de Vaud, and the rugged coaſt of Chablais. The church, formerly the cathedral is a magnificent Gothic building, ſtanding on the moſt elevated part of the town, the townhouſe, and other public buildings, are magnificent. It is ſeated between three hills, 30 miles NE of Geneva, and 50 SW of Bern. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 46 31 N.

LAUTERBURG, a town of Poland in Weſtern Pruſſia, in the palatinate of Culm, 20 miles NE of Thorn. Lon. 20 39 E. lat. 53 6 N.

LAUTERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, but ſubject to the French. It is 10 miles SE of Weiſſemburg. Lon. 8 26 E, lat. 48 N.

LAUTREC, a town of France, late in the province of Languedoc. It is ſeated on a mountain and has an ancient caſtle.

LAUTREC, a town of Germany in the Palatinate ſeated at the confluence of the Sauter and Glaun.

LAUWENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſubject to the elector of Hanover. It is 35 miles in length, and 20 in breadth.

LAUWENBURG, a conſiderable town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle on an eminence. It is ſeated on the Elbe, 40 miles SE of Hamburg. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 53 30 N.

LAUWENBURG, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania, capital of a territory of the ſame name. Lon. 17 39 E, lat. 54 33 N.

LAUWINGEN, a town of Suabia, formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the duke of Bavaria. It is ſeated on the Danube, 32 miles NW of Augſburg. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 48 38 N.

LAWRENCE, St. the largeſt river in North America, proceeding from Lake Ontario, by which it runs 700 miles to the Atlantic. It is navigable for large ſhips of burden as far as Quebec, which is above 400 miles; but beyond Montreal, it is ſo full of iſlands and rocks, that it will not admit of veſſels without danger, unleſs the channel be very well known. It is here called the Iroquois.

LAWRENCE KIRK, a village in Kincardineſhire, in Scotland. It is ſeated in a fine corn country, has ſome manufactures and an extenſive bleachfield in its vicinity it is 12 miles N W of Montroſe.

LAXENBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Auſtria, with a palace, where the princes of the houſe of Auſtria go for pleaſure. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, 10 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 16 28 E, lat. 48 3 N.

LAYTONSTONE. See LOW LAYTON.

LEA, a river, which riſes near Luton, in Bedfordſhire, flows to Hertford and Ware, and dividing Eſſex from Hertfordſhire and Middleſex, falls into the Thames, below Blackwall. By this river large quantities of corn and malt are brought out of Hertfordſhire to London.

LEADHILLS, a village in Lanerkſhire, ſituate among the mountains of Clydeſdale, and ſaid to be the higheſt human habitation in Great Britain. Here reſide many hundreds of miners, with their families. Theſe miners, though, in a great meaſure, excluded from ſociety by their ſituation, pay great attention to the cultivation of the mind, and have provided a circulating library for the inſtruction and amuſement of the little community belonging to the village.

LEAO-TONG, or CHEN-YANG, one of the three departments of E Chineſe Tartary, or country of the Mantchew Tartars, who hence entered and conquered China. The inhabitants of this province are the moſt warlike people in China. Chen-yang, or Mougden, is the capital.

LEATHERHEAD, a town in Surry, which has a bridge of many arches over the river Mole.

LEATHES WATER, called alſo WYTHBURN, or THIRLMERE WATER, a fine lake of Cumberland, which lies S by E of Keſwick. The ſingular beauty of this lake is its being almoſt interſected in the middle by two peninſulas, that are joined by a bridge. Its outlet joins the rapid river Greeta, at New Bridge, and thus has a communication with the lake of Derwentwater.

LEAWAVA, a ſeaport on the E coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon, which yields a great deal of ſalt. Lon. 83 15 E, lat. 6 40 N.

LEBEDA, an ancient ſeaport of the kingdom of Tripoli, with a good harbour, and an old caſtle. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean, 85 miles E of Tripoli. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 32 50 N.

LEBRIXA, an ancient town of Spain in Andaluſia, ſeated in a territory abounding in corn, wine, and olive-trees, which pro-

duce the beſt oil in Spain. It is 12 miles NE of St. Lucar. Lon. 5°44 W, lat. 37 8 N.

LEBUS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony in the marquiſate of Brandenburg, with a biſhop's ſee, ſecularized in favour of the houſe of Brandenburg. It is ſeated on the Oder, 10 miles N of Francfort, and 43 E of Berlin. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 52 31 N.

LECCE, a populous and moſt beautiful town of Naples, in Otranto, of which it is the chief place, with a biſhop's ſee, 10 miles W of the gulf of Venice, and 195 ESE of Naples. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 40 36 N.

LECCO, a town of Italy in the Milaneſe, ſeated on the E ſide of the lake Como, 26 miles N of Milan. Lon. 9 21 E, lat. 45 53 N.

LECH, a river of Germany, which riſes in Tirol, divides Suabia from Bavaria, and falls into the Danube, below Donawert.

LECHLADE, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated at the confluence of the Lech with the Thames, 28 miles E by S of Glouceſter, and 77 W by N of London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 51 40 N.

LECHNICH, a town of Germany. It is ſituate in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Cologne, 10 miles SW of Cologne. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 50 46 N.

LECK, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off the Rhine at Wyck-by-Deurſtede, and enters the Merve, 10 miles E of Rotterdam.

LECTOURE, an ancient and ſtrong town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Armagnac. It had a caſtle and a biſhop's ſee, and is ſituate on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Gers, 12 miles E of Condom. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 43 56 N.

LEDBURY, a town in Herefordſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is inhabited by many clothiers who carry on a great trade. It is 13 miles E of Hereford, and 116 WNW of London. Lon. 2 17 W, lat. 52 3 N.

LEDESMA, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Leon, ſeated on the Tome, 20 miles SW of Salamanca. Lon. 5 31 W lat. 41 0 N.

LEE, a river of Ireland, which riſes on the confines of Kerry, and flows E to Cork, below which city it forms a fine harbour, and enters St. George's Channel.

LEE, a village in Kent, in the churchyard of which Dr. Halley, the great aſtronomer, is interred. It is ſix miles SE of London.

LEEDS, a corporate town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market Tueſday and Saturday. It is ſituate a vale, which trade has rendered one the moſt populous ſpots in England, an is the principal of the clothing towns i Yorkſhire. It is particularly the mart t the coloured and white broad cloths, which vaſt quantities are ſold in its clo halls. Leeds has a manufacture of ca lets, which has declined, and a flouri ing one of carpets reſembling thoſe Wilts and Scotland. Here are alſo ſo mills for the cutting of tobacco, and great pottery. Within three miles the town are numerous collieries. Le has a magnificent ſtone bridge over Aire, which is navigable for boats, t carry much coal from hence to York a Hull. It is 22 miles WSW of York, a 192 N by W of London. Lon. 1 29 W lat. 53 48 N.

LEEFOOGA, one of the Friendly Iſlan in the S. Pacific Ocean, viſited by capt Cook, in 1776. This iſland is ſeven mi in length, and its breadth, in ſome pla not above three.

LEEK, a town in Staffordſhire, ſeated ſome barren moor lands. It is 154 m NNW of London. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 16 N.

LEER, or LEHR, a town of Weſtpha ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 11 m SE of Embden, and 24 WNW of Co burg.

LEERDAM, a town of the United P vinces, in Holland, ſeated on the Lin 17 miles NE of Dort. Lon. 5 13 E, 51 56 N.

LEEROT, a fortreſs of Germany, in circle of Weſtphalia, ſeated at the co ence of the Lee with the Embs, 10 mil by S of Embden.

LEERS a town of Germany in the c of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege. is four miles N of Liege.

LEESTOWN, a flouriſhing town the ſtate of Kentucky, in the county Fayette, ſeated on the E bank of river Kentucky. As the banks of t river are remarkably high, there are croſſing places; and the beſt beca Leeſtown, is a circumſtance which tributes to its increaſe. It is a few m W of Lexington. See KENTUCKY R.

LEEWARD ISLANDS, that part of Caribbee Iſlands, in the W Indies, c mencing at Dominica, and extendi Porto Rico.

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LEEWE, a fortified town of Auſtrian Brabant, ſeated in a moraſs, on the Geete, 11 miles E of Louvain. Lon. 5 7 E, lat. 50 53 N.

LEGHORN, a ſtrong and conſiderable city of Italy, in Tuſcany. It has one of the moſt famous harbours in the Mediterranean; and, being a free port, its commerce is prodigious. The Jews have a handſome ſynagogue and ſchools, the Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own, and no religion is diſturbed. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000. The ſtreets are wide and ſtraight, and moſt all the houſes of the ſame height. There are ſo many canals, that ſome have given it the title of New Venice. Near the harbour is a large building, called Limmi, in which they ſhut up every night the Turkiſh and the galley ſlaves. At a little diſtance is a moſt commodious lighthouſe, on a ſmall iſland, on the top of which there are 32 lamps lighted every night. In 1741, this city ſuffered greatly by an earthquake. On June 27, 1796, it was entered by a French army; but the Britiſh ſubjects here, with their merchandiſe, and all their veſſels in the harbour, previouſly departed. It is 10 miles S of Piſa, 45 SW of Florence, and 141 NW of Rome. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 43 34 N.

LEGNAGO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Veroneſe. It ſurrendered to the French, September 13, 1796. It is ſeated on the Adige, 25 miles SSE of Verona.

LEIBNITZ, a town of Germany, ſeated on the Sulm.

LEICESTER, a borough, and the county-town of Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is a place of great antiquity, but much declined in magnitude and importance. It has five churches, and two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. The combing and ſpinning of wool into worſted, and manufacturing it into ſtockings and other articles, is the chief buſineſs of this town and neighbourhood. At a parliament held here, in the reign of Henry V, was made the firſt law for the burning of heretics. In the meadows near the town, are the ruins of an abbey, where cardinal Wolſey died. Leiceſter is ſeated on the Soar, one of the bridges over which, called Bow Bridge, was long viſited by the lovers of antiquity, on account of its having been the accidental monument over the grave of Richard III; but this bridge fell in 1791. Leiceſter is 24 miles S by E of Derby, and 99 NNW of London. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 52 38 N.

LEICESTERSHIRE, an inland county of England, in form almoſt circular. It has Nottinghamſhire and Derbyſhire to the N; Rutlandſhire and Lincolnſhire on the E; Warwickſhire on the W, from which it is ſeparted by the Roman military way called Watling-ſtreet; and by Northamptonſhire on the S; and is about 170 miles in circumference. As it lies at a great diſtance from the ſea, and is free from bogs and marſhes, the air is ſweet and wholeſome. It is a champaign country in general, and abundantly fertile in corn and graſs, being watered by ſeveral rivers, as the Soure, or Sare, which paſſes through the middle of it, and abounds in excellent ſalmon and other fiſh; the Wreke, Trent, Eye, Senſe Anker, and Aven. Theſe rivers being moſtly navigable, greatly facilitate the trade of the county. In ſome parts there is a great ſcarcity of fuel, both wood and coal; but in the more hilly parts there is plenty of both, together with great flocks of ſheep. Beſides wheat, barley, oats, and peaſe, it produces the beſt beans in England. They grow ſo tall and luxuriant in ſome places, particularly about Barton in the Beans, that they look, towards the harveſt-time, like a foreſt; and the inhabitants eat them not only when they are green, as in other places, but all the year round; for which reaſon their neighbours nickname them bean-bellies. They have plenty of very good wool, of which they not only make great quantities of ſtockings, but ſend a great quantity unmanufactured into other parts of England. They make great profit of their corn and pulſe; and likewiſe breed great numbers of coach and dray horſes, moſt of the gentlemen being graziers; and it is not uncommon to rent graſs farms from 500l. to 2000l. a year. It is in the midland circuit, and dioceſe of Lincoln, and ſends four members to parliament, two for Leiceſter, and two for the county.

LEIGH, a ſeaport in Eſſex, on a creek at the mouth of the Thames, noted for oyſters. It has a good road for ſhipping, and is 18 miles SSE of Chelmsford, and 40 E of London. Lon. 0 42 E lat. 51 31 N.

LEIGH, a town in Lancaſhire, ſeven miles NNE of Warrington, and 191 NW of London.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated on a branch of the Ouſe, 18 miles S of Bedford, and 41 NW of London. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 51 55 N.

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LEININGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seven miles SW of Worms. Lon. 8 22 E, lat. 49 30 N.

LEINA, a river of Germany, which flowing through Brunſwick-Lunenburgh, falls into the Aller

LEINSTER, the eaſtern province of Ireland, bounded by Ulſter on the N; St. George's, or the Iriſh Channel, on the E and S; and by the provinces of Connaught and Munſter on the W. The capital city of this province and of the kingdom is Dublin. It contains 12 counties, viz. Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's-county, Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's-county, Weſt-meath, Wexford, and Wicklow. It is the moſt level and beſt cultivated province in the kingdom; containing 2,642,958 Iriſh plantation acres, 858 pariſhes, 99 baronies, and 53 boroughs; it is about 124 miles long and 74 broad, and extends from 51° 45′ to 55° 45′ N latitude. This province gives title of Duke, to the ancient and noble family of Fitzgerald. In the early ages, this diſtrict was almoſt one continued foreſt, and was principally the ſeat of the Kinſelaghs.

LEIPSIC, a large, ſtrong, and populous town of Miſnia in Germany, with a caſtle, and a famous univerſity. It is neat, and regularly built, and the ſtreets are lighted in the night; it carries on a great trade, and has a right to ſtop and ſell the merchandizes deſigned to paſs through it, and the country for 75 miles round has the ſame privilege. The town-houſe makes an indifferent appearance, but the exchange is a fine ſtructure. The town was taken by the king of Pruſſia, but given up by the peace in 1763. It is ſeated in a plain between the rivers Saale and Mulde, near the confluence of the Playſſe, the Elſter, and the Barde.

LEITH, a ſeaport in Edinburghſhire, on the frith of Forth, two miles N of Edinburgh, of which it is the port. It is large and populous, and being ſituate on both ſides of the harbour, is divided into N and S Leith. The harbour is ſecured by a noble ſtone pier, at the mouth of a little river, called the Water of Leith; and is accommodated with an elegant draw bridge and a good quay. The commerce of Leith is very conſiderable; and the veſſels employed in the London trade are, in general, of a large ſize; but the largeſt ſhips are thoſe employed in the Greenland whale fiſhery. To Germany, Holland, and the Baltic, are exported lead, glaſs-ware, linen, woollen ſtuffs, and a variety of other goods; as alſo to the other countries of Europe, the W Indies, and America. Ships of great ſize are built at this port; and here are ſeveral extenſive rope-walks. There are alſo flouriſhing manufactures of bottle-glaſs, window-glaſs, and cryſtal: a great carpet manufacture, a ſoap-work, and ſome iron forges. There are three churches in Leith, and an ancient hoſpital for diſabled ſeamen. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 56 0 N.

LEITRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the N by Donegal Bay, on the NE by Fermanagh, on the E by Cavan; by Longford on the SE, Roſcommon on the SW, and Sligo on the W. It is 42 miles long, and 17 broad; is a fertile country, and, though mountainous, produces great herds of black-cattle, but contains few places of note. It contains 21 pariſhes, and ſends ſix members to parliament.

LEITRIM, the county-town of Leitrim, in Ireland; pleaſantly ſituated on the river Shanon, 80 miles from Dublin and appears to have been formerly a place of ſome note. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 53 57 N.

LEIXSLIP, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, ſeated on the Liffey. It has a noble caſtle, with large gardens, on one ſide of which is a fine waterfall called the Salmon leap. Near it are the ruins of the church and caſtle of Conly. Leixſlip is eight miles W of Dublin.

LEMBURG, or LEOPOLD, a large commercial city of Poland, capital of the palatinate of Red Ruſſia, and now of the Auſtrian kingdoms of Galacia and Lodomeria. It is well fortified, and defended by two citadels, one of which is on an eminence without the city. The ſquare, churches, and public buildings, are magnificent. It has a Roman catholic archbiſhop, and an Armenian and Ruſſian biſhop. It is ſeated on the Peltu, 90 miles NW of Kaminieck, and 150 E of Cracow. Lon. 24 26 E, lat. 49 51 N.

LEMBRO, an iſland of the Archipelago, on the coaſt of Romania, 22 miles in circumference, with a town of the ſame name and a harbour. Lon. 26 0 E, lat. 40 25 N.

LEMGOW, a town of Weſtphalia, in the county of Lippe, 17 miles N of Paderborn. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 52 5 N.

LEMNOS, one of the principal iſlands of the Archipelago, now called Stalimene. It lies at the entrance of the Dardanelles, and has a town of the ſame name, which is capital of the iſland. It is about 28 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and belongs to the Turks. The ſoil is pretty fertile, eſpecially in corn and wine, and is

famous for an earth called Terra Sigillata, formerly in greater esteem among physicians than at present. It contains about 75 villages, whose inhabitants are almost all Greeks, and are very industrious. Lemnos or Stalimene is but a small town, standing on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which there is a castle, near the sea. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and is 20 miles SE of mount Athos, whose shadow covers it a little before sun-set, and 55 NW of Metelin. Lon. 25 28 E, lat. 40 N.

LENA, a large river of Siberia, which running in a northerly direction, receives 16 other rivers, and falls into the Frozen ocean, by several mouths.

LENCICIA, a strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a fort, on a rock. The nobility of the province hold their diet here. It stands in a morass, on the river Blura, 37 miles SE of Gnesna, and 110 N by W of Cracow. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 52 10 N.

LENHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesday, seated on an eminence, 10 miles E of Maidstone, and 41 ESE of London. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 51 18 N.

LENNEP, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the duchy of Berg. Lon. 6 56 E, lat. 51 11 N.

LENNOX. See DUMBARTONSHIRE.

LENS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, whose fortifications are demolished. It is eight miles NE of Arras and 95 of Paris.

LENTINI, or LEONTINI, an ancient town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. It was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1693, and is seated on a river of the same name, 17 miles SW of Catania, and 20 W of Syracuse. Lon. 14 15 E, lat. 50 N.

LENTZEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It is 74 miles from Berlin.

LENZBURG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on a small river, 12 miles W of Baden.

LENZO, a small river of Italy which rises in the Appenines, and falls into the Po.

LEOGANE, a town and fort of the W Indies, with a good harbour, on the W side of St. Domingo. It was taken by the English and the French royalists in January 1794, but retaken by the republicans in October following; and it was unsuccessfully attacked by the English in March 1796. Lon. 72 37 W, lat. 18 38 N.

LEOMINSTER, a borough in Herefordshire, with a market on Friday. It is famous for its fine wool, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Lug, 25 miles W by N of Worcester, and 137 WNW of London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 52 20 N.

LEO, ST. a small but strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Merrechia, eight miles SW of San Marino, and 15 NW of Urbino. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 43 55 N.

LEON, a fertile province of Spain, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the N by the Asturias, on the W by Galicia and Portugal, on the S by Estramadura, and on the E by Old Castile. It is 125 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and is divided into almost two equal parts by the river Douero.

LEON, an ancient and large city of Spain, capital of a province of that name, built by the Romans in the time of Galba. It is an episcopal see, and has the finest cathedral in all Spain. It was formerly richer and more populous than at present; and boasts the honour of being the capital of the first Christian kingdom in Spain. It is seated between two sources of the river Esla. 50 miles SE of Oviedo, and 165 N by W of Madrid. Lon. 5 13 W, lat. 42 45 N.

LEON, a small island belonging to Spain. It is separated from the continent by a strait about 10 miles long. The town of Cadiz is built at its NW extremity.

LEON, NEW, a kingdom of N America, which is very populous and there are silver mines in it.

LEON DE NICARAGUA, a town of New Spain, in Nicaragua; the residence of the governor, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the buccaneers in 1685, in sight of a Spanish army, who were six to one. It is seated at the foot of a mountain which is a volcano, at the NW extremity of the lake Nicaragua, 30 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and 104 NW of Niagura. Lon. 88 10 W, lat. 12 25 N.

LEONARD LE NOBLET, ST. an ancient town of France, in the department of Upper Vienna and late territory of Limosin, with a considerable manufacture of paper, and another of cloth for clothing the army. It is seated on the Vienna, 12 miles NE of Limoges, and 195 S of Paris. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 45 54 N.

LEONHART, a town of Germany, in

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the circle of Auſtria and duchy of Carinthia, 42 miles E, of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15 23 E, lat. 46 57 N.

LEONTINI. See LENTINI.

LEOPOLD. See LEMBURG.

LEOPOLDSTADT, a ſmall but very ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, built by the emperor Leopold in 1665, ſeated on the Waag, 36 miles NW of Neuhauſel, and 62 E of Vienna, Lon. 18 6 E, lat. 48 35 N.

LEPANTO, a ſtrong and very conſiderable town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Livadia, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong fort. It is built on the top of a mountain, in form of a ſugar-loaf, and is divided into four towns, ſurrounded by as many walls, and commanded by a caſtle, on the top of the mountain. The harbour is very ſmall, and may be ſhut up with a chain; the entrance being but 50 feet wide. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks, in 1687, but was afterwards evacuated, and the caſtle of Boneli demoliſhed by the Venetians, in 1699, in conſequence of the treaty of Carlowitz. It was near this town that don John of Auſtria obtained the famous victory over the Turkiſh fleet in 1571. The produce of the adjacent country is wine, oil, corn, rice, Turkey-leather, and tobacco. The wine would be exceeding good if they did not pitch their veſſels on the inſide, which renders the taſte very diſagreeable to the Turks who are not uſed to it. The Turks have 6 or 7 moſques here, and the Greeks two churches. It is ſeated on the gulph of Lepanto, 112 miles NW of Athens, and 350 SW of Conſtantinople. Lon. 22 53 E, lat. 38 34 N.

LEPERS, ISLE OF, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 0 E, lat. 15 23 S.

LERIA, or LEIRIA, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, with a caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. It contains about 3000 inhabitants and was formerly the reſidence of the kings of Portugal; and is 30 miles S of Coimbra, and 60 N of Liſbon. Lon. 8.46 W, lat. 39 37 N.

LERICI, a ſeaport of Italy, on the E coaſt of the gulf of Specia, in the territory of Genoa. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 44. 5 N.

LERIDA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a biſhop's ſee, a univerſity, and a caſtle. It is ſeated on a hill, on the river Segra, 16 miles SW of Balaguer, and 200 NW of Madrid. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 41 44 N.

LERINS, the name of two iſlands in the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of France, five miles from Antibes. That near the coaſt, called St. Margaret, was guarded by invalids, ſtate-priſoners having formerly been ſent here. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1746, but retaken in 1747. The other is called St. Honorat, and has lately a Benedictine abbey.

LERMA, a town in Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſeated on the Arlanza, with the title of a duchy. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 42 16 N.

LERNICA, a town of Cyprus, formerly a large city, as appears from its ruins, ſituate on the S coaſt of the iſland, where there is a good road, and a ſmall fort for its defence.

LERO, or LEROS, anciently Leria, an iſland of the Archipelago, on the coaſt of Natolia. Lon. 27 0 E, lat. 37 0 N.

LERWICK, the chief town of the Shetland Iſlands, ſituate on the E ſide of Mainland, the principal iſland. It is the rendezvous of the fiſhing buſſes from Britain, Holland, Denmark, and other parts. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 60 20 N.

LESCAR, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Gaſcony lately, a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a hill, three miles NW of Pau, and 42 SE of Bayonne. Lon. 0 W, lat. 43.17 N.

LESGUIS, one of the ſeven Caucaſian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caſpian. Their country is indifferently called by the Georgians, Leſguiſtan, or Dagheſtan. It is bounded on the S and E by Perſia and the Caſpian; on the N and W by Georgia, the Oſſi, and Kiſti, and on the N by the Kiſti and Tuſh tribes. It is divided into a variety of diſtricts, generally independent, and governed by chiefs elected by the people. The Leſguis are ſuppoſed to be deſcended from the tribes of mountaineers, known to ancient geographers under the name of Leſgæ or Ligyes. The ſtrength of the country, which is a region of mountains, whoſe paſſes are known only to themſelves, has probably, at all times, ſecured them from foreign invaſion. They ſubſiſt by raiſing cattle, and by predatory expeditions into the countries of their more wealthy neighbours. During the troubles in Perſia, toward the beginning of this century, they repeatedly took the towns of Shamachie and Ardebil, and ravaged the neighbouring diſtricts. In their perſons and dreſs, and general mode of life, as far as theſe are known to us, they greatly reſemble the Circaſſians.

LESKEARD, a borough in Cornwall with a market on Saturday. It has merely a caſtle, now in ruins, and

the coinage towns for tin. It ſends ... members to parliament, and has a ... conſiderable manufacture of yarn, which ... chiefly diſpoſed of at Exeter. It is 31 ... ENE of Truro, and 221 W by S of ... don. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 50 27 N.

LESPARE, a town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne. In the environs of which are ... tranſparent pebbles, reſembling the ... diamonds of Alencon, and known by ... name of *cailloux de medoc*, Medoc ... es. It is 30 miles NNW of Bourdeaux.

LESSINES, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands in Hainault, ſeated on the Dender, famous for its linen manufacture. It is ſix miles NE of Ath, and 28 SW of Brabant. Lon. 3 46 W, lat. 51 40 N.

LESTOFF OR LEOSTOFF, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſday. This town conſiſts of 500 houſes, and the coaſt very dangerous to ſtrangers. It is 7 miles S of Yarmouth and 115 NE of London. Lon. 1 45 E, lat. 52 37 N.

LESTWITHIEL, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Friday. It is ſeated in a vale, on the Fowey, not far from the ſea, into Fowey Haven. Formerly ſhips came as far as the town; but the channel is now ſtopped up. Here is a woollen manufacture; and it is one of the tin coinage towns. It is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. Leſtwithiel is 19 miles WNW of Plymouth, and 210 W by S of London. Lon. 4 48 W, lat. 50 27 N.

LETTERE, a commercial town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, in Principato Citra, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the back of a mountain, 12 miles NW of Averno, and 20 SE of Naples.

LEVANT. This word properly ſignifies the EAST; but it is generally uſed, in ſpeaking of trade, for TURKEY IN ASIA; comprehending Natolia, Syria, Arabia, Egypt the iſland of Candia, and the adjacent parts. The LEVANT SEA is the E part of the Mediterranean ſea.

LEVANTINE VALLEY, a valley of Switzerland, on the confines of Italy, lying between Mount St. Gothard and the lake Verbano. The lower part is populous, has paſturage, and produces much hemp and flax. It is a bailiwic, ſubject to the canton of Uri; and Oſſogna, the reſidence of the bailiff, conſiſts only of a few houſes.

LEUCATE, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, ſeated near a lake of the ſame name 18 miles S of Narbonne. Lon. 3 9 E, lat. 43 0 N.

LEUCHSTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the upper palatinate of Bavaria, ſeated on a mountain, near the river Eſreimpt, 50 miles NW of Ratiſbon. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 49 40 N.

LEUE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant ſeated on the river Gheet 10 miles E of Louvain. Lon. 0 5 E lat. 50 55 N.

LEVEN, LOCH, a beautiful lake in Kinroſsſhire 12 miles in circumference, and ſomewhat of a circular form. It has ſeveral ſmall iſlands, on one of which is a ruinous caſtle. Here the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots was confined by the confederate lords, after the murder of her huſband lord Darnley, and her marriage with Bothwell. This lake produces trout of peculiar excellence; of which great quantities, at certain ſeaſons, are ſent to the Edinburgh markets. In autumn, a ſingular ſpecies, called the gully trout, is here ſalted and dried for winter proviſions.

LEVEN, a river in Dumbartonſhire, which iſſues from Loch Lomond; and, after a meandering courſe through a delightful vale, enters the eſtuary of the Clyde, below Dumbarton. This river is the ſubject of a beautiful ode by Dr. Smollet, and on the W ſide of it is a pillar erected to his memory.

LEUGNE, a village of France, in the department of Upper Saone and late province of Franche Comte', lying to the E of Veſoul. Here is a cavern 35 paces deep, and 60 wide, which ſerves as a barometer to all the country people. A fog, at the entrance of this glacier, is an infallible ſign of rain the next day. From the roof, which is 50 feet high, deſcend columns of ice, of a prodigious ſize. The brook, which runs through a part of this grotto, is frozen in ſummer, but flows in winter.

LEUK, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Upper Vallais, ſeated on an eminence, near the Rhone. It is one of the independent commonwealths of the Upper Vallais, and is remarkable for its natural ſtrength, and its ſprings, whoſe water is ſo hot, that it will boil an egg, and is much frequented in the ſummer, on account of theſe ſprings, which nearly reſemble thoſe of Bath; but the accommodations are inconvenient. Lon. 7 39 E, lat. 46 12 N.

LEVROUX, a town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, with a caſtle, 35 miles SW of Bourges. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 47 0 N.

LEUSE, a town of Auſtrian Hainault,

seated on the Dender, 14 miles NW of Mons. Lon. 3 45 E, lat. 50 35 N.

LEUTKIRK, a free imperial town of Germany in Suabia, seated on a rivulet that falls into the Iller, 42 miles NE of Lindau. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 47 53 N.

LEUTMERITZ, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, with a bishop's see; seated on the Elbe, 30 miles NW of Prague, and 40 SE of Dresden. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 50 31 N.

LEUTMUHL, a town of Germany, in Bohemia in the circle of Chrudim, 22 miles E of Chrudim and 72 from Prague.

LEUTSCH, a town of Germany in the duchy of Carniola.

LEWARDEN, a populous and strong town of the United Provinces, capital of Friesland. The buildings, as well public as private, are magnificent. It has several canals in the streets, which are a great assistance to its trade; which is very considerable, especially as they are continued not only to the sea, but to the most considerable towns in the province. It is 27 miles W of Groningen, and 65 N by E of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 32 E, lat. 53 11 N.

LEWENSTEIN, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, with a fortress, 10 miles E of Hailbron. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 49 18 N.

LEWENTZ, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Gran, and on a river of the same name, where the Turks were defeated in 1644. It is 10 miles N of Gran. Lon. 18 31 E, lat. 48 21 N.

LEWES, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Saturday. It contains six parish churches, and is seated on the Ouse, which is navigable here for barges. The assizes are sometimes held here; and it sends two members to parliament. Lewes is situate at the edge of the South Downs, on the declivity of a hill, on which are the remains of an ancient castle, and contains 1500 houses and about 6200 inhabitants. It is 30 miles E of Chichester, and 49 S of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 50 55 N.

LEWIS, one of the largest of the Hebrides or western islands of Scotland, extending about 60 miles in length from north to south, and from 13 to 14 in breadth, consisting of a great number of isles and rocks, and parted by the sea into two divisions, called Lewis and Harries, the former lying to the westward of the other. The air is temperately cold, moist, and healthy; great part of the low ground is flooded with lakes; the rest is arable in many places, and has been counted fruitful in oats, barley, rye, flax, and hemp. The inhabitants of Lewis are well-proportioned, tall, fair, sanguine, strong, and healthy. They are in general sober, circumspect, and hospitable; dexterous at shooting, swimming, and leaping; bold and skilful mariners; and so temperate that they will tug at the oar all day, without any other provision than bread and water, with a snush of tobacco.

LEWIS, a town of the Netherlands in Brabant. It is seated on a morass 10 miles from Louvain. Lon. 4 10 E lat. 50 50 N.

LEWISBURGH, the county-town of Mifflin, in Pennsylvania, seated on the Juniata. Lon. 77 39 W, lat. 40 35 N.

LEWISBURG, a town of N. America and capital of the island of Cape Breton. It was ceded to the English by the peace of 1763. The fortifications are now demolished. Lon. 61 30 W lat. 46 50 N.

LEWISHAM, a village in Kent, on the river Ravensbourn, five miles SE of London, with an elegant church.

LEXINGTON, a town of N. America capital of the state of Kentucky, and county of Fayette. Near this town are to be seen curious sepulchres, full of human skeletons, which are thus fabricated. First on the ground are laid large broad stones; on these are placed the bodies, separated from each other by broad stones, covered with others, which served as a floor for the next arrangement of bodies. In this order they are built, without mortar, growing still narrower to the height of a man. This method of burying appears to be totally different from that now practised by the Indians. In the neighbourhood of Lexington are also to be seen the remains of two ancient fortifications, with ditches and bastions; one containing about six acres of land, and the other about three. Pieces of earthen vessels have been ploughed up near Lexington; a manufacture with which the Indians were never acquainted. These, with the fortifications, and the sepulchres, have been urged as an argument, that this country was formerly inhabited by a people different from the present Indians, and farther advanced than they in the arts of life; and Mr. Filson, in his account of this country, has advanced arguments to prove, that these people were, in all probability, an ancient colony from Mexico. Lexington stands at the head of the river Elkhorn, 470 miles W of Washington. Lon. 85 10 W, lat. 38 20 N.

LEXINGTON, a town of N. America in Massachusetts. Here hostilities were

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mmenced between Britain and America pril 1755.

LEYDEN, a city of the United Provinces n Holland, four miles and a half in circumference. In this city are faid to be ht gates, 24 canals, 50 iflands, 180 ets, and 145 bridges, the greateft part of freeftone. The principal church a fuperb ſtructure, whoſe high roof is pported by three rows of columns; and reſt of the public buildings are very ſome. There are ſeveral large hoſpiand a univerſity, which has general2000 ſtudents, though there are but colleges; for the ſcholars board in town, and have no dreſs to diſtinguiſh m. The ſchool is a large pile of brick ng, three ſtories high; in the upmoſt of which the famous Elzevir had printing-office; contiguous to theſe the phyſic-garden, where the profeſſor s lectures in botany. The library tains curious manuſcripts; and the for anatomy is one of the fineſt in ope. Here were manufactures of the ths and ſtuffs in Holland which are much decayed. Leyden is famous the long ſiege it ſuſtained in 1573, nſt the Spaniards. It is ſeated near ancient bed of the Rhine, four miles E the German Ocean, and 20 SW of Amſterdam. Lon. 4 33, E lat. 51 10 N.

LEYNA, a river of Germany, which g in the confines of Heſſe, runs N into the Allert at Batmar.

LEYTE, one of the Philippine iſlands, in E Indies about 40 leagues in length, ys in circumference. Its ſoil, on the e, is very fertile; but there are very mountains that cut it almoſt through middle from E to W, and occaſion ſo an alteration in the air, that when inhabitants of one part of the iſland the others ſow, and they have two ful harveſts in the year, to which the deſcending from the above mentionntains not a little contribute. The contains 9000 inhabitants, who pay te to the Spaniards, in rice, wax, and Lon. 118 0 E, lat. 11 0 N.

LEZINA, a town of Italy in the kindom Naples, in Capitana, ſeated on a bay of gulf of Venice, 75 miles NE of Lon. 15 14 E, lat. 41 44 N.

LIBANUS, mountains of Turkey in which lie between Syria and Paleſtine, extending from W to E from the Mediterranean Sea as far as Arabia. The tops of theſe mountains are ſo high that are always covered with ſnow; but were very fruitful vallies. They were anciently famous for the great number of cedar-trees; but now ſcarcely any remain. Geographers diſtinguiſh them into Libanus and Anti-Libanus: the latter lies on the S ſide of the valley, riſing near the ruins of Sidon, and terminates at others in Arabia, in lat. 34. They are ſeparated from each other at an equal diſtance throughout, and form a country, called by the ancients Cœloſyria.

LIBAU, a ſeaport of Courland, on the Baltic, with a harbour. It is 35 miles N of Memel. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 56 31 N.

LIBOURNE, a ſmall well built town of France, in the department of Gironde and late province of Guienne. It is one of the ſtaples of the commerce of Bourdeaux, and is ſeated on the Dordogne, 20 miles NE of Bourdeaux, and 205 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 44 58 N.

LICH, or LICHA, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe, and county of Solms, 18 miles N of Francfort. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 50 15 N.

LICHFIELD, a city in Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſday and Saturday. It was, in the time of the Saxons, an archbiſhopric, but is now a county of itſelf, and unites with Coventry in forming one epiſcopal ſee. It has three pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral, a freeſchool, and two hoſpitals. Lichfield ſends two members to parliament, and is divided by a little river that runs through it, over which are two cauſeways with ſluices. It is ſeated in a fine champaign country, 14 miles SE of Stafford, and 119 NW of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 52 54 N.

LICHSTALL, a handſome town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Baſle.

LICHTALLEN, or LIESTAL, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Baſil. It is ſeated on the Ergetz, eight miles SE of Baſil. Lon. 7 39 E, lat. 47 29 N.

LICHTENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, nine miles from Paderborn. Lon. 8 23 E, lat. 51 52 N.

LICHTENAU, a town of Germany, in Heſſe Caſſel. It is 24 miles from Naumburg. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 51 1 N.

LICHTENAU, a fortreſs of Franconia, ſeated on the Revel. It is ſubject to the city of Nuremburg, and it is 17 miles from that city. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 49 10 N.

LICHTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, the vicinity of which abounds with quarries of marble and mines of iron and other metals. Lon. 11 41 E, lat. 50 16 N.

LICHTENBERG, a caſtle of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late

province of Alsace, seated on a rock, near the Vosges mountains, and looked upon as impregnable. It is 12 miles NNW of Haguenau. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 48 55 N.

LICHTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, in the margravate of Cullembach, 20 miles NE of Cullembach. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 50 25 N.

LICHTENFELS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg, seated on the Maine, 15 miles NE of Bamberg. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 50 20 N.

LICHTENSTEIG, a handsome town of Swisserland, the capital of the county of Tockenburg. It is seated on the Thur, 31 miles E of Zuric. Lon. 9 8 E, lat. 47 15 N.

LICATENSTEIN, a castle of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, in the neighbourhood of Vienna.

LICOLA, a lake in the kingdom of Naples, formerly famous for plenty of excellent fish; but, in 1538, an explosion of a volcano, changed one part of it into a mountain of ashes, and the other into a morass. It was anciently known by the name of the Lucrine Lake.

LIDA, a town of Lithuania Proper, in the palatinate of Wilna, situated on the Detta, 56 miles S of Wilna. Lon. 25 34 E, lat. 53 50 N.

LIDD, a town of Kent, with a market on Thursday, one of the Cinque Ports. It is 26 miles from Canterbury, and 74 from London. Lon. 0 58 E, lat. 50 58 N.

LIDDEL, a river in Roxburghshire, abounding in fish. It is the only one in that county that flows southward, and falls into Solway Frith, near the mouth of the Esk.

LIDDISDALE, a district in Roxburghshire, comprehending the whole southern angle of that county. It admits of little cultivation, and is chiefly employed in pasture.

LIDFORD, a village in Devonshire, on the river Lid, seven miles N of Tavistock. It was once a famous town, with a castle; and though now a contemptible village, its parish may compare for lands and liberties with any in the kingdom, the whole forest of Dartmoor being in the verge of it. The bridge is thrown over a part of the river that is pent between two high rocks; and near it is a fine cataract.

LIEFKINSTOCK, a fortress of Dutch Flanders, eight miles from Antwerp. Lon. 4 10 E, lat, 51 30 N.

LIEGE, a bishopric of Westphalia, bounded on the N by Brabant and Guelderland, on the E by the duchies of Limburg and Juliers, on the S by Luxemburg and the Ardennes, and on the W by Brabant and the county of Namur. It is fruitful in corn and fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead, and coal, besides quarries of marble. The bishop is elected by the chapter composed of 60 canons; and he is one of the most considerable ecclesiastical princes of Germany, and has an annual revenue of 300,000 ducats.

LIEGE, an ancient populous, and large city of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a bishopric of the same name with a castle. Here the river Meuse is divided into three branches, which unite having passed through the city, under several bridges, unite again. Liege is three miles in circumference, and has 15 streets and 16 gates; it has also 10 large suburbs in which are a great number of religious houses and churches; which last, with those in the city, make 10 in all. The cathedral contains many relics; and the other public structures are the bishop's palace, the town house, and the arsenal; here is also a famous university, and a convent of English nuns. It is commonly said of this city, that it is the Hell of Women, because they are obliged to live a laborious life, the purgatory of men, because they are almost always governed by their wives, and the paradise of Monks, because of their rich benefices. In this place is made a great quantity of fire arms, which are exported to different countries. It was bombarded in 1691, and delivered up to the French in 1701. The allies retook it in 1702, and the French besieged it again in 1705, but were obliged to raise the siege, on the approach of the duke of Marlborough. In 1734, a fire happened here, which consumed the bishop's palace with all the furniture and writings. In 1789, the inhabitants having complained of the oppression which they experienced under the government of their bishop, and insisted upon a charter of privileges, which the bishop and chapter did not comply with their demands, they had recourse to arms, and the bishop apprehensive for his safety, left the city, and appealed to the imperial chamber of Wetzlar. That chamber issued decrees in his favour: the king of Prussia, in 1790, seemed to act as mediator for the citizens: the sentence, however, issued by the imperial chamber against the insurgents, were followed by requisitorial letters, addressed to the government of the Austrian Netherlands, desiring that his imperial majesty's troops would assist those of the electoral prince

in enforcing their decrees: in consequence of which, the Austrians entered Liege in 1791, restored the old magistracy that had been expelled, to their functions, and reinstated the bishop and chapter. In 1792, the French took the city, and effected another revolution; but being driven thence, in 1793, the citizens were once more obliged to submit. Liege is 15 miles SW of Maestricht, and 62 SW of Cologne. Lon. 5 28 E, lat. 50 37 N.

LIEN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city and seaport of China, in the province of Quang-tong. Its territories border on the kingdom of Tonking, from which it is separated by inaccessible mountains. It has one city of the second, and two of the third order under its jurisdiction, and is 525 miles SW of Canton.

LIEOU-KIEOU, the general name of a group of islands, 36 in number, lying between Corea, Formosa, and Japan. These islands form a powerful and extensive empire, the inhabitants of which are civilized, and thought not to be confounded with other Chinese nations dispersed throughout the islands of Asia. The largest and principal are called Lieou-kieou, the rest have each a particular name. The largest island extends 120 miles from N to S, and 33 from E to W. Their king is tributary to China.

LIERE, a town of Brabant, in the late Austrian Low Countries, at the junction of the Great and Little Nethe, nine miles SE of Mechlin, and 12 SE of Antwerp. Lon. 4 16 E, lat. 51 9 N.

LESINA, an island of Dalmatia in the gulf of Venice, about 58 miles long, and 10 broad, and abounds in corn, olives, fashes, and wine. It belongs to the Venetians.

LESINA, a seaport of Dalmatia, capital of an island of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a fort on an inaccessible mountain, with a harbour capable of containing vessels of all sorts. Lon. 16 23 E, lat. 43 30 N.

LIESSE, a town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Picardy, famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, to which a great number of pilgrims used to resort. It is six miles E of Laon. Lon. 3 51 E, lat. 49 35 N.

LIESTAL, or LIECHSTAL. See LICHTENSTEN.

LIFFEY, a river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Wicklow, runs W into Kildare, then turning NE passes through the county of Dublin, and by the city of that name, a little below which it falls into the Irish Sea.

LIFFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, 24 miles NE of Donegal. Lon. 5 45 W, lat. 54 47 N.

LIGNE, a town of Austrian Hainault, on the river Dender, 12 miles NW of Mons. Lon. 3 45 E, lat. 50 35 N.

LIGNIERES, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, surrounded with walls, towers, and ditches, 22 miles SSW of Bourges. Lon. 2 24 E, lat. 46 47 N.

LIGNITZ, a town of Germany in Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle, seated on the rivulet Cet, 30 miles S of Glogaw. Lon. 16 36 E, lat. 51 10 N.

LIGNY, a handsome town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, with a castle, a collegiate church, and a handsome park. It is seated on the Orney, eight miles SE of Bar-le-Duc and 125 of Paris. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 48 39 N.

LIGON, a seaport in the peninsula of Malacca, capital of a small territory of the same name, with a magazine belonging to the Dutch E India Company. It is seated on the E coast. Lon. 100 5 E. lat. 7 40 N.

LIGUEIL, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, seated on a brook, in a very fertile country, 23 miles SSE of Tours. Lon. 0 52 E, lat. 47 3 N.

LILLERS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, whose fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the Navez, 17 miles NW of Arras. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 50 30 N.

LILLO, a fort of Dutch Brabant, on the E side of the Scheld, seven miles N of Antwerp. It was taken, in 1793, by the French, who soon after evacuated it, retaking it, however, in 1794. Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 50 30 N.

LIMA, a city, capital of Peru, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It gives its name to the principal audience of Peru, and is surrounded by brick walls, with ramparts and bastions. The streets are handsome and as straight as a line: the houses are generally only one story high, on account of the earthquakes, with long galleries in the front. One part of the roofs is covered with coarse linen cloth, and the others only with reeds, which is not inconvenient, because it never rains here; but the rich inhabitants cover theirs with fine mats, or beautiful cotton cloths. There are trees planted all round their houses, to keep off the heat of the sun. What the

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houſes want in height, they have in length and depth; for ſome of them are 200 feet long, and proportionably broad, ſo that they have 10 or 12 large apartments on the ground floor. The river which croſſes Lima forms canals in the ſtreets, which run to moſt of the houſes, and ſerve to water their gardens, &c. The churches and convents are all extremely rich; and many images of the ſaints are of maſſy gold, adorned with jewels. The city is four miles in length, and two in breadth, and is divided into eight pariſhes, containing only 28000 inhabitants, 9000 of whom are Spaniards. It is the ſeat of the viceroy, and contains ſeveral courts, as that of the viceroy, of the archbiſhop, of the inquiſition, of the cruſado, and of the wills. Earthquakes are very frequent, and ſome have done the city much damage, particularly that in 1746, by which it was almoſt deſtroyed, and if it was not for this it would be a perfect paradiſe. The inhabitants are ſo rich, that when the viceroy, ſent from Spain in 1682, made his public entrance into this city, they paved the ſtreets he was to paſs through with ingots of ſilver. They are alſo very debauched, but, at the ſame time, extremely ſuperſtitious; and they have a ſtrong belief in the power of charms, about a fourth of the inhabitants are monks or nuns. Lima is 800 miles S of Quito. Lon. 76 44 W, lat. 12 1 S.

LIMA, an audience of Peru, lying on the Pacific Ocean, bounded on the N by the audience of Quito, on the E by the Andes, on the S by the audience of Los Charcos, and on the W by the Pacific Ocean.

LIMALE, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, ſeated on the river Dyle, 13 miles SE of Bruſſels. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 50 45 N.

LIMAVADY, a town of Ireland. See NEWTOWN LIMAVADY.

LIMBOURG, or LIMPURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, ſeated on the Lahn, 10 miles E of Naſſau, and 20 N of Mentz. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 50 24 N.

LIMBURG, a fertile province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by the duchy of Juliers, on the E by that duchy and the territory of Aix-la-Chapelle, and on the S and W by the biſhopric of Liege, from which it is ſeparated by the Maeſe. It is 42 miles long and 30 broad, and contains ſome of the beſt iron mines in the Netherlands, and the ſoil is good for corn &c. It belongs in part to the Dutch and Auſtrians.

LIMBURG, the capital of Auſtrian Limburg. Here is a manufacture of woollen cloths, and it is famous for excellent cheeſe. It is ſeated on a mountain, almoſt inacceſſable near the river Verſe, 15 miles SE of Liege. Lon, 6 5 E, lat. 50 38 N.

LIME, a town in Dorſetſhire. See LYME REGIS.

LIME, or LIMEN, a village in Kent three miles W of Hithe. It was formerly a port, till choked up by the ſands, and now a poor town. Here was formerly a caſtle, now converted into a farm-houſe.

LIMERICK, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, 48 miles long and 23 broad; bounded on the N by Shannon, on the W by Kerry; on the S by Cork, and on the E by Tipperary. It contains 130 pariſhes, and ſent eight members to parliament before the Iriſh union. It is a fertile country, and well inhabited, though the W parts are mountainous.

LIMERICK, or LOUGH MEATH, a city of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, and the metropolis of the province of Munſter. Within a century, it was reckoned the ſecond city in the kingdom; at preſent it has loſt its rank; not becauſe it flouriſhes leſs, but becauſe Cork flouriſhes more. It is ſtill a commercial and populous place; and conſiſts of the Iriſh and Engliſh Town; the latter ſituate on King's iſland, formed by the Shannon. Limerick is three miles in circumference, and has a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. The linen, woollen, and paper manufactures are carried on here to a great extent; and the export of proviſions is very conſiderable. Here are many hoſpitals, and ſome handſome public ſtructures, beſides the cathedral and other churches. Ardfert and Aghadoe, in the county of Kerry, are united to the biſhoprick of Limerick. It was beſieged by King William in 1690; and in 1691, the garriſon ſurrendered on an honourable capitulation. It is 40 miles S of Galway, and 94 SW of Dublin. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 52 42 N.

LIMMAT, a river of Switzerland which is formed by the junction of the Mat and Linth; the former iſſuing from the N extremity of the lake of Wallenſtat, and the latter flowing from the S. The Limmat, continuing its courſe NW, paſſes through the lake of Zuric, and falls into the Aar, below Baden.

LIMOGES, an ancient and conſiderable town of France, capital of the department of Upper Vienne and late territory of Limoſin, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a trading place, and its horſes are in great eſteem.

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ſeated on the Vienne, 50 miles NE of ...rigueux, and 110 E of Bourdeaux. Lon. ... E, lat. 45 50 N.

LIMOSIN, a late province of France, ...nded on the N by Marche, on the E ...Auvergne, on the S by Querci, and on ...W by Perigord and Angoumois. It is ...ered with foreſts of cheſtnut-trees, and ...tains mines of lead, copper, tin, and ...n; but the principal trade conſiſts in ...le and horſes. It now forms the de...ment of Upper Vienne.

LIMOUX, a populous and commercial ...n of France, in the department of Aude ...late province of Languedoc. It has a ...nufacture of cloth; and its environs ...duce excellent white wine. It is ſeated ...the Aude, 37 miles W by S of Nar...ne, and 50 SE of Toulouſe. Lon. 2 ..., lat. 43 4 N.

LIMPURG. See LIMBOURG.

LINCHE, or LINKE, a ſtrong town of ...re, in the department of the North ...late province of French Flanders, ...ſet on a river, 15 miles SW of Dun...k. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 51 0 N.

LINCOLN, the capital of Lincolnſhire, ...h a market on Friday. It is ſeated on ...ide of a ſteep hill, on the Witham, ...h here divides into three ſtreams. ...d formerly 50 churches, now re...ed to 13, beſides the cathedral. It ...biſhop's ſee, whoſe dioceſe is the largeſt ...England The cathedral is one of the ... ſuperb ſtructures of that kind in ...land, and its great bell, requires 12 ... to ring it. It is a county of itſelf, ...erned by a mayor, and ſends two ...bers to parliament. The chief trade ... coal brought by the Trent and Foſſ... ; and oats and wool, which are ſent ...the Witham, and there is alſo a ſmall ...nufacture of camlets. It is 32 miles ... of Nottingham, and 133 N of London. ... 25 W, lat. 53 15 N.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a county of England, ...ded on the N by the Humber, which ...es it from Yorkſhire; on the E by ...German Ocean; on the SE by the ...ſh and part of Norfolk; on the S by ...bridge and Northamptonſhire; on ... SW by Rutlandſhire; and on the W ...the counties of Leiceſter and Notting...m. It is 77 miles from N to S, and ...in breadth, where wideſt. It is di...ed into three parts; namely, Holland ...the SE, Keſteven on the SW, and ...ſey on the N. It contains 30 hun...ds, one city, 31 market-towns, and ... parishes; and ſends 12 members to ...rliament. Its principal rivers are the ...mber, Trent, Witham, and Welland. The air is unwholeſome and foggy, on account of the fens and large marſhes. The ſoil of the N and W parts is very fertile, and abounds in corn and paſtures. The E and S parts are not ſo proper for corn, but then they ſupply them with fiſh and fowl in great plenty, particularly ducks and geeſe. Lincoln is the principal town. It is in many places, very rich, the inland part producing corn in great plenty, and the fens cole-ſeed, and very rich paſtures; whence their breed of cattle is larger than that of any other county in England, except Somerſetſhire.

LINDENFELS, or LINDENFELD, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 17 miles N of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 47 E, lat. 49 42 N.

LINDISFARNE. See HOLY ISLAND.

LINDKOPING, a town of Sweden, capital of W Gothland, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the lake Wenner, 12 miles NW of Skar, and 83 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 58 25 N.

LINDAU, a free imperial town of Germany in the circle of Suabia. Here is a celebrated abbey of canoneſſes, whoſe abbeſs is a princeſs of the empire, and a Roman catholic, though the inhabitants of the town are proteſtants. It is a trading place, ſeated on an iſland of the lake of Conſtance, 12 miles SE of Buchorn, and 79 S by W of Augſburg. It ſurrendered to the French in 1796. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 47 38 N.

LINDSEY, the largeſt of the three principal diviſions of Lincolnſhire, including all the county that lies N of Lincoln, and the Foſſdike, which Henry I cut between the Witham and the Trent. It is the moſt elevated part of the country; and the air is generally eſteemed healthy, eſpecially on the W ſide. To the NE is a large tract of heathy land, called the Wolds, the S part of which is well inhabited, but the N is thin of people: great flocks of ſheep are bred throughout this tract. See AXHOLM.

LINGEN, a ſtrong town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, capital of a county of the ſame name. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is ſeated on the river Embs, 30 miles W of Oſnaburgh, and 37 N of Munſter. Lon. 7 30 E lat. 52 32 N.

LIN-KIANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-ſi, ſeated on the river Yu-ho. It has four cities of the third claſs in its diſtrict; but it is ſo much deſerted that the Chineſe ſay one hog would maintain the city 3 days. One of its villages being the general mart

for all the drugs ſold in the empire, makes it of ſome note. It is 410 miles N by E of Canton.

LIN-TCIN-TCHEOU, a city of China, in the province of Chan-tong, ſeated on the Great Canal. It is much frequented by veſſels, and may be called a general magazine for every kind of merchandiſe. Among the edifices admired here, is an octagonal tower, divided into eight ſtories, the walls of which are covered on the outſide with porcelain, loaded with various figures neatly executed; a ſtair-caſe, conſtructed in the wall, conducts to all the ſtories, from which there are paſſages that lead into magnificent galleries ornamented with gilt baluſtrades.

LINLITHGOW, a borough, the county-town of Linlithgowſhire. It ſtands on a riſing ground, overlooking a lake at its E end. Here the kings of Scotland had one of their nobleſt palaces, now in ruins; but here is ſtill ſhown the room in which Mary queen of Scots was born. Linlighgow is 16 miles W of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 56 0 N.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or WEST LOTHIAN, is bounded on the N by the Frith of Forth; on the E and SE by Mid Lothian; on the SW by Lanerkſhire; and on the W by Stirlingſhire; extending about 14 miles in length and 13 in breadth. In general it is pleaſant, abounding with corn and paſtures, and producing coals, limeſtone, iron and ſalt; with plenty of fiſh from the rivers and Frith. It has a manufacture of linen, and the water of a lake near Linlithgow is remarkable for bleaching. In this county Adrian or Severus's wall began, which extended acroſs this part of Scotland.

LINOSA, an iſland of the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Africa, 12 miles from Lampedoſa, and 12 miles in circumference. Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 36 50 N.

LIN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It has nothing to diſtinguiſh it but the excellence of the fruit with which it abounds. It includes in its juriſdiction, two cities of the ſecond, and ſix of the third claſs.

LINTZ, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Auſtria, with two caſtles, the one upon a hill, and the other below it. Here is a hall, in which the ſtates aſſemble, a bridge over the Danube, and ſeveral manufactures, and a great deal of gun-powder is made here. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Danube and Traen, 42 miles E of Paſſau, and 100 W of Vienna. Lon. 14 3 E, lat. 48 16 N.

LINTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of the lower Rhine and electorate of Cologne, ſeated on the Rhine, 15 miles NW of Coblentz, and 18 S of Cologne. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 50 37 N.

LINTON, a town in Cambridgeſhire, with a market on Thurſday, 12 miles SE of Cambridge, and 46 N by E of London. Lon. 0 22 E, lat. 52 8 N.

LIPARI, the largeſt, moſt fertile, and populous of the Lipari Iſlands, about 18 miles in circumference. It was celebrated among the ancients; and, by the deſcription of Ariſtotle, it appears to have been conſidered by the ſailors in his time, what Strombolo, is in ours, a lighthouſe, as its fires were never extinguiſhed. It abounds with the currant grape; cotton alſo grows here; and great quantities of pumice are gathered.

LIPARI, an ancient town, capital of the iſland of Lipari, with a biſhop's ſee. It was ruined in 1544, by Barbaroſſa, who carried the inhabitants into ſlavery, and demoliſhed the place; but it was ſoon built by the emperor Charles V. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in the exportation of the products of the iſland, but the chief neceſſaries of life are imported from Sicily. This town has a garriſon, and ſtands on the S ſide of the iſland. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 38 35 N.

LIPARI ISLANDS, a group of iſlands lying in the Mediterranean, to the N of Sicily, 12 in number; and nearly as follows, in the order of their ſize; namely, Liparia, Strombolo, Volcano, Salina, Felicudi, Alicudi, Panari, Volcanello, Vacheluſe, Liſca, Dattolo, and Tila Nera. They are ſubject to the king of Naples, and bring in a good revenue.

LIPPA, a town of Hungary, in the banat of Temeſwar, with a caſtle. It was taken by the Turks in 1552, by the Auſtrians in 1688, and by the Turks again in 1698, who abandoned it in 1716, after having demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on a mountain, 22 miles NW of Temeſwar and 75 of Belgrade. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 45 51 N.

LIPPE, a river of Weſtphalia, which waſhes Paderborn, Lipſtadt, and Hamm, and falls into the Rhine, above Weſel.

LIPSTADT, a conſiderable town of Weſtphalia, capital of the county of Lippe. It was once free and imperial, afterward ſubject to its own counts, and now to the king of Pruſſia. It carries on a good trade in preparing timber, and building veſſels on the Rhine, with which it has a communication by the river Lippe.

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ated in a morass, 17 miles WSW of ..born, and 30 SE of Munster. Lon. ..E, lat. 51 42 N.

..QUE, a town of France, in the depart.. of the Straits of Calais and late pro.. of Artois, 12 miles W of St. Omer. ..20 E, lat. 50 43 N.

..EO, or LIKEO ISLANDS. See ..-KIEOU.

..S, a river of the Netherlands, which ..its source in Artois, and running NE.. Flanders, passes by Aaire, St. Venant, ..ntieres, Menin, Courtray, and ..de, and then falls into the Scheld, at ..d.

..SBON, a considerable city, the capital of Portugal, with an archbishop's ..a university, a tribunal of the inqui.., and a strong castle. It was almost ..y destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. ..1755. The harbour will contain ..00 sail of ships, which ride in the ..most safety; and the city being view.. from the southern shore of the river, ..s a beautiful prospect, as the build.. gradually rise above each other. It ..ained before the earthquake at most ..00 inhabitants, and is seated on the ..10 miles from its mouth, 178 W by ..Seville, and 255 S by W of Madrid. ..9 5 W, lat. 38 42 N.

..URN, a borough of Ireland, in the ..y of Antrim, and province of Ulster. ..as a large manufacture of linen ..and is seated on the Laggan, eight ..SW of Belfast. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. ..1 N.

..A, one of the Lipari islands, three ..from Lipari. It is a small desert

..IER, ST. a town of France, in the ..rtment of Ariege, and late province ..serans. It is a bishop's see, with a ..., which was much resorted to by pil.. It is seated on the Satat, 50 miles of Auch, and 390 S by W of Paris. ..1 15 E, lat. 42 56 N.

..IEUX, an ancient town of France, ..department of Calvados, and late ..ce of Normandy. The churches, ..late episcopal palace and convents, ..very handsome structures. It has a ..trade, particularly in linen cloth, and ..ed at the confluence of the Touque ..Orbec, 11 miles from the sea, and 40 ..of Rouen. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 49

..E, a large, handsome, and strong ..of France, in the department of the ..., and late province of French Flan.. of which it was the capital. It is es..ed one of the richest and most commercial towns in France; and the inhabitants are computed to be 65,000. It is called Lisle (that is L'Isle, the island) because it was formerly surrounded by marshes, which have been drained by the industry of the inhabitants. Its citadel, constructed by Vauban is supposed to be the finest in Europe next to that of Turin. The streets, particularly those of the New Town, are adorned with noble buildings. The Great Square, and the Little Square, are both distinguished in this respect, and among the public structures most worthy of notice, are the exchange, a magazine of vast extent, and a general hospital very lately built. In another hospital, called L'Hospital Comtesse, the poor were served (at least before the late revolution) upon plate. They have manufactures of all sorts; but their principal trade is in camlets. Lisle was taken by the duke of Marlborough, after three months siege, and the loss of many thousands of men, in 1708; but it was restored to the French by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, in consideration of their demolishing the fortifications of Dunkirk. In 1792, it sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians; who, however, were obliged to raise the siege on the approach of a superior French army. It is seated on the river Deule, 14 miles W of Tournay, 32 SW of Ghent, 37 NW of Mons, and 130 N of Paris. Lon. 3 9 E, lat. 50 38 N.

LISMORE, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, seated at the mouth of Loch Linhe, a capacious lake in Argyleshire. It is a fertile island, seven miles long and one and a half broad; and was the residence of the bishops of Argyle.

LISONZO, a river of Italy, which rises in Carinthia, runs through part of the republic of Venice, and falls into the gulf of Venice, at the harbour of the same name.

LISSA, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, belonging to the Venetians, who have here a fishery of pilchards and anchovies. It produces excellent wine, and is 70 miles W of Ragusa. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 43 52 N.

LISSA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posnia, of which it is the capital. 50 miles W of Kalisch. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 52 0 N.

LISSA, a village of Silesia, 16 miles from Breslaw. It is seated on the Weistritz, and remarkable for a great victory gained by the Prussians over the Austrians, in 1757.

LITHUANIA, a large country of Europe, which now makes part of Poland, with the

title of a grand duchy. It is bounded on the S by Volhinia, and part of Red Ruſſia; on the W by Upper Poland, Polachia, Ducal Pruſſia, and Samogitia; on the N by Livonia and Moſcovia, which alſo bounds it on the E. It is about 300 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, and is watered by ſeveral large rivers, the principal of which are the Nieper, the Dwina, the Neman, the Pripeca, and the Bogg. It is divided into 8 palatinates; namely, Troki, Minſki, Novogrodec, Breſta, Wilna, Miſciſlau, Vitepſk, and Polocſk. It is a flat country, like Poland; and the lands are very proper for tillage. The ſoil is not only fertile in corn, but it produces honey, wood, pitch, and vaſt quantities of wool. They have alſo excellent little horſes, which they never ſhoe, becauſe their hoofs are very hard. In the foreſts, large pieces of yellow amber are frequently dug up. The country ſwarms with Jews, who, though numerous in every other part of Poland, ſeem to have fixed their head-quarters in this duchy; and this, perhaps, is the only country in Europe, where Jews cultivate the ground. The peaſants are in a ſtate of the moſt abject vaſſalage. In 1772, the empreſs Catharine compelled the Poles to cede to her all that part of Lithuania, bordering upon Ruſſia, and including at leaſt one third of the country. This ſhe erected into the two governments of Polotſk and Mohilef. In 1793, in conjunction with the king of Pruſſia, ſhe effected another partition of Poland, in conſequence of which ſhe extended her dominions over almoſt the whole of Lithuania.

LIVIZ, a town of the ſtate of Penſylvania. Here is a flouriſhing ſettlement of the Moravians, begun in 1757. It is eight miles from Lancaſter, and 70 W of Philadelphia.

LIVADIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Janna, on the E by the Archipelago, on the S by the Morea, and on the W by the Mediterranean. It includes ancient Greece properly ſo called, and its capital is Setines, the once celebrated Athens.

LIVADIA, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in a province of the ſame name. It carries on a trade in wool, corn, and rice, wherewith it furniſhes all Greece, and is 58 miles NW of Athens. Lon. 23 26 E, lat. 38 40 N.

LIVADOSTA, a town of Livadia. It is ſeated on the gulf of Lepanto, in the iſthmus of Corinth, to the N of the city of that name, with a biſhop's ſee.

LIVENZA, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which falls into the gulf of Venice, between the mouth of the Pi and the town of Caorlo.

LIVERDUN, a town of France, in t department of Meurthe and late provi of Lorrain, ſeated on a mountain, near river Moſelle, eight miles NE of T Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 48 45 N.

LIVERPOOL, a conſiderable boro and ſeaport in Lancaſhire, with a mar on Saturday. Its ſituation is low but tremely healthy, pleaſant, and commodi at the mouth of the river Merſey, wh is here from twelve to fifteen hundred y wide, is a populous town, the moſt flouri ing ſea-port in theſe parts, and preten rival, if not excel Briſtol. The inhabit are univerſal merchants, and trade to al reign parts but Turkey and the Eaſt In It ſhares the trade to Ireland and Wales w Briſtol. Ships of any burden may com with their full lading and ride before town, which is quite open and unfort In 1644 it was beſieged by prince Ru and after a ſtout reſiſtance, taken. The change, in which is the town-hall, cou room, and aſſembly room, is a handſ Corinthian edifice, with a dome bu 1749, and ſince conſiderably enlarged. the new buildings are handſome, and ſtreets ſpacious. Some merchants houſes here, which in Italy would pa palaces. The cuſtom-houſe is a neat commodious brick-building, too ſmall t trade. There are eight public docks, w form an area of about twenty-four and can contain above one thouſand with the greateſt ſafety. They are ſ ed by quays above a mile and a h length, and able to contain 20,000 to ſhipping. Theſe docks have been e at a very great expence. One of coſt no leſs than 21,000l. There is a ry, and a theatre-royal was opened in which coſt above 6000l. The whole ber of barks employed here in 176 only 12, with 75 men; and there wer only 130 habitations, whereas in there were upwards of 8000 habita and they had 2800 veſſels cleared outw and above 3000 inwards; ſo amaz great has been the increaſe. The paid at the cuſtomhouſe in 1784 640,510l. There were four m buſhels of ſalt exported, beſides what coaſtwiſe; alſo fifteen thouſand tons o were exported, and 15,500 tons ſent wiſe. The export of ſalt and ſalt-r from 90,000 to 100,000 tons an There is a navigation from hence t up the Merſey, and that for ſhips o den too, as high almoſt as Warrin and alſo up the S Channel, as the

the river Weever; but it is chiefly for rock salt and Cheshire cheese, of which great quantities are shipped off here for the W and S parts of England. Among the charitable foundations, are almshouses for the widows of mariners killed or lost at sea, or decayed seamen, and a new asylum for lunatics. Liverpool is 18 miles N of Warrington, and 203 NW of London. Lon. 2 54 W, lat 53 23 N.

LIVONIA, a province of the Russian empire, which, with that of Esthonia, has been reciprocally claimed and possessed by Russia, Sweden, and Poland, and, for more than two centuries, has been a perpetual scene of the most bloody wars. It was finally wrested from the Swedes by Peter the Great, and confirmed to the Russians by the peace of Nystadt, in 1721. It now forms the government of Riga, or Livonia, of which Riga is the capital. It is bounded on the N by the government of Esthonia, on the E by that of Pskof, on the S by that of Polotsk and part of Poland, and on the W by the gulf of Livonia. It is 180 miles from N to S, and 150 from E to W. The land is so fertile in corn, that it is called the granary of the N. and could produce a great deal more, if it was not so full of lakes. The fish that abound here are salmons, carps, pikes, flat fish, and many others. In the forests there are bears, bears, elks, rein-deer, stags, and hares. The domestick animals are very numerous; but the sheep bear very bad wool. Here are a great number of forests, which consist of birch trees, pines, and firs; and all the houses of the inhabitants are built with wood. The merchandizes which they send abroad are flax, hemp, pitch, wax, leather, skins, and potashes.

LIZARD, the most southern promontory of England, whence ships usually take their departure, when bound to the westward. Lon. 5 10 W, lat. 49 57 N.

LLANARTH, a town in Cardiganshire, with a market on Tuesday, 17 miles E by S of Cardigan, and 212 W by N of London. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 52 13 N.

LLANBEDER, a town in Cardiganshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Tyvy, over which is a bridge in Carmarthenshire, 24 miles E of Cardigan, and 197 W by N of London. Lon. 4 W, lat 52 9 N.

LLANDILOVAWR, a town in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Tuesday and Friday, on the river Towy, over which is a bridge. Lon. 3 58 W, lat. 51 55 N.

LLANELLY, a town in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Tuesday. It has much in coal, and is seated on a creek of the Bristol Channel. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 51 43 N.

LLANGADOC, a town in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Thursday. It is 185 miles W by N of London. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 51 54 N.

LLANGOLLEN, a town in Denbighshire, with a beautiful bridge 184 miles from London.

LLANGUNNER, a village in Carmarthenshire, Sir Richard Steele, had a private seat here and here he died in 1729.

LLANROOST, a town in Denbighshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Conway, 15 miles SW of Denbigh, and 222 NW of London. Lon. 3 58 W, lat. 53 6 N.

LLANTRISSENT, a town in Glamorganshire, in S Wales with a market on Friday. It is seated in a hilly country and is 10 miles NW of Landaff, and 166 W of London. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 51 28 N.

LLANWILLING, a town in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated in a flat, among the hills, near the river Cane, 15 miles N by W of Montgomery, and 179 NW of London. Lon. 3 8 W, lat. 52 40 N.

LLANYDLOS, a town in Montgomeryshire, with a great market on Saturday, for woollen yarn. It is 18 miles SW of Montgomery, and 157 WNW of London. Lon. 3 28 W, lat. 52 19 N.

LLANYMDDOVERY, a town in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated near the Towy, had once a castle, now in ruins, and it is 26 miles ENE of Carmarthen, and 181 W by N of London. Lon. 3 42 W, lat. 51 56 N.

LLAUGHARN, a town of Carmarthenshire, in S Wales with a market on Friday. It is seated at the mouth of the Towy, near the ruins of two castles. It is pretty well built and is seven miles SW of Carmarthen, and 233, W, by N of London. Lon. 4 28 W, lat. 51 48 N.

LO, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, with a good citadel. It has considerable manufactures of cloths stuffs, iron, and gold lace. It is seated on the Vire, 12 miles E of Coutances, and 125 W by N of Paris. Lon. 0 53 W, lat. 49 6 N.

LOANDA, a small island of Africa, on the coast of Angola. It is 12 miles in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. It has a town of the same name, which is capital of the kingdom of Angola, in S. Guiney, with a very good harbour, a fort, and a bishop's see. It is large and

handsome, considering the country, and may contain about 3000 houses, built of stone, and covered with tiles. Besides these, there are a vast number of negroes huts made of straw and earth. The Jesuits have a college here, and there are several other religious houses; but they have no fresh water. They have a prodigious number of slaves, insomuch that the Jesuits alone have at least 2000. It belongs to the Portuguese. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 8 45 S.

LOANGO, a considerable kingdom of Africa, in Congo, 250 miles in length, and 188 in breadth; bounded on the N by Benin, on the E by parts unknown, on the S by Congo Proper, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. The land is so fruitful, that they have three crops of millet in a year; and there are a great number of trees, from whence they draw palm-wine. The women cultivate the ground, sow, and get in the harvest. The inhabitants are black, well-made, mild, and tractable, and their principal trade consists in Elephants teeth, copper, tin, lead, and slaves.

LOANGO, a town of Congo, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a harbour, at the mouth of the Quilla. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 4 15 S.

LOANS, or LAVARO, a town of Genoa near the sea coast. Lon. 7 58 E, lat. 44 9 N.

LOBAW, a town of Polish Prussia, with a castle, where the bishop of Culm resides. It is 25 miles E of Culm. Lon. 19 0 E, lat. 53 25 N.

LOBOA, a town of Spain, in the province of Estramadura, seated on the Guadiana, 22 miles E of Badajoz. Lon. 6 22 W, lat. 38 32 N.

LOCARRO, a town of Switzerland, capital of a district of the same name, which is one of the four transalpine bailiwics. It contains 1500 inhabitants. Part of the town is built on piazzas, in the form of a crescent, with two wings; and, in the front, is a row of trees, and the public walk. Locarno was once situate on the lake, and had a port capable of receiving large barks: at present it stands at the distance of a quarter of a mile, which is owing to the accumulation of sand brought down by the torrent Maggia. It is 46 miles N of Novara, and 55 N by W of Milan. Lon. 8. 31 E, lat. 46 10 N.

LOCARNO, LAKE OF. See MAGGIORE.

LOCHABER, a bleak, barren, mountainous, and rugged district, in the SW part of Inverness-shire.

LOCHEM, a town of Dutch Guelderland, in the county of Zutphen. It was taken by the French in 1672, who abandoned it in 1674, after having demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Borrel, 10 miles E of Zutphen. Lon. 13 E, lat. 52 12 N.

LOCHER MOSS, a morass in Dumfriesshire Scotland, 10 miles in length, and three in breadth. Here vast oak trees and also canoes and anchors have been frequently dug up.

LOCHES, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine. It has a strong castle the prospect from which is very extensive. Loches is seated on the river Indre, near a forest, 15 miles S of Amboise, and 18 of Tours. Lon. 51 E, lat. 47 12 N.

LOCHMABEN, a royal borough in Dumfriesshire, situate on the W side of the Annan, almost surrounded with fresh water lakes abounding with fish. Lon. 3 17 W, lat. 55 19 N.

LOCHRIDA, or OCRIDA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, seated on a hill, near a lake of the same name, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is a pretty large place and well fortified; and is 70 miles SE of Durazzo. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 41 40 N.

LOCHTA, a seaport town of Sweden in E Bothnia, seated on the gulf of Bothnia, 90 miles S of Tornea. Lon. 24 10 E, lat. 64 20 N.

LOCHWINNOCH, a town of Renfrewshire, Scotland seated on a lake of the same name, called also Castle Semple Loch, near three miles in length. On an island in this lake, is an old fortress, called the Peel; a name frequently given to old fortresses in Scotland. From this lake issues the river Black Cart.

LOCHY, LOCH, a lake in the SW part of Invernesshire, 10 miles in length, and from one to two in breadth. From the NW the waters of Loch Arkek descend into this lake. Out of it runs the river Lochy, which falls into Loch Eil, at Fort William.

LODDON, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, eight miles SE of Norwich, in Norfolk, and 113 NE of London. Lon. 1 E, lat. 52 36 N.

LODESAN, a district of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It lies along the river Adda and is very fertile and populous, and its cheeses are in high esteem. Lodi is the capital.

LODEVE, a town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc, was lately a bishop's see. Its manufactures of cloth render it very rich, but it is seated in a dry barren coun-

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...the river Logue, at the foot of the ...nes, 27 miles NW of Montpellier. ... 3 30 E, lat. 42 47 N.

...di, a ſtrong town of Italy in the ...y of Milan, and capital of the Lo... It is ſeated in a pleaſant country ...the Adda, 15 miles NW of Placentia, ...20 SE of Milan. In 1798 the French ...r Buonoparte in attempting to force ...paſſage of a bridge at this place which ...vigorouſly defended by the Auſtrians, ...r being three times repulſed, at laſt ...d it with the loſs of 6000 men; ...o were ſaid to have been killed by the ...diſchagre of the Auſtrian artillery. ...9 26 E, lat. 45 15 N.

LODOMERIA. See GALICIA.

LODRONE, a town of Italy, in the biſhop... of Trent, ſeated on the ſmall lake ...o, at the place where it receives the ...Chieſe, 31 miles SW of Trent. ...10 46 E, lat. 46 0 N.

LOHOWOGOROD, a town of Poland, in ...er Volhinia, ſeated on the W bank of. ...Dnieper. Lon. 31 7 E, lat. 50 46 N.

LOGRONNO, an ancient town of Spain, ...Old Caſtile, in a country abounding ...excellent fruits and good wines, and ...the neceſſaries of life. It is ſeated on ...Ebro, 115 N by E of Madrid. Lon. ...W, lat. 42 29 N.

LOIR AND CHER, a department of ...e, including the late province of ...s. It takes its name from the rivers ...and Cher; the firſt of which falls ...the Sarte, above Angers; and the laſt ...ſes itſelf into the Loire, five miles ...e the confluence of the latter with the ...e. Blois is the capital.

LOIRE, the principal river of France, ...h riſes in the mountains of the Ceven... in Languedoc. It begins to be navi... at Roanne; and is joined to the ...e by the canals of Briare and Orleans, ...into the bay of Biſcay, below Paim...

LOIRE, LOWER, a department of ...ce, containing part of the late pro... of Bretagne. It has its name from ...river Loire, which forms its S boun... and then falls into the bay of Biſcay. ...les is the capital.

LOIRE, UPPER, a department of ...ce, late the province of Velay. It ...s its name from the river Loire, which ...near its S boundary. Puy is the capital.

LOIRET, a department of France, late province of Orleanois. It takes its ...from a ſmall river that falls into the ...e. Orleans is the capital.

LOMBARDY, a name given to part of ..., and which comprehends almoſt all the ancient Ciſalpine-Gaul. It lies towards the N and is divided into the Upper and Lower; Upper Lombardy is the weſtern part, and comprehends Piedmont, with its dependencies, and the dutchies of Montferrat and Milan. Lower Lombardy, which is the eaſtern part, comprehends Parma, Modena, Mantua, Ferrara, the Bologneſe, the territories of the church, the Paduan, Vicentin, the Veroneſe, the Breſſan, the Cremaſe, and the Bergameſe. In the preſent war, nearly the whole of theſe provinces were overrun by the French republicans, who not only levied exorbitant contributions on the inhabitants, but alſo demanded many of their fineſt pictures and ſtatues, which they tranſported to Paris.

LOMBEZ, a town of France, in the department of Gers and late province of Gaſcony, lately a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Save, 27 miles SW of Toulouſe. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 43 29 N.

LOMOND, BEN, a great mountain, in the N of Stirlingſhire, about 3200 feet above the level of the lake, at its bottom. It ſtretches along the E ſide of Loch Lomond ſeveral miles; and its broad baſe extends ſo far into the country, that the aſcent of this mountain, though ſteep, is computed to be ſix miles. Ptarmigans, and other heath-fowls, frequent its upper regions; its lower are the haunts of the roebuck; and herds of cattle feed in the irriguous vallies at its baſe. From this lofty mountain are ſeen Loch Lomond, the Clyde, the Forth, Edinburgh, the eaſtern coaſt as far as the Cheviot Fells, the iſles of Bute and Arran, the rock of Ailſa, Ireland, the mountain of Plynlimmon in Wales, the Skiddaw in Cumberland, and the hills far beyond it.

LOMOND, LOCH, a beautiful lake in Dumbartonſhire, Loch-lomond, the laſt, the moſt beautiful of the Caledonian lakes. The firſt view of it from Tarbat preſents an extenſive ſerpentine winding amidſt lofty hills; on the N, barren, black, and rocky, which darken with their ſhade that contracted part of the water. On the W ſide, the mountains are cloathed near the bottoms with woods of oak quite to the water-edge; their ſummits lofty, naked and craggy. On the eaſt ſide, the mountains are equally high; but the tops form a more even ridge parallel to the lake, except where Ben-lomond, like Saul amidſt his companions, overtops the reſt. The upper parts were black and barren; the lower had great marks of fertility, or at, leaſt of induſtry, for the yellow corn was finely contraſted with the verdure of the

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groves intermixed with it. The length of this charming lake is 24 Scotch miles; its greateſt breadth 8; its greateſt depth, which is between the point of Firkin and Ben-lomond, is 120 fathoms. In 1755, when Liſbon was deſtroyed by an earthquake, this lake was exceedingly agitated.

LON, or LUNE, a beautiful and romantic river which riſes in Weſtmorland, and flowing by Kirby Lonſdale in that county, falls into the Iriſh Sea, below Lancaſter. Its banks are beautiful.

LONDON, the metropolis of Great Britain, one of the largeſt and moſt opulent cities in the world, mentioned by Tacitus as a conſiderable commercial place in the reign of Nero. In its moſt extenſive view, as the metropolis, it conſiſts of the City, properly ſo called, the city of Weſtminſter, and the borough of Southwark, beſides the ſuburbs in Middleſex and Surry, within what are called the Bills of Mortality. London and Weſtminſter are in Middleſex, on the N ſide of the river Thames; and Southwark is on the oppoſite bank, in Surry. The city is divided into 26 wards, each governed by an alderman; and from the aldermen, the lord mayor is annually choſen. There are likewiſe 236 common-council-men, a recorder, a common-ſerjeant, two ſheriffs (who are alſo ſheriffs of Middleſex) a chamberlain, a town clerk, a city-remembrancer, a water bailiff, and many inferior officers. Weſtminſter, once a mile from London, but now united to it, is governed by a high ſteward, who is generally a nobleman, choſen by the dean and chapter; and he has an under ſteward who officiates for him. The ſuburbs are under the juriſdiction of the magiſtrates; and thoſe of Middleſex, beſides the county-hall, on Clerkenwell Green, have an office in Bow-ſtreet, long diſtinguiſhed for public ſpirit and activity, and ſeven other public offices. In the reign of Edward VI, Southwark was formed into a twenty-ſixth ward, by the name of Bridge Ward Without. On the death of the alderman of this ward, he is ſucceeded by the next in ſeniority. The city has likewiſe a high bailiff and ſteward here. Among the churches in the metropolis, the cathedral of St. Paul, is the moſt conſpicuous, and inferior to none in Europe, except St. Peter's at Rome. Weſtminſter Abby, the collegiate church of St. Peter, is a noble ſpecimen of Gothic architecture. Here moſt of the Engliſh ſovereigns have been crowned, and many of them interred. It contains alſo a great number of monuments of kings, ſtateſmen, heroes, poets, and perſons diſtinguiſhed by genius, learning, and ſcience. The royal palace of St. James' is an ancient building, on the N ſide of a ſmall park, mean in external appearance: but the apartments are ſaid to be the beſt calculated for regal parade of any in Europe. The royal town reſidence is a houſe at the W ſide of St. James's park, built by the duke of Buckingham, and purchaſed by the king in 1761, when it received the appellation of the Queen's Palace, but is ſtill frequently called Buckingham Houſe. Carlton Houſe, the reſidence of the prince of Wales, to the E of St. James's palace, is a ſtately building, on which vaſt ſums have been expended, but it is not yet completed. The Banqueting Houſe, at Whitehall, begun in 1619, is only a ſmall part of the vaſt plan of a palace, intended to be worthy of the reſidence of the Britiſh monarchs, but left incomplete. Beſides the royal palaces, there are many fine houſes of the princes of the blood, and of the nobility and gentry. Among the public buildings, which can merely be enumerated here, are Weſtminſter Hall, containing the ſupreme courts of juſtice, and adjoining to which are the houſes of lords and commons. The former was anciently a chapel dedicated to St. Stephen, and there is a gallery where ſtrangers are permitted to ſit and hear the debates, ſince the Iriſh Union it has been enlarged for the reception and accomodation of the repreſentatives of the three kingdoms, as has alſo the houſe of Lords, which is an oblong room not quite ſo large as the houſe of Commons, and is hung with fine old tapeſtry repreſentingthe defeat of the Spaniſh Amada in 1588. The heads of the naval heroes who commanded on the glorious day form a maſterleſs border round the work, animating poſterity to emulate their glorious example. There are alſo likewiſe the Guildhall, the Seſſion's Houſe in the Old Bailey, the Tower an ancient fortreſs, once a royal palace, now containing ſome public offices, a magazine and areſenal, the regalia of the kingdom, the mint, and a menagerie; the Horſe Guards, the Treaſury, and the Admiralty, at Whitehall; the noble collection of public offices which form that magnificent ſtructure called Somerſet Place; the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill; the Bank of England, in Threadneedle-ſtreet; the Cuſtom-houſe, in Thames-ſtreet; the Exciſe Office in Broad-ſtreet; the Eaſt India Houſe, in Leadenhall-ſtreet; the South Sea Houſe in Throgmorton-ſtreet; the Manſion Houſe for the lord mayor; the Mon-

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ment, in commemoration of the great fire in 1666; and the ancient bridge, called London-bridge. It is in agitation to pull it down and rebuild it on a moſt extenſive plan, making one arch the Span of which ſhall be ſo high as to admit veſſels of large burden under it; the two magnificent modern bridges of Black-friars and Weſtminſter. The Britiſh Muſeum in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury; and the Leverian Muſeum, in Great Surry-ſtreet, are, perhaps, the nobleſt of their kind in Europe. The Inns of Court for the ſtudy of the law; the colleges, learned ſocieties, and public ſeminaries; the halls of the different trading companies; the noble hoſpitals and other charitable inſtitutions; the priſons the public places of diverſion; with its fine ſquares and ſtreets, which are numerous, and built with great regularity are all too numerous to be particularly mentioned. London, then, in its large ſenſe, including Weſtminſter, Southwark, and part of Middleſex, forms one great metropolis, of vaſt extent and of prodigious wealth. When conſidered with all its advantages, is now what ancient Rome once was; the ſeat of liberty, the encourager of arts, and the admiration of the whole world. As the centre of trade; has an intimate connection with all the counties in the kingdom; and is the grand mart of the nation, to which all parts ſend their commodities, from whence they are again ſent back into every town in the nation and to every part of the world. From hence innumerable carriages by land and water are conſtantly employed: and from hence flows that circulation in the national body which renders every part healthful, vigorous, and in a proſperous condition; a circulation that is equally beneficial to the head and the moſt diſtant members. Merchants are here as rich as noblemen: witneſs their incredible loans to government: and there is no place in the world where ſhops of tradeſmen make ſuch a noble and elegant appearance, or are better ſtocked. The Thames, on the banks of which London is ſituated, is a river which, though not the largeſt, is the richeſt and moſt commodious for commerce of any in the world. It is continually filled with ſhips, ſailing to or from the moſt diſtant parts: and its banks, from London-bridge to Blackwall, form almoſt one continued great magazine of naval ſtores; containing three large wet-docks, 32 dry-docks, and 33 yards for the building of ſhips for the uſe of the merchants; beſides places allotted for the building of boats and lighters, and the king's yards lower down the river for the building of men of war. As the city is about 60 miles diſtant from the ſea, it enjoys, by means of this beautiful river, all the benefits of navigation, without the danger of being ſurpriſed by foreign fleets, or of being annoyed by the moiſt vapours of the ſea. It riſes regularly from the water-ſide, and, extending itſelf on both ſides along its banks, reaches a prodigious length from E to W in a kind of amphitheatre towards the N, and is continued for near 20 miles on all ſides, in a ſucceſſion of magnificent villas and populous villages, the country-ſeats of gentlemen and tradeſmen; whither the latter retire for the benefit of freſh air, and to relax their minds from the hurry of buſineſs. The regard paid by the legiſlature to the property of the ſubject, has hitherto prevented any bounds being fixed for its extenſion. The irregular form of London makes it difficult to aſcertain its extent. However, its length from E to W is generally allowed to be above ſeven miles from Hyde-park corner to Poplar; and its breadth in ſome places three, in others two, and in others again not much above half a mile. Hence the circumference of the whole is almoſt 18 miles; or, according to a later meaſurement, the extent of continued buildings is 35 miles two furlongs and 39 roods. But it is much eaſier to form an idea of the large extent of a city ſo irregularly built by the number of the people, who are computed to be above a million; and from the number of edifices devoted to the ſervice of religion. Of theſe, there are 305 in the compaſs of this vaſt pile of buildings, without reckoning the 21 out-pariſhes uſually included in the bills of mortality, and a great number of methodiſt tabernacles. There are alſo in and near this city 100 alms-houſes, about 20 hoſpitals and infirmaries, 3 colleges, 10 public priſons, 15 fleſh-markets; one market for live cattle; two other markets more particularly for herbs; and 23 other markets for corn, coals, hay, &c.; 15 inns of court, 27 public ſquares, beſides thoſe within ſingle buildings, as the Temple, &c., 3 bridges, 55 halls for companies, 8 public ſchools, called free-ſchools; and 131 charity-ſchools, which provide education for 5034 poor children; 207 inns, 447 taverns, 551 coffeehouſes, 5975 alehouſes; 1000 hackney-coaches; 400 ditto chairs; 7000 ſtreets, lanes, courts, and alleys, and 150,000 dwelling-houſes, containing, as has been already obſerved, above 1,000,000 inhabitants; who, according to a moderate eſtimate, are ſup-

posed, to consume weekly, provisions, clothing, &c. to the amount of £ 500,000. London is the seat of many considerable manufactures; some almost peculiar to itself, others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general. The most important of its peculiar manufactures is the silk-weaving, established in Spitalfields by refugees from France. A variety of works in gold, silver, and jewellery; the engraving of prints; the making of optical and mathematical instruments, are likewise principally or solely executed here, and some of them in greater perfection than in any other country. To its port are likewise confined some branches of foreign commerce, as the vast East India trade, and those to Turkey and Hudson's Bay. The common firing is pit-coal, commonly called sea-coal, of which there are consumed upwards of 766,880 chaldrons every year. The annual consumption of oil in London and Westminster for lamps, amounts to 400,000l. In 1787, the quantity of porter brewed in London for home-consumption and foreign exportation, amounted to 1,176,856 barrels. Thus London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe, both with respect to opulence and to number of inhabitants. London is a bishop's see, and sends four members to parliament. To enumerate all the events by which this great capital has been distinguished, would greatly exceed our limits: we shall only mention therefore, the great plague, in 1665, which cut off 90,000 people, and the dreadful conflagration, in 1666, by which it received damage to the amount of £10,689000. London is 165 miles NW of Paris, 180 W by S of Amsterdam, and 264 SE of Dublin. Lat. 51. 31 N.

LONDON, NEW, a seaport in the state of Connecticut, and county of New London. Its harbour is the best in Connecticut, and as good as any in the United States. It is defended by two forts, and seated on the Thames, near its entrance into the Sound, 80 miles NE of New York, Lon. 72 45 W, lat. 41 15 N.

LONDON, NEW, a town of the United States, in Virginia, on James River.

LONDONDERRY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the W by Donegal, on the N by the ocean, on the S and SW by Tyrone, and on the E by Antrim. It contains 31 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. It is a fruitful champaign country; and the greater part of it was given by James I, to an incorporated company of London merchants. The linen manufacture flourishes through every part of it.

LONDONDERRY, a handsome town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is still surrounded by walls, and is remarkable for a long siege it sustained against James II, in 1689, till a naval force from England, with fresh troops under general Kirke, broke the boom across the harbour, and brought seasonable relief; by which the enemy were so dispirited, as to raise the siege. It is a modern place, built by a company of London adventurers in the reign of James I. The principal commerce of Londonderry is with America and the West Indies. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, and is seated on the river Foyle, over which a wooden bridge, 1068 feet in length, and of singular and excellent construction, was erected in 1791. Londonderry is four miles S of Lough Foyle, and 194 NW of Dublin. Lon. 7 5 W, lat. 55 4 N.

LONGFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Linster, 25 miles long and 16 broad; bounded on the E partly by W Meath, on the NW by Leitrim, on the NE by Cavan, and on the W and SW by the Shannon which parts it from Roscommon. It is a rich and pleasant country, contains 24 parishes, and sends two members to parliament.

LONGFORD, a borough of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, 70 miles WNW of Dublin. Lon. 7 45 W, lat. 53 48 N.

LONG ISLAND, an island of the state of New York, separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound, and divided into three counties. It extends from the city of New York E 140 miles, but is not more than 10 broad on a medium. Hence are exported to the W Indies, horses, whale-oil, pitch, pine boards, bonnets, tile, flax-seed, beef, &c. The produce of the middle and western parts of the state, particularly corn, is carried to the city of New York. This island, in 1792 contained upward of 30,000 inhabitants.

LONG ISLAND SOUND, a kind of inland sea, in N America, 25 miles broad and 140 long, extending the whole length of Long Island, and dividing it from Connecticut. It communicates with the Atlantic at both ends of the island.

LONGINICO, a town of the Morea, anciently called Olympia, famous for being the place where the Olympic games were celebrated, and for the temple of Jupiter Olympius, about a mile and

is now a small place, seated on the Al-
s, 10 miles from its mouth, and
S of Lepanto. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 37
N.

LONGTOWN, a town in Cumberland,
a market on Thursday, seated on the
ers of Scotland, 12 miles N of Car-
, and 307 NNW of London. Lon. 2
W, lat. 55 8 N

LONGUEVILLE, a town of France, in
epartment of Lower Seine and late
ce of Normandy, seated on a small
23 miles N of Rouen.

LONGWY, a town of France, in the de-
ment of Moselle and late duchy of
n, with a castle. It is divided into
Old and New Town, the latter of
h is fortified. It was taken by the
of Prussia in 1792, but retaken two
ths after. It is seated on an emi-
, 15 miles SW of Luxemburg, and
NE of Paris. Lon. 5 58 E, lat. 40
N.

LONSDALE. See KIRBY LONSDALE.

LONS-LE-SAULNIER, a town of France,
e department of Jura and late pro-
e of Franche Comte, with a late ab-
of noble Bernardines. It derives its
e from the salt springs with which it
nds, and is seated on the Solvan, 30
SSW of Dole. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 46
N.

LOO, a town of Dutch Guelderland,
e the prince of Orange had a fine
, eight miles W of Deventer. Lon.
E, lat. 52 20 N.

LOOE, EAST and WEST, two mean
ages in Cornwall, separated by a
, over which is a narrow stone
ge. They send together as many
bers to parliament as London. The
t held at East Looe, is on Saturday.
are 16 miles W of Plymouth, and
W by S of London. Lon. 4 36 W,
50 23 N.

LOOKOUT, CAPE, a cape of N Caro-
, S of Cape Hatteras, and opposite Core
d.

LOOTS, a town of Germany, capital of
nty of the same name, in the bishopric
ege 16 miles W of Maestricht. Lon.
E, lat. 50 52 N.

LOPATKA, CAPE, the S extremity of
Peninsula of Kamtschatka. See KU-
S.

LORA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia,
the river Guadalquiver, 28 miles NE of
e. Lon. 5 4 W, lat. 37 46 N.

LORA, a town of Upper Saxony, in the
y of Hohenstein, 30 miles N of Saxe-
a. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 51 30 N.

LORAC, a town of Spain, in Granada, 15 miles N of Malaga. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 36 50 N.

LORBUS, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with a castle, and fine remains of antiquity. It is seated in a plain, fertile in corn, 150 miles SW of Tunis. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 35 35 N.

LORCA, an ancient town of Spain, in Murcia, seated on an eminence, near the river Guadalantin, 30 miles W of Carthagena. Lon. 1 37 W, lat. 37 44 N.

LORCA, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg. It had formerly a very rich abbey, whose revenues now belong to the university of Tubingen. It is a poor place though seated in a fertile country on the Rennus, 20 miles NW of Esslingen.

LORD HOWE'S GROUP, an extensive group of islands in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered, in 1791, by captain Hunter, who from the mast head distinctly descried 32 of them, some of considerable extent. They appeared thickly covered with wood, among which the cocoa-nut was very distinguishable. The natives are a stout, clean, well made people, of a dark copper colour; their hair tied in a knot on the back of the head; and they appeared as if clean-shaved. The arms and thighs were tattowed, and some were painted with red and white streaks. They wore a wrapper round their middle. Lon. from 159 14 to 159 37 E, lat. 5 30 S.

LORD HOWE'S ISLAND, an island of the S Pacific Ocean, discovered, by lieutenant King. Many excellent turtle have been caught here, and it abounds with a variety of birds. The island is 140 leagues E of New South Wales, three miles and a half long, and very narrow. Lon. 159 0 E, lat. 31 36 S.

LOREDO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice and in the Polesino, seated on the Adige, 20 miles E of Rovigo. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 45 5 N.

LORETTO, a fortified town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It contains the Casa Santa, or House of Nazareth, in which it is pretended Jesus Christ was brought up; and that it was carried by angels into Dalmatia, and thence to the place where it now stands. Four walls of white Parian marble have been erected to surround the holy chamber, which itself is built of bricks of unequal size; it is 40 feet long, 20 broad, and 20 high, without any roof or covering; in it is an image of the blessed virgin, placed in a niche, with the heavenly infant on her right arm, and a triple crown on her head; the whole statue is covered with diamonds and pearls, and round is a sort of

rainbow of precious ſtones of divers colours; all the altars, utenſils, and ornaments in the place are immenſely rich. The ſacriſta, or treaſury, is filled with jewels, gold veſſels, and ornaments more precious than gold itſelf, the votive preſents of emperors, kings, princes, queens, popes, and other perſons of both ſexes for theſe many hundred years paſt. Works in ſilver are not thought worthy to be admitted here. The whole is reckoned to be worth 9 millions of rix-dollars. And we ought not to omit the wine cellar belonging to the holy houſe, which is very richly ſtored. The town itſelf, excluſive of the chapel, is neither conſiderable nor agreeable; nor does it contain above 300 inhabitants, who are almoſt all ſhoemakers, tailors, or ſellers of chaplets. It is ſeated on a mountain, three miles from the gulf of Venice, 12 SE of Ancona, and 112 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 38 E, lat. 43 27 N.

LORGUES, a very populous town of France in the department of Var and late province of Provence, ſeated on the Argens, five miles W by S of Draguignan, and 430 S by E of Paris. Lon. 6 27 E, lat. 43 30 N.

LORN, the N diſtrict of Argyleſhire in Scotland, between Loch Etive and Loch Awe.

LORRAIN, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Luxemburgh and the archbiſhoprick of Treves, on the E by Alſace and Deux-Ponts, on the S by Franche Comte', and on the W by Champagne and Bar. It is 100 miles in length and 75 in breadth, and abounds in all ſorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, and rape ſeed, and in general in all the neceſſaries of life. There are fine meadows and large foreſts, with mines of iron, ſilver, and copper, and ſalt-pits. The principal rivers are the Maeſe or Meuſe, the Moſelle, the Seilles, the Meurthe, and the Sare. This province now forms the three departments of Meurthe, Moſelle, and the Voſges.

LORRICH, a ſmall town of Germany, in the diſtrict of Rheingau, ſeated on the E ſide of the Rhine, eight miles NW of Bingen.

LORRIS, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleannois. It is 15 miles W by S of Montargis.

LOT, a river of France, which riſes in the department of Lozere, and watering Mende and Cahors, falls into the Garonne, at Aiguillon. It begins to be navigable at Cahors.

LOT, a department of France, including the late province of Querci. It takes its name from the river Lot. Cahors is the capital.

LOT AND GARONNE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Guienne, and ſo called from two rivers. Agen is the capital.

LOTHIAN, EAST. See HADDINGTONSHIRE.

LOTHIAN, MID. See EDINBURGHSHIRE.

LOTHIAN, WEST. See LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

LOUANS, a ſmall town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, ſituate in a kind of iſland, between the rivers Seille, Salle, and Solnan, 18 miles SE of Chalons.

LOUDUN, a town of France, in the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou. It is ſeated on a mountain, 12 miles NW of Poitiers, and 155 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 17 E, lat. 47 2 N.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a town in Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſday, pleaſantly ſeated among fertile meadows near the foreſt of Charwood, on the river Soar, 12 miles N of Leiceſter, and 109 NNW of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 52 48 N.

LOUISA, a town of Sweditſh Finland, with a fortreſs, on a bay of the gulf of Finland. The houſes are all of wood, two ſtories high, and painted red.

LOUISBURGH, a town of N America, capital of the iſland of Cape Breton. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1758, and ceded to them in 1763: ſince which its fortifications have been deſtroyed. It has an excellent harbour, near four leagues in circumference. Lon. 59 48 W, lat. 45 54 N.

LOUISIANA, a large country of N America, bounded on the E by the Miſſiſippi, on the S by the gulf of Mexico, on the W by New Mexico, and running indefinitely N. It is agreeably ſituated between the extremes of heat and cold; the climate varying as it extends towards N. The timber is as fine as any in the world; and the quantities of oak, mulberry, walnut, cherry, cypreſs, cedar, are aſtoniſhing. The neighbourhood of the Miſſiſippi, beſides, furniſhes the richeſt fruits in great variety. The ſoil is particularly adapted for hemp, and tobacco; and indigo is a ſtaple commodity, which commonly yields the planter three or four cuttings a year. It is interſected by a number of fine rivers, among which are the Natchitoches, and the Adayes, or Mexicano. This coun-

was discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1541; traversed by M. de lat Salle, in 1682; and settled by Lewis XIV, in the beginning of this century. In 1763, it was ceded to Spain.

LOUISVILLE, a town of Kentucky, in the county of Jefferson. Its unhealthiness, owing to stagnated waters at the back of the town, has hitherto retarded, its growth. It is seated on the Ohio, opposite Clarksville, in a fertile country and promises to be a place of great trade 95 miles SW of Lexington. Lon. 86 30 W, lat. 38 3 N.

LOUI-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Quang-tong, separated, by a narrow strait from the isle of Hai-nan, where pearls are said to have been formerly fished up. It is 345 miles SW of Canton.

LOUITZ, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 55 miles E of Gnesna. Lon. 19 0 E, lat. 52 26 N.

LOU-NGAN-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chan-si, agreeably situate near the source of the river Tso-tsang-ho. It is 375 miles SW of Pekin.

LOUNG, LOCH, a great arm of the sea, in Argyleshire, which communicates, on the S, with the frith of Clyde.

LOURDE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees and late province of Bigorre, with an ancient and strong castle, seated on a rock, on the Gave of Pau, almost 15 miles S of Tarbes. Lon. 0 W, lat. 43 8 N.

LOUTH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 29 miles long and 13 broad; bounded on the N by Armagh and Carlingford Bay, on the E by the Irish sea, on the W by Monaghan and E by Meath, from which it is parted, by the river Dyne. It is a small but fruitful country, well proper to feed cattle, contains 50 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament. Drogheda is the capital.

LOUTH, a town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, 19 miles N by W of Drogheda.

LOUTH, a corporate town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a large, well built town, has a market well frequented and here is a noble Gothic church, with a lofty spire, and a freeschool founded by Edward VI. It has a new navigation, by means of its brook, the Lud, to the German Ocean, at Saltney Creek. It is 28 miles NE of Lincoln, and 148 N of London. Lon. 0 E, lat. 53 25 N.

LOUVAIN, a large and pleasant city of Austrian Brabant, with an old castle, and a celebrated university. Its walls are nearly seven miles in circumference, but within them are many gardens and vineyards. The public buildings are magnificent, and the university consists of a great number of colleges, they formerly made here large quantities of cloth, but this trade is greatly decayed, and it is now chiefly remarkable for good beer, with which it serves the neighbouring towns. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Dyle, 14 miles E by N of Brussels, and 40 NE of Mons. Lon. 4 31 E lat. 50 53 N.

LOUVESTEIN, a fortress of the United Provinces in Holland, seated at the confluence of the rivers Waal and Maese, on the W end of an island called Bommel Waert. It is 18 miles E of Dort. Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 50 40 N.

LOUVIERS, a handsome town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, with a considerable manufacture of cloth, and seated on the Eure, in a fertile plain, 10 miles N of Evreux, and 55 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 15 E, lat. 49 0 N.

LOUVO, a town of the kingdom of Siam, with a royal palace. It is very populous, and seated on a fertile plain, 50 miles N of the city of Siam. Lon. 100 50 E, lat. 15 8 N.

LOWDORE, a fine cataract in Cumberland, on the E side of the lake of Derwent water, in the vale of Keswick, formed by the rushing of the waters of Watanlath through a chasm made by two vast rocks; but it fails entirely in a dry season.

LOWES-WATER, a lake in Cumberland, one mile long and a quarter of a mile broad. It is of no great depth, and without char; but it abounds with pike and perch. In opposition to all the other lakes, it has its course from N to S, and, under the lofty Mellbreak, falls into Cromack-water.

LOWICZ, a populous town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, with a strong fortress, seated on the Bzura, 21 miles S of Plocksko, and 30 N of Rava. Lon. 19 29 E, lat. 52 24 N.

LOW-LAYTON, a village in Essex, which, with that of Laytonstone, forms one parish, on the skirts of Epping Forest. Here a great many Roman antiquities have been dug up. It is six miles NE of London.

LOXA, a considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, seated in a fertile country, on the river Xenil, 18 miles

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W of Granada. Lon. 3 52 W, lat. 37 15 N.

Loxa, a town of Peru, in the province of Quito, 200 miles ENE of Paita. Lon. 77 10 W, lat. 4 50 S.

Loytz, a town of Pomerania, in the county of Gutzkow, ſeated on the Pene, 10 miles above the city of Gutzkow.

Lozere, a department of France, including the late province of Gevaudan. It is a mountainous, barren country, and receives its name from one of its principal mountains. Mende is the capital.

Luban, a town of the Ruſſian government of Livonia, 70 miles E of Riga. Lon. 26 36 E, lat. 56 55 N.

Lubanſken-Sea, or the Lake of Luban, a lake in Livonia, toward the confines of Courland and Lithuania. The river Koſitta falls into this lake.

Lubben, a town of Germany, in Lower Luſatia, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, with a handſome caſtle. It belongs to the duke of Merſenburg, and is ſeated on the Spree, 60 miles SE of Berlin. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Lubec, a ſeaport town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holſtein, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a free, imperial, Hanſeatic town, and the ſtreets are handſome, large, and neat. The houſes are all built with free ſtone, and have large apartments, with ſpacious cellars. The doors of the houſes are ſo high and ſo wide, that a cart loaded with hay may paſs through them. The town houſe is a ſuperb ſtructure, and has ſeveral towers. On the ground-floor is the hall of audience, which is well furniſhed, and where the ſenate aſſembles regularly three times a-week. Above is another large hall, where the deputies of the Hanſeatic League formerly held their aſſemblies. Here is alſo a fine exchange, which was built in 1683. The ſenate is compoſed of 20 perſons, 4 of which are burgo-maſters, the others conſiſt of the nobility, men of letters, and merchants. Add to theſe a ſyndic, a prothonotary, and 4 ſecretaries. The inhabitants are all Lutherans; and there are 21 preachers, whoſe chief has the title of Superintendant. There are five large churches and palaces, one of which is the cathedral, whoſe body is of an extraordinary length, containing ſeveral curioſities: ſuch as, an handſome ſtatue of the Virgin Mary, a curious clock, and a prodigious large organ. There are 14 hoſpitals, one for lunatics, a peſt-houſe, and 4 others for ſick perſons. It is ſeated on the river Trave, 10 miles SW of the Baltic Sea, and 17 NE of Hamburg. Lon. 10 51 E, lat. 53 57 N.

Lubec, Biſhopric of, a ſmall biſhopric, in the duchy of Holſtein. It belongs to the duke of Holſtein.

Lubec, an iſland of the Indian Ocean. Lon. 112 22 E, lat. 5 50 S.

Luben, a town of Germany, in the province of Sileſia, capital of a circle of the ſame name, in the principality of Liegnitz, 22 miles NW of Breſlaw. Lon. 16 28 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Lublin, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a citadel, a biſhop's ſee, an academy, and a jewiſh ſynagogue. It is ſeated on the Weipra, 70 miles SE of Warſaw. Lon. 22 45 E, lat. 51 14 N.

Lubow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 50 miles SE of Cracow. Lon. 20 36 E, lat. 49 36 N.

Luc, a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, 25 miles NE of Toulon. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 43 28 N.

Luc, a town of France, in the department of Iſere and late province of Dauphiny, ſeated on the river Drome, 25 miles S of Grenoble. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Lucar-de-Barameda, St. a ſeaport of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a biſhop's ſee. It has a very large, fine harbour, well defended; and is ſeated at the mouth of the Guadalquiver, 44 miles S by W of Seville, and 270 of Madrid. Lon. 5 54 W, lat. 36 58 N.

Lucar-de-Guadiana, St. a ſtrong town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a ſmall harbour on the river Guadiana, 25 miles NE of Faro. Lon. 8 16 W, lat. 18 N.

Lucar-la-Mayor, St. a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated on the Guadiana, 10 miles NW of Seville. Lon. 5 W, lat. 37 36 N.

Lucca, a town of Italy, capital of a republic of the ſame name. It is about 6 miles in circumference, and ſurrounded with a wall and other modern fortifications. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, and the churches are very handſome. The inhabitants have a conſiderable manufacture of ſilk, and gold and ſilver ſtuffs, in which they drive a great trade. They oblige all travellers to lodge their arms at the city gate, and will not ſuffer any one to wear a ſword within it. It is ſeated in the middle of a fruitful plain, ſurrounded with pleaſant hills, near the river Serchio, over which there are two

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bridges. It is 10 miles NE of Pisa, 37 W of Florence, and 155 N by W of Rome. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 43 50 N.

LUCCA, the republic of, a small territory of Italy, lying on the Tuscan Sea; about 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. The soil does not produce much corn; but there is plenty of wine, oil, silk, wool, and chesnuts; their oil in particular is in high esteem, and the common people usually eat chesnuts instead of bread. It is a sovereign state, under the protection of the emperor, and the government aristocratic. The annual revenues amount to about 30,000l. per annum, and they can raise and pay 12,000 men upon occasion.

LUCE, a great bay in Wigtonshire, lying to the E of the Mull of Galloway.

LUCERA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, 30 miles SW of Manfredonia and 65 NE of Naples. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 41 28 N.

LUCERN, one of the cantons of Switzerland, and the most considerable except Zuric and Bern. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth: bounded on the E by the cantons of Underwalden, Schweitz, and Zug, and on all the other sides, by the canton of Bern. The inhabitants of this canton are reckoned about 100,000, and are Roman catholics. The government was formerly aristocratical, consisting of a senate of 36, and a council of 64, in which some plebeian burghers were admitted every election; but the Helvetic confederacy, as well as the constitution of the several cantons is now dissolved, the French having cruelly and unjustly enslaved this brave and virtuous people.

LUCERN, the capital of the canton of Lucern, in Switzerland. It is divided into two by a branch of the Reuss, which falls into the lake, on the NW end of which the town is seated, and commands an extensive prospect. It scarcely contains 3000 inhabitants, has no manufactures of consequence, and little commerce. The pope has always a nuncio resident here. In the cathedral is an organ of a fine tone, and of an extraordinary size; the centre pipe is 40 feet in length, near three in breadth, and weighs 1200 pounds. The bridges which skirt the town, round the edge of the lake, are the fashionable walk of the place, and remarkable for their length. They are decorated with coarse paintings, representing the histories of the Old Testament, the battles of the Swiss, and the dance of death. Lucern is 30 miles SW of Zuric, and 35 E of Bern. Lon. 8 6 E, lat. 47 3 N.

LUCERN, LAKE OF. See WALDSTÆTTER SEE.

LUCERNA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 15 miles SW of Turin. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 44 52 N.

LUCHEN, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, 30 miles S of the city of that name. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 38 53 N.

LUCIA, ST. one of the Windward Caribbee Islands, in the W Indies, 22 miles in length and 21 in breadth. It consists of plains well watered with rivulets, and hills furnished with timber; and has several good bays, and commodious harbours. It was taken by the English in May, 1796. There are two high mountains, by which this island may be known at a considerable distance. It is 21 miles S of Martinico. Lon. 60 45 W, lat. 13 25 N.

LUCIA, ST. one of the Cape de Verd Islands, about 450 miles W of the continent of Africa. Lon. 24 32 W, lat. 16 45 N.

LUCIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, 10 miles S of Sienna. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 43 0 N.

LUCKNOW, an ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Oude. It is an extensive place, but meanly built: the houses are chiefly mud walls, covered with thatch; and many consist entirely of mats and bamboos, and are thatched with leaves of the cocoa-nut, palm-tree, and sometimes with straw. Very few of the houses of the natives are built with brick: the streets are crooked, narrow, and worse than most in India. In the dry season, the dust and heat are intolerable; in the rainy season, the mire is so deep as to be scarcely passable; and there is a great number of elephants belonging to the Nabob and the great men of his court, which are continually passing the streets, either to the palace, or to the river, to the great danger and annoyance of the foot passenger, as well as the inferior class of shopkeepers. The comforts, conveniency, or property of this class of people, are indeed little attended to, either by the great men or their servants; the elephant itself being frequently known to be infinitely more attentive to them as he passes, and to children in particular. The palace of the Nabob is seated on a high bank near the Goomty, and commands an extensive view both of that river and the country on the eastern side. Lucknow is 650 miles NW of Calcutta. Lat. 26 35 N, long. 81 25 E.

LUCKO, a considerable town of Poland, capital of Volhinia, with a citadel, and a bishop's see, seated on the Ster, 75 mile

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NE of Lemburg, and 175 SE of Warſaw. Lon. 25 30 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Luco, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, ſeated on the lake Celano.

Lucon, or Luzon, a town of France, in the department of Vende'e and late province of Poitou, and lately an epiſcopal ſee, ſeated in an unwholeſome moraſs, 17 miles N of Rochelle, and 50 S of Nantes. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 46 27 N.

Luconia, or Manilla, the chief of the Philippine Iſlands, in the N Pacific Ocean, 400 miles in length and 100 in breadth. It is not ſo hot as may be expected, becauſe it is well watered by large lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains which inundate all the plains. There are ſeveral volcanos in the mountains, which occaſion earthquakes; and a variety of hot baths. The produce of this iſland is wax, cotton, wild cinnamon, ſulphur, cocoa-nuts, rice, gold, horſes, buffaloes, and game. Philip II, of Spain, formed a ſcheme of planting a colony in the Philippine Iſlands, which had been neglected ſince the diſcovery of them by Magellan, in 1521. Manilla, in this iſland, was the ſtation choſen for the capital of the new eſtabliſhments. Hence an active commercial intercourſe began with the Chineſe, a conſiderable number of whom ſettled in the Philippine Iſlands, under the Spaniſh protection. Theſe ſupplied the colony ſo amply with all the valuable productions and manufactures of Aſia, as enabled it to open a trade with America, by a direct courſe of navigation, the longeſt from land to land on our globe. This trade, at firſt, was carried on with Callao, on the coaſt of Peru; but it was afterward removed to Acapulco on the coaſt of New Spain. From this port annually ſail one or two ſhips, which are permitted to carry out ſilver to the amount of 500,000 crowns, in return for which they bring back from Manilla, ſpices, drugs, China and Japan wares, calicoes, chintz, muſlins, ſilks, &c. The inhabitants are a mixture of ſeveral nations, beſides Spaniards; and they all produce a mixed breed, diſtinct from any of the reſt. The blacks have long hair, and good features; and there is one tribe, who prick their ſkins, and draw figures on them, as they do in moſt other countries where they go naked. See Manilla.

Ludersburg, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lawenburg, ſeated on the Elbe, five above the the town of Lawenburg.

Ludgershall, a borough in Wiltſhire, 15 miles N of Saliſbury, and 72 N by W of London. It ſends two members to parliament, but has no market. Lon. 45 W, lat. 51 17 N.

Ludlow, a borough in Shropſhire with a market on Monday. Here a court is held for the marches of Wales; and it is encompaſſed by a wall, having ſeven gates. It has likewiſe a caſtle, where the buſineſs was formerly tranſacted for the principality of Wales; and a ſtately church, formerly collegiate. It ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeated on the Tame, 29 miles S of Shrewſbury, and 138 NW of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 52 23 N.

Lugano, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a bailiwic of the ſame name, which is the principal of the four tranſalpine bailiwics. It is built round a gentle curve of the lake of Lugano, and backed by an amphitheatre of hills, and being the emporium of the greateſt part of the merchandiſe, which paſſes from Italy over the St. Gothard, or the Bernardin. It is populous containing 8000 inhabitants, and is 17 miles NW of Como. Lon. 8 E, lat. 45 54 N.

Lugano, a lake of Swiſſerland, on the Italian ſide of the Alps, 25 in length and from two to four in breadth. It is about 190 feet higher than the lakes Como and Locarno.

Lugo, an ancient city of Spain in Galicia, with a biſhop's ſee. There are ſprings in this city boiling hot. It is ſeated on the Minho, 32 miles SE of Mondonnedo, and 60 SW of Oviedo. Lon. 8 52 W, lat. 42 46 N.

Lula, a town of Swediſh Lapland, ſeated at the mouth of the river Lula on the W ſide of the gulf of Bothnia, 30 miles SW of Tornea. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 64 36 N.

Lula Lapmark, a province of Swediſh Lapland bounded on the N by Tornea, on the E by the Bothnic gulph, on the S by Pithia and on the W by Norway.

Lumella, a village in Italy, which gives name to the Lumellin a ſmall diſtrict lying the river Po, belonging to the duke of Savoy. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Lund, a conſiderable town in Sweden land and capital of Schonen, with an univerſity. It is a conſiderable place containing little more than 800 houſes, and carries on no trade. Charles XI. founded a univerſity which is its chief ſupport. The cathedral is an ancient irregular building. It is 7 miles SE of Landſcrona, and 225 S by W of Stockholm. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 55 43 N.

Lunden, a town of Germany,

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..by of Holſtein, ſeated near the Eyder, ... miles NNW of Gluckſtadt. Lon. 9 ... E, lat. 54 26 N.

LUNDY, an iſland in the mouth of the ...tol Channel, near the middle, between ...ornſhire and Pembrokeſhire. Lon. 4 ... W, lat. 51 25 N.

LUNE. See LON.

LUNEL, a town of France, in the de...ment of Gard and late province of ...nguedoc, near the river Ridourle, over ...ch there is a bridge. It produces ex...ent muſcadine wine, and is 16 miles E ...Montpellier. Lon. 4 19 E, lat. 43 38 N.

LUNEN, a town of Germany in the ...le of Weſtphalia 20 miles from Munſter. ...n. 7 49 E lat. 51 40 N.

LUNENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in ... circle of Lower Saxony, ſubject to the ...or of Hanover. Including Zell, it ...unded on the N by the Elbe, which ...rates it from Holſtein and Lawen...g, on the E by the marquiſate of ...denburg, on the S by the duchy of ...wick, and on the W by the duchies ...remen and Weſtphalia, being about ... miles in length and 70 in breadth. ... watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, Ilmenau, and part of it is full of ...s and foreſts, which abound with ...boars; but near the rivers it is pretty ...

LUNENBURG, a fortified town of ...r Saxony, capital of a duchy of the ... name. The chief public edifices ...three pariſh churches, the ducal pal..., three hoſpitals, the townhouſe, the ...agazine, the anatomical theatre, the ...ry, and the conventual church of ...Michael, in which are interred the ...nt dukes; it alſo contains a famous ..., eight feet long and four wide, ...over with chaſed gold, and the rim ...iſhed with precious ſtones, of an ...ble value, which was taken from the ...ans by the emperor Otho; but, in ... a gang of robbers ſtripped it of ...ubies and emeralds, a large diamond, ...moſt of the gold. The ſalt ſprings ...this place produce great quantities ..., which bring in a good revenue to ...vereign, and chiefly employ the in...nts. It is ſeated on the Ilmenau, ...les SE of Hamburg, and 60 N of ...wick. Lon. 10 31 E, lat. 55 16 N.

LUNERA, a mountain of Italy, between ...s and Puzzoli. It contains a great ... of ſulphur and alum; and the ...rs that riſe from it are excellent ...ring wounds.

LUNEVILLE, a handſome town of ...ce, in the department of Meurthe and late duchy of Lorrain, with a caſtle, where the dukes formerly kept their court, as did afterward king Staniſlaus. It is now converted into barracks. Here Staniſlaus founded a military ſchool, a large library, and a fine hoſpital. It is ſeated in a plain, on the rivers Vezouze and Meurthe, 12 miles SE of Nanci, and 62 W of Straſburg. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 48 36 N.

LUPO GLAVO, a town of Auſtrian Iſtria, ſeated near the mountains of Vena, 15 miles W of St. Veit.

LURE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone and late province of Franche Comte. It is ſeated on the river l'Ongnon 39 miles NE of Beſancon. Lon. 6 53 E, lat. 47 38 N.

LURI, an ancient town of Corſica, between Cape Corſe and the towns of Baſtia and St. Fiorenzo.

LUSATIA, a marquiſate of Germany, bounded on the N by Brandenburg, on the E by Sileſia, on the S by Bohemia, and on the W by Miſnia. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and is ſubject to the elector of Saxony.

LUSIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of Vienna and late province of Poitou, ſeated on the Vonne, 15 miles SSW of Poitiers and 200 of Paris. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 46 25 N.

LUSO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the duchy of Urbino, croſſes part of Romagna, and falls into the gulf of Venice, 10 miles W of Rimini.

LUTANGE, a town of France, in the department of Moſelle, 11 miles from Mentz. Lon. 6 19 E, lat. 49 11 N.

LUTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria and duchy of Stiria, ſeated on the Muehr, 34 miles SE of Gratz. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 46 46 N.

LUTKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, ſeated near the Baltic, 13 miles from Ploen.

LUTON, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Monday, ſeated among hills, 18 miles S of Bedford, and 31 N by W of London. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 52 27 N.

LUTSCHINEN, a river of the canton of Bern, in Swiſſerland, formed by the junction of two ſtreams; the one called the Weiſs Lutſchinen, flowing through the valley of Lauterbrunnen; and the other called the Schwartz Lutſchinen, which comes from the valley of Grindelwalde. In a rainy ſeaſon, the river forms a torrent, which ruſhes impetuouſly through the great maſſes of rock that obſtruct its courſe, and, with inconceivable violence, forces from their beds the moſt enormous fragments. The

road to Zwey Lutſchinen and Lauterbrunnen is over this roaring torrent, by a kind of bridge, which is fixed againſt the ſides of rocks, that are almoſt in a leaning poſition. A huge vertical ſtone, raiſed in the middle of the river, ſupports ſome thick planks, ſo badly joined, as to be neither ſteady nor ſolid, and theſe form the wretched bridge, over which the inhabitants daily paſs, with a firm ſtep and undaunted eye; a paſſage, which the traveller, unaccuſtomed to ſuch ſtrange communications, would tremble to attempt. Hence the Lutſchinen flows till it falls into the lake of Brientz.

LUTTER, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunſwick, remarkable for the battle gained here over the Imperialiſts, by the Danes, in 1626. It is eight miles NW of Goſlar, and 13 SE of Hildeſheim. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 52 4 N.

LUTTERWORTH, a town in Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated on the river Swift, in a fertile ſoil, and is adorned with a large handſome church, with a fine lofty ſteeple. Here Wickliff, the firſt reformer, was rector, who died in 1385; but was dug up and burnt for a heretic 40 years after. Lutterworth is 14 miles S of Leiceſter, and 83 NNW of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 52 26 N.

LUTZEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Miſnia, famous for a battle, in 1632, in which Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was killed in the moment of victory. It is ſeated on the Elſter, 12 miles NW of Leipſick. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 51 24 N.

LUTZENSTEIN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alſace. It has a ſtrong caſtle, and is ſeated on a mountain, 30 miles NW of Straſburg. Lon. 7 17 E, lat. 48 55 N.

LUXEMBURG, a dutchy of the Auſtrian Netherlands; bounded on the E by the archbiſhopric of Treves; on the S by Lorrain; on the W by Champagne, and Liege, and on the N by Limburgh and Liege. It lies in the foreſt of Ardenne, which is one of the moſt famous in Europe. In ſome places it is covered with mountains and woods, but is in general fertile in corn and wine; and here are a great number of iron-mines. The principal rivers are, the Moſelle, the Sour, the Ourte, and the Semoy. It belongs partly to the houſe of Auſtria, and partly to the French; and Thionville is the capital of the French part.

LUXEMBURG, a city of the Auſtrian Netherlands, capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It was more than once taken and retaken in the wars of the 16th century. In 1684, it was taken by the French, who augmented the fortifications ſo much, that it is one of the ſtrongeſt places in Europe. It was ceded to the houſe of Auſtria in 1715. In the preſent war, it ſurrendered by capitulation to the French June 1, 1795. It is divided by the Alſitz into the upper and lower towns; the former, almoſt quite ſurrounded by rocks, but the lower ſeated in a plain. It is 15 miles NW of Treves, and 100 W of Mentz. Lon. 6 17 E, lat. 49 37 N.

LUXEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone and late province of Franche Comte', remarkable for its mineral waters. From the number of urns, medals, and inſcriptions, found here, it is ſuppoſed to have been a conſiderable place in the time of the Romans. It was deſtroyed by Attila, in 450. Near the town was a late celebrated abbey, founded by St. Columban, an Iriſhman. It is ſeated at the foot of the Voſges, 15 miles S of Veſoul. Lon. 6 24 E, lat. 47 50 N.

LUZERNE, a county of Penſylvania, 80 miles long and 61 broad. In 1790 it contained 4,904 inhabitants. Wilkſburgh is the capital.

LUZZARA, a ſtrong town of Italy, on the confines of the duchies of Mantua and Guaſtalla, near the confluence of the Crolo with the Po. Here a battle was fought between the French and Spaniards in 1702, when each ſide claimed the victory. It is 10 miles S of Mantua. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 45 0 N.

LUZZI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the river Crate, three miles S of Biſignano.

LYCHAM, a town in Norfolk, where a market is diſuſed. It is 24 miles W by N of Norwich, and 92 NNE of London.

LYDD, a populous town in Kent, with a market on Thurſday. It is a member of the cinque port of Romney, and ſtands in Romney Marſh, 26 miles S of Canterbury, and 71 SE of London. Lon. 1 lat. 50 58 N.

LYDSING, a village in Kent, near Gravesend. In this village 600 of the Normans, who came over with Alfred, Edward, the ſons of Ethelred, after the death of Canute, to take poſſeſſion of their father's throne, were maſſacred by Godwin earl of Kent.

LYESSE, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, 15 miles E of Lille. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 50 6 N.

LYME REGIS, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the declivity of a craggy hill, at the river Lyme, which runs through it, at the head of a little inlet; and from which it takes its name, and its harbour is formed by a noble pier, called the Cobb. It has a Newfoundland and coasting trade, and is noted for sea-bathing. Here the duke of Monmouth landed, in 1685, for the execution of his ill-judged design against James II. Lyme is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is 28 miles E by S of Exeter, and 143 W by S of London. Lon. 3 0 W. lat. 53 40 N.

LYMINGTON, a borough and seaport in Hants, with a market on Saturday. It is seated about a mile from the channel called the Needles, and the harbour will admit vessels of considerable burden. It is situated on a high hill and sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is 22 miles SSW of Southampton, and 90 SW of London. Lon. 1 42 W. lat. 50 45 N.

LYNDHURST, a village in Hants, in the New Forest. Here is a seat, which belongs to the duke of Gloucester, as lord warden of the New Forest. It is seven miles N of Lymington.

LYNN REGIS, or KING'S LYNN, a borough and seaport in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. The situation of this town near the fall of the river into the sea, after having received several other rivers, of which some are navigable, gives it an opportunity of extending its trade into eight different counties, by which many considerable cities and towns, viz. Peterborough, Ely, Stamford, Bedford, St. Ive's, Huntingdon, St Neot's, Northampton, Cambridge, St Edmundsbury, and the N part of Bucks, as well as the inland parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, are supplied with heavy goods, chiefly of home produce, as coals and iron from Newcastle, but also of merchandize imported from abroad, especially wine, which two articles, viz. coals and wine, it is the greatest port for importation of any place on all the eastern coast of England; and those wherein the Lynn merchants deal more largely than any town in England, except London, Bristol, and Newcastle. In return for this, Lynn returns back all the corn which the counties last mentioned produce, for exportation; and therefore sends more of it abroad than any port, except Hull. The foreign trade of the merchants here is very considerable, especially to Holland, Norway, and the Baltic, and also to Spain and Portugal and formerly they drove a good trade to France till it was turned off, by treaties on one hand, and prohibitions, high duties, &c. on the other, to Spain and Portugal. It is 42 miles WNW of Norwich, and 106 N by E of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 52 48 N.

LYONOIS, a late province of France, which, with that of Forez, forms the department of Rhone and Loire.

LYONS, the second city of France for beauty, commerce, and opulence. It is the capital of the department of Rhone and Loire, and is seated at the confluence of the Rhone and Saone. It was founded, about the year 42 B. C. by the Romans, who made it the centre of the commerce of the Gauls. About the year 145, it was totally destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt by the munificence of Nero. Many antiquities are still observed, that evince its Roman origin. Lyons is the see of an archbishop, and before its recent calamities contained 150,000 inhabitants, upward of 30,000 of whom were employed in various manufactures, particularly of rich stuffs, of the most exquisite workmanship, in silk, gold, silver, &c. The quays were adorned with magnificent structures. The Hotel-de-ville vied with that of Amsterdam; and the theatre was not surpassed by any in France. The other principal public buildings were the Hotel de Dieu, the Hospital of Charity, the Exchange, the Customhouse, the Palace of Justice, the Arsenal, a public library, and two colleges. The bridge, which unites the city with the suburb de la Guillotiere, is 1560 feet long; and there are three other principal suburbs, six gates, and several fine churches. Such was Lyons before the fatal year 1793, when the mischiefs of the revolution were poured upon this devoted city in all their horrors. In June 1793 it revolted against the National convention, and being obliged to surrender in October following, became a prey to the merciless victors, who satiated their rage by barbarities for which language has no name. It is reckoned that not less than 70,000 in this city alone were either massacred or forced into exile. It was also decreed by the convention that the walls and public buildings of Lyons should be destroyed, and the name of the city changed to that of VILLE AFFRANCHIE. In 1794, however, on the destruction of the faction of the Jacobins, the convention decreed that the city should resume its ancient name, and that measures should be taken to restore its manufactures and commerce;

This city is 15 miles N of Vienne, and 220 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 46 N.

M.

MAATEA, one of the Society isles in the S. Sea, see Society isles.

MABRA, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the gulf of Bona, W of the town of Bona.

MACAO, a town of China, in the province of Canton, in an island, at the entrance of the bay of Canton. It is defended by three forts. The Portuguese have been in possession of the harbour since 1640. They pay a tribute of 100,000 ducats for the liberty of choosing their own magistrates, exercising their religion, and living according to their own laws; and here, accordingly, is a Portuguese governor, as well as a Chinese mandarin, to take care of the town and the neighbouring country. Lon. 113 46 E, lat. 22 12 N.

MACARSCA, a seaport of Dalmatia, with a pretty good harbour and a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Venice, 25 miles SE of Spalatro. Lon. 18 7 E, lat. 43 49 N.

MACASSAR, a kingdom of Celebes, whence that island is called Macassar. See CELEBES.

MACASSAR, a large town of the island of Celebes, capital of a kingdom of the same name. The houses are all of wood, supported by thick posts, and the roofs covered with very large leaves; they have ladders to ascend into them, which they draw up as soon as they have entered. It is seated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kingdom from N to S. Lon. 117 28 E, lat. 5 0 S.

MACCLESFIELD, a corporate town in Cheshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated at the edge of a forest of the same name, near the river Bolin, and governed by a mayor. It has manufactures of mohair, twist, hatbands, buttons, and thread; and mills for the winding of silk. It is 36 miles E of Chester, and 171 NW of London. Lon. 2 17 W, lat. 53 15 N.

MACEDONIA, a province of Turkey in Europe; bounded on the N by Servia and Bulgaria, on the E by Romania and the Archipelago, on the S by Livadia, and on the W by that country and Albania. Salonichi is the capital.

MACERATA, a handsome populous town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see and a university. It is seated near the mountain Chiento, 1 miles SW of Loretto. Lon. 13 27 E, l. 43 20 N.

MARCHECOU, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Tenu, miles SW of Nantes. Lon. 1 11 W, l. 47 2 N.

MACHERRY, a town of Hindoost. proper, situate in the province of Mew about 72 miles distant from Delhi.

MACHIAN, one of the Molucca Islan 30 miles in circumference, and the m fertile of them all. It produces the b cloves) and the Dutch have here the inaccessible forts. Lon. 126 55 E, lat. 2 S.

MACHICACO, a promontory of Spa in the bay of Biscay. Lon. 3 0 W, l. 43 37 N.

MACHYNLETH, a town in Mont meryshire, with a market on Mond seated on the Douay, over which i stone bridge leading into Merioneth It is 37 miles W of Montgomery, and NW of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 24 N.

MACKERAN, a province of Pe bounded on the N by Segestan and blestan, on the E by Hindoostan Pr on the S by the Arabian Sea, and on t by Kerman. It is tributary to the ki Candahar, and the capital, of the la name, is 100 miles NW of Tatta. L 66 0 E, lat. 26 0 N.

MACOCO, a kingdom of Africa, Ethiopia to the E of Congo, and S of equator. The Portuguese carry c trade with the inhabitants for t elephants teeth, and copper.

MACON, an ancient town of Fra in the department of Saone and Loire late province of Burgundy, lately a bis see. It is remarkable for its good wi and is seated on the declivity of a hill, the Saone, 35 miles N of Lyons, and SE of Paris.

MACRES, a river of Africa, which r across the kingdom of Tripoli, and into the Mediterranean, a little to the of Lebeda.

MACRI, an ancient town of Samos the Archipelago.

MACRO, or MACRONISSE, an i of the Archipelago, near the coast Livadia, 20 miles E of Athens.

MACUNA, one of the Navigators Isla

in the S Pacific Ocean. Here M. de la Pevrouſe, commander of the French ſhips, the Bouſſole and Aſtrolabe, on a voyage of diſcovery, met with a dreadful accident; M. de Langle, the captain of the Aſtrolabe, with eight officers and five ſailors, being maſſacred by the natives. Lon. 169 W, lat. 14 19 S.

MACZUA, a ſmall iſland on the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Abex.

MADAGASCAR, a large iſland of Africa, diſcovered by the Portugueſe, in 1492. It lies 40 leagues E of the continent of Africa, from which it is ſeparated by the ſtrait of Moſambique. It extends 900 miles from N to S, and is from 200 to 300 broad. The natives are commonly tall, well made, of an olive complexion, and ſome of them pretty black. They are a civil and good natured people but eaſily provoked, and apt to ſhew their reſentment on the leaſt provocation. Their hair is not woolly, like that of the negroes of Guinea; but it is always black, and for the moſt part curl's naturally: their noſe is ſmall though not flat, and they have not thick lips. They have no cities or towns, but a great number of villages a ſmall diſtance from each other. Their houſes are pitiful huts, without windows or chimnies, and the roofs covered with reeds or leaves. All the women of Madagaſcar, except the loweſt ſort, wear a covering over their breaſts and ſhoulders, ornamented with glaſs beads, and none go without a cloth about their loins, the men are allowed polygamy. Both men and women are fond of bracelets and necklaces, and they anoint their bodies with ſtinking greaſe or oil. There are a great many petty kings, whoſe riches conſiſt in cattle and ſlaves, and they are always at war with each other. It is hard to ſay what their religion is, for they have neither churches nor prieſts. They have no rules relating to marriage, but the men and women cohabit together for ſome time, and then leave each other freely again. Here are a great number of locuſts, crocodiles, camelions, and other animals common to Africa. The abundance and variety of proviſions of every kind, which a fine climate and fertile ſoil can produce are on no part of the globe ſuperior to thoſe of Madagaſcar. The French have attempted to ſettle here, but have always been repelled. There are only ſome parts on the coaſt yet known. Lat. from 12 to 26° S.

MADEIRA, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, 120 miles in circumference, and 340 N by E of Teneriff. In 1419, when the Portugueſe, under the patronage of prince Henry, had made their ſecond voyage to their recently-diſcovered iſland of Porto Santo, they obſerved toward the S, a fixed ſpot in the horizon, like a ſmall black cloud. By degrees, they were led to conjecture that it might be land, and ſteering toward it, they arrived at a conſiderable iſland, uninhabited, and covered with wood, which on that account, they called Madeira. Prince Henry, the next year, ſettled a colony here, and not only furniſhed it with the ſeeds and plants, and domeſtic animals, common in Europe, but he procured ſlips of the vine from Cyprus, the rich wines of which were then in great requeſt, and plants of the ſugar-cane from Sicily, into which it had been lately introduced. Theſe throve ſo proſperouſly, that the ſugar and wine of Madeira quickly became articles of ſome conſequence in the commerce of Portugal: but its wine, in particular, is in the higheſt eſtimation, eſpecially ſuch as has been a voyage to the E or W Indies, for it matures beſt in the hotteſt climate. The ſcorching heat of ſummer, and the icy chill of winter, are here equally unknown; for ſpring and autumn reign continually, and produce flowers and fruits throughout the year. Many brooks and ſmall rivulets deſcend from the mountains in deep chaſms or glens, which ſeparate the various parts of the iſland. The beds of the brooks are in ſome places covered with ſtones of all ſizes, carried down from the higher parts by the violence of winter rains or floods of melted ſnow. The water is conducted by wears and channels in the vineyards, where each proprietor has the uſe of it for a certain time; ſome being allowed to keep a conſtant ſupply of it, ſome to uſe it thrice, others twice, and others only once a week. As the heat of the climate renders this ſupply of water to the vineyards abſolutely neceſſary, it is not without great expence that a new vineyard can be planted: for the maintenance of which, the owners muſt purchaſe water at a high price, from thoſe who are conſtantly ſupplied, and are thus enabled to ſpare ſome of it. The cedar tree is found in great abundance, and extremely beautiful: moſt of the ceilings and furniture at Madeira are made of that wood, which yields a very fragrant ſmell. The dragon tree is a native of this iſland. Flowers nurſed in the Engliſh greenhouſes grow wild here in the fields; the hedges are moſtly formed of the myrtle, roſe, jaſmine, and honeyſuckle; while the larkſpur, fleur-de-lis, lupin, &c. ſpring up

ſpontaneouſly in the meadows. There are very few reptiles to be ſeen in the iſland; the lizard is the moſt common. Canary birds and goldfinches are found in the mountains; of the former numbers are ſent every year to England. This iſland is well watered and populous. Funchal is the capital.

MADIA, or MAGGIA, a town, river, valley, and bailiwic of Swiſſerland, in Upper Vallais. The valley is long and narrow, between high mountains, watered throughout its whole length by the river; and it is the fourth tranſalpine bailiwic. The town is 10 miles NW of Locarno.

MADRAS, or FORT ST. GEORGE, the principal ſettlement of the Engliſh E India Company, on the E ſide of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel. It is a fortreſs of great ſtrength, including within it a regular well-built city. It is cloſe on the margin of the bay of Bengal, from which it has a rich and beautiful appearance; the houſes being covered with a ſtucco called chunam, which is nearly as compact as the fineſt marble, and bears as high a poliſh. They conſiſt of long colonnades, with open porticos, and flat roofs; and the city contains many handſome and ſpacious ſtreets. But the inner apartments of the houſes are not highly decorated, preſenting to the eye only white walls; which, however, from the marble-like appearance of the ſtucco, give a freſhneſs grateful in ſo hot a country. Ceilings are very uncommon in the rooms; it being impoſſible to find any which will reſiſt the ravages of the white ant. Theſe animals are chiefly formidable from the immenſity of their numbers, which are ſuch as to deſtroy, in one night's time, a ceiling of any dimenſions, and it is the wood work which ſerves for the baſis of the ceilings, ſuch as the laths, beams, &c. that theſe inſects attack. "The approach to Madras, from the ſea (ſays Mr. Hodges) offers to the eye an appearance ſimilar to what we may conceive of a Grecian city in the age of Alexander. The clear, blue, cloudleſs ſky, the poliſhed, white buildings, the bright ſandy beach, and the dark green ſea, preſent a combination totally new to the eye of an Engliſhman, juſt arrived from London, who, accuſtomed to the ſight of rolling maſſes of clouds floating in a damp atmoſphere, cannot but contemplate the difference with delight: and the eye being thus gratified, the mind ſoon aſſumes a gay and tranquil habit, analogous to the pleaſing objects with which it is ſurrounded. Some time before the ſhip arrives at her anchoring ground, ſhe is hailed by the boats of the country filled with people of buſineſs, who come in crowds on board. This is the moment in which an European feels the great diſtinction between Aſia and his own country. The ruſtling of fine linen, and the general hum of unuſual converſation, preſents to his mind for a moment the idea of an aſſembly of females. When he aſcends upon the deck, he is ſtruck with the long muſlin dreſſes, and black faces adorned with very large gold ear-rings and white turbans. The firſt ſalutation he receives from theſe ſtrangers is by bending their bodies very low, touching the deck with the back of the hand, and the forehead three times. The natives firſt ſeen in India by the European voyager are Hindoos, the original inhabitants of the peninſula. In this part of India they are delicately framed; their hands, in particular, are more like thoſe of tender females, and do not appear to be what is conſidered a proper proportion to the reſt of the perſon, which is uſually above the middle ſize. Correſpondent to this delicacy of appearance, are their manners; mild, tranquil, and ſedulouſly attentive; in this laſt reſpect they are indeed remarkable, for they never interrupt any perſon who is ſpeaking, but wait patiently till he has concluded; and then anſwer with the moſt perfect reſpect, and compoſure. From the ſhip a ſtranger is conveyed on ſhore in a boat of the country, called a Maſſoolah boat; a work of curious conſtruction, and well calculated to elude the violent ſhock of the ſurf, that breaks here with great violence: they are formed without a keel, flat-bottomed, with the ſides raiſed high, are ſewed together with the fibres of the cocoa-nut tree, and caulked with the ſame material; they are remarkably light, and are managed with great dexterity by the natives; they are uſually attended by two kattamarans (rafts) paddled by one man each, the intention of which is, that ſhould the boat be overſet by the violence of the ſurf, the perſons in it may be preſerved. The boat is driven, as the ſailors ſay, high and dry; and the paſſengers are landed on a fine, ſandy beach; and immediately enter the fort of Madras. The appearance of the natives is exceedingly varied; ſome are wholly naked, and others ſo clothed, that nothing but the face and neck is to be diſcovered; beſides this, the European is ſtruck with many other objects, ſuch as women carried on men's ſhoulders, on palankeens, and on

ding on horſeback clothed in linen veſſes like women; which, with the very ferent face of the country from all he ad ever ſeen, or conceived of, excite the ongeſt emotions of ſurpriſe!" There a ſecond city, called the Black Town, parated from Madras by the breadth of a proper eſplanade only; and, although ear four miles in circuit, fortified in ſuch manner as to prevent a ſurpriſe from the my's horſe; an evil, to which every n in the Carnatic is ſubject, from the neſs and evenneſs of the country. Ma- was ſettled by the Engliſh about the ar 1640. It was taken by the French n 1746, but reſtored in 1748. The ent fort, which was erected ſince the truction of Fort St. David, in 1758, perhaps, one of the beſt fortreſſes in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh nation. Ma-, in common with all the European ſet-ents on this coaſt, has no port for ſhip-; the coaſt forming nearly a ſtraight , and it is incommoded alſo with a high dangerous ſurf. It is 100 miles N by Pondicherry, 758 SE of Bombay, and SW of Calcutta. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. N.

MADRE-DE-POPA, a town and convent S America, in Terra Firma, ſeated on Rio-Grande, 20 miles E of Cartha-. It is almoſt as much reſorted to pilgrims of America, as Loretto is in pe; and they pretend that the image he Virgin has done a great many mi- in favour of the ſeafaring people. 76 0 W, lat. 10 40 N.

MADRID, the capital of Spain, in New e. It was formerly an inconſiderable e, belonging to the archbiſhop of To-; but the purity of the air engaged court to remove hither, and it is now nſiderable city, and very populous. e houſes are all built with brick, and ſtreets are long, broad, and ſtraight, adorned, at proper diſtances, with ſome fountains. There are above towers or ſteeples, in different places, h contribute greatly to the embelliſh- of the city. It is ſeated in a large , ſurrounded by high mountains, but no wall, rampart, or ditch. The royal e is built on an eminence, at the ex- ty of the city; and as it is but two s high, it does not make any extraor- ary appearance. A fire happened in 4, which almoſt reduced it to aſhes. e fineſt ſquare in Madrid is the Placa or, or Market Place, which is ſur- ded with 300 houſes, five ſtories , all of an equal height; every ſtory adorned with a handſome balcony, and the fronts ſupported by columns, which form very fine arcades. Here the market is held; and here they have their famous bull-fights. The fineſt houſes have no glaſs windows, there being only latticea in place of them. Caſa-del-Campo, is a royal houſe of pleaſure, a little more than half a mile from Madrid, with very fine gardens, pleaſant walks, and a great many uncommon animals. Buen Retiro is another royal palace near the city, and is a proper place to retire to in the heat of ſummer, there being a great number of fiſh-ponds, grottos, tents, groves, and hermitages. Madrid is ſeated on the river Manzanares, which, though ſmall, is adorned with two magnificent bridges. It is 265 miles NE of Liſbon, 590 S by W of London, and 625 SSW of Paris. Lon. 3 40 W, lat. 40 25 N.

MADRID, NEW, a city in a new Spaniſh ſettlement, in Louiſiania, on the Miſſiſſippi, oppoſite the mouth of the Ohio. The people here enjoy a free toleration in religion.

MADRIGAL, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſeated in a plain, fertile in excellent wine, 10 miles from Medina-del Campo. Lon. 4 19 W, lat. 41 25 N.

MADRIGAL, a town of S America, in the province of Popayan. Lon. 75 45 W, lat. 0 50 N.

MADRISIO, a ſmall town of Italy, in the ſtate of Venice, 32 miles from Venice.

MADROGAM, a large town of Africa, capital of Monomotapa, with a ſpacious royal palace. The upper part of the houſes is in the ſhape of a bell. Lon. 31 40 E, lat. 18 0 S.

MADURA, a large town, and capital of an iſland of the ſame name, in the Indian Sea. Lon. 12 49 E, lat. 9 50 N.

MADURA, a town of the Carnatic, capital of a province of the ſame name, on the coaſt of Coromandel, 130 miles N by E of Cape Comorin, and 300 SSW of Madras. Lon. 78 12 E, lat. 9 55 N.

MAELER, a lake of Sweden, ſituated between the provinces of Weſtmania and Sudermania, containing ſeveral fine iſlands It is uſually frozen during a few weeks in winter, and an eaſy communication is opened by means of ſledges, between the interior parts of Sweden and the city of Stockholm.

MAELSTROM, a very extraordinary and dangerous whirlpool, on the coaſt of Norway, in 68° N lat. in the province of Nordland and diſtrict of Lofoden, near the iſland of Moſkoe, whence it is alſo named MOSKOESTROM. The mountain

of Helfeggen, in Lofoden, lies a league from the iſland of Moſkoe, and between theſe two, runs this large and dreadful ſtream, the depth of which is from 36 to 40 fathoms. When it is flood, the ſtream runs up the country between Lofoden and Moſkoe with a boiſterous rapidity: but the roar of its impetuous ebb to the ſea is ſcarce equalled by the loudeſt and moſt dreadful cataracts; and the vortices or pits are of ſuch an extent and depth, that if a ſhip comes within its attraction, it is inevitably abſorbed and carried down to the bottom, and there beat to pieces againſt the rocks; and when the water relaxes, the fragments thereof are thrown up again. But theſe intervals of tranquillity are only at the turn of the ebb and flood, and calm weather; and laſt but a quarter of an hour, its violence gradually returning. When the ſtream is moſt boiſterous, and its fury heightened by a ſtorm, it is dangerous to come within ſix miles of it; boats and ſhips having been carried away, by not guarding againſt it before they were within its reach. It likewiſe happens frequently, that whales come too near the ſtream, and are overpowered by its violence: and then it is impoſſible to deſcribe the noiſe they make in their fruitleſs ſtruggles to diſengage themſelves. A bear once attempting to ſwim from Lofoden to Moſkoe, with a deſign of preying upon the ſheep in that iſland, the ſtream caught him and bore him down, while he roared ſo terribly, as to be heard on ſhore. Large ſtocks of fir and pine trees, after being abſorbed by the current, riſe again, broken and torn to ſuch a degree as if briſtles grew on them. This plainly ſhows the bottom to conſiſt of craggy rocks, among which they are whirled to and fro.

MAESE, or MEUSE, a river, which takes its riſe in France, near the village of Meuſe, in the department of Upper Marne, and watering Verdun, Stenay, Sedan, Doncherry, Mezieres, and Charleville; enters the Netherlands at Givet, flows to Charlemont, Dinaut, Namur, Huy, Liege, Maeſtricht, Ruremonde, Venlo, Grave, Battenburg, Raveſtein, and Voorn, where it is joined by the Wahal. At Dort it divides into four principal branches. Theſe form the iſlands of Yſſelmonde, Voorn, and Overflackee, and enter the German Ocean, below the Briel, Helvoetſluys, and Goree.

MAESLANDSLUYS, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, 7 miles SW of Delft. Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 51 57 N.

MAESTRICHT, an ancient and ſtrong town of the Netherlands, about four miles in circumference. The inhabitants are noted for making excellent fire-arms. Both papiſts and proteſtants are allowed the free exerciſe of their religion, and the magiſtrates are compoſed of both. It is ſeated on the Maeſe, oppoſite Wyck, with which it communicates by a bridge. This city revolted from Spain in 1570. It was retaken by the prince of Parma in 1579. In 1632, Frederic Henry prince of Orange reduced it, after a memorable ſiege, and it was confirmed to the Dutch in 1648. Lewis XIV took it in 1673; William prince of Orange inveſted it in vain, in 1676; but, in 1678, it was reſtored to the Dutch. In 1748, it was beſieged by the French, who were permitted to take poſſeſſion of it on condition of its being reſtored at the peace then negotiating. In 1794 it was again taken by the French. Maeſtricht is 15 miles N of Liege, and 155 E of Bruſſels. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 50 52 N.

MAESYCK, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege, on the river Maeſe, eight miles SW of Ruremonde.

MAGADOXA, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in Africa, on the coaſt of Ajan; ſeated near the mouth of a river of the ſame name, defended by a citadel, and has a good harbour. The inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon. 44 0 E, lat. 2 30 N.

MAGDALEN'S CAVE, a cave of Germany, in Carinthia, ten miles E of Gortz. It is divided into ſeveral apartments with a vaſt number of pillars formed by nature, which give it a beautiful appearance, they being as white as ſnow, and almoſt tranſparent. The bottom is of the ſame ſubſtance.

MAGDEBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N by the old marche of Brandenburg, on the E by the middle marche, on the S by Anhalt and Halberſtadt, and on the W by Brunſwick. The plains which are not marſhy and overgrown with wood, are very fertile. It is 60 miles in length and 30 in breadth, and belongs to the king of Pruſſia.

MAGDEBURG, a large and ancient city of Germany, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a handſome palace, a fine arſenal, and a magnificent cathedral which contains the ſuperb mauſoleum of Otho the Great. This city is happily ſituated for trade having an eaſy communication with Hamburg by the Elbe; therefore they carry on manufactures of cotton linen &c. to a great extent by

their principal merchandiſe is ſilk and ...lan. It is the ſtrongeſt place belong... to his Pruſſian majeſty, where his ...cipal magazines and foundries are ...tabliſhed. It was taken by ſtorm, in ...31, by the imperial general Tilly, who ...nt the town, and maſſacred the inhabi...nts, of whom only 80 eſcaped out of ...000; and many young women plung... into the Elbe, to eſcape violation. It ...40 miles W of Brandenburg, and 125 ... of Hamburg. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 52 ... N.

MAGDELENA, a river of N America, ... Louiſiana. It has its ſource in the ...ntains which ſeparate Louiſiana from ...w Mexico, and falls into the Pacific ...an below Madre de Popa to the SW ... the bay of St. Lewis.

MAGELLAN, a famous ſtrait of S Ame..., diſcovered, in 1520, by Magellan, ...rtugueſe in the ſervice of Spain, ſince ...ch time it has been ſailed through by ...eral navigators; but the paſſage being ...gerous and troubleſome, they now ſail ... the Pacific Ocean round Cape Horn. ...e Spaniards call the country to the N ... this ſtrait Tierra Magellanica, and ...on it a part of Chili.

MAGGIA, See MADIA.

MAGGIORE, or LOCARNO, a lake of ..., partly in the duchy of Milan, and ...ly in the country of the Griſons, be... about 35 miles in length and ſix in ...dth.

MAGLIANO, a ſmall but populous town ...taly, in the territory of the pope, and ...ict of Sabina, ſeated on a mountain, ... the river Tiber, 30 miles SW of ...to, and 30 N of Rome. Lon. 12 ... E, lat. 42 25 N.

MAGNAVACCA, a town of Italy, in ... Ferrareſe, with a fort, ſeated at the ...th of the lake of Comachio, in the ... of Venice, 18 miles N of Ravenna. ... 12 4 E, lat. 44 52 N.

MAGNESIA. See MANACHIA.

MAGNY, a town of France, in the de...ment of Seine and Oiſe and late pro... of the Iſle of France, 32 miles NW ... Paris. Lon. 1 54 E, lat. 49 10 N.

MAGRA, a river of Italy, which riſes ... Appennines, in the valley of Ma..., waſhes Pont-Remoli and Sarzana, ... which it falls into the Mediter...an.

MAGRA, a valley in the duchy of ...ny, 27 miles in length and 15 in ...dth.

MAGUELONE, a lake of France, in the ...ment of Herault and late province ...anguedoc, near a town of the ſame ..., which is ſeated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, into which the lake enters by a canal, the beginning of the famous canal of Languedoc.

MAHADIA. See ELMADIA.

MAHALEU, a town of Egypt, capital of Garbia. It carries on a conſiderable trade in linen, cottons, and ſal-ammoniac; and the inhabitants have ovens to hatch chickens. Lon. 30 31 E, lat 31 30 N.

MAHANUDDY, or MAHANADY, a river of Hindooſtan, which takes its riſe in the NW part of Berar. It falls by ſeveral mouths into the bay of Bengal, at Cattack, theſe mouths form an aſſemblage of low woody iſlands. At the mouth of the principal channel, near Falſe Point, is a fortified iſland, named Cajung or Codjung.

MAHRATTAS, two large and powerful ſtates of India, which derive their name from Marhat, an ancient province of the Deccan. They are called the Poonah, or Weſtern Mahrattas; and the Berar, or Eaſtern. Collectively, they occupy all the S part of Hindooſtan Proper, with a large proportion of the Deccan. Malwa, Oriſſa, Candeiſh, and Viſiapour; the principal parts of Berar, Guzerat, and Agimere; and a ſmall part of Dowlatabad, Agra, and Allahabad, are compriſed within their empire, which extends from ſea to ſea, acroſs the wideſt part of the peninſula; and from the confines of Agra northward to the river Kiſtna ſouthward; forming a tract of 1000 miles long and 700 broad. The weſtern ſtate, the capital of which is Poonah, is divided among a number of chiefs, or princes, whoſe obedience to the paiſhwah, or head, like that of the German princes to the emperor, is merely nominal at any time; and, in ſome caſes, an oppoſition of intereſts begets wars, not only between the members of the empire themſelves, but alſo between the members and the head. Nagpour is the capital of the Eaſtern Mahrattas. Both theſe ſtates, with the nizam of the Deccan, where in alliance with the Engliſh E India Company, in the late war againſt Tippoo Sultan, regent of Myſore, from whoſe territorries, on the termination of the war, they gained ſome conſiderable acquiſitions. Their armies are principally compoſed of light horſe.

MAIDENHEAD, a corporate town in Berkſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It carries on a pretty conſiderable trade in malt, meal, and timber; and is governed by a mayor. It is ſeated on the Thames, over which is a bridge, 12 miles E by N of Reading, and 26 W by N of London. Lon. 9 40 W, lat. 51 32 N.

MAIDSTONE, a borough, and the county-town of Kent, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated on the Medway, a branch of which runs through the town over which there is a bridge, and enjoys a briſk trade in exporting the commodities of the county, particularly its hops, of which there are numerous plantations around it. Here are likewiſe paper mills, and a manufacture of linen thread. It ſends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles W of Canterbury, and 35 ESE of London. Lon. 0 38 E, lat. 31 16 N.

MAILLEZAIS, a town of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, ſeated in a moraſs on an iſland formed by the Seure and Autize, 22 miles NE of Rochelle, and 210 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 46 27 N.

MAIN, a province of N America in the ſtate of Maſſachuſets, 300 miles long and 104 broad; lying between 68 and 72° W lon. and 43 and 46° N lat. It is bounded on the NW by New Hampſhire, on the E by the river St. Croix, and Nova Scotia; on the SE by the Atlantic; and on the W by New Hampſhire. It is divided into three counties. The heat in ſummer is ſcorching and the cold in winter intenſe all the lakes and rivers are for the moſt part paſſable on ice, from Chriſtmas till the middle of March. Portland is the capital.

MAINA, a country of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, betwen two chains of mountains which advance into the ſea. The inhabitants could never be ſubdued by the Turks, on account of their valour and their mountains. Their greateſt traffic conſiſts in ſlaves, which they take indifferently from the Turks and the Chriſtians. They have a harbour and a town of the ſame name, and their language is bad Greek.

MAINE, a river of Germany, which riſes in the circle of Franconia, runs by Bamberg, Wurtzburg. Aſchaffenburg, Hanau, and Francfort, and falls into the Rhine, at Mentz.

MAINE, or MAYENNE, a department of France, which includes the late province of the ſame name. It takes its name from the river Maine, which, ſoon after its junction with the Sarte, falls into the Loire. Laval is the capital.

MAINE AND LOIRE, a department of France, which includes the late province of Anjou. It has its name from two rivers of the ſame name. Angers is the capital.

MANEVILLE, a town of France in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 49 2 N.

MAINLAND, the principal of the Shetland Iſles, 60 miles long, from N to S, but its breadth ſeldom exceeds ſix. The face of the country exhibits a proſpect of bleak craggy mountains, and marſhy plains, interſperſed with ſome verdant ſpots, which appear ſmooth and fertile. Neither tree nor ſhrub is to be ſeen, except the juniper and the heath. The mountains abound with various kinds of game. Lofty cliffs impending over the ocean, are the haunts of eagles, falcons, and ravens. The deep caverns underneath ſhelter ſeals and otters, and to the winding bays reſort ſwans, geeſe, ſcarfs, and other aquatic birds. The ſeas abound with cod, turbot, and haddock; and, at certain ſeaſons, with ſhoals of herrings of incredible extent. They are viſited at the ſame time, by whales and other voracious fiſhes. Lobſters, oyſters, muſcles, &c. are alſo plentiful. The hills are covered with ſheep of a ſmall breed, the wool of which is uncommonly ſoft and fine. The inhabitants are ſtout, well-made, comely people; the lower ſort of a ſwarthy complexion. The gentry are allowed, by all who have converſed with them, to be moſt of them polite, ſhrewd, ſenſible, lively, active, intelligent perſons; they manufacture ſtrong coarſe cloth for their own uſe, alſo linen. They make likewiſe of their own wool very fine ſtockings. They export, beſides the different kinds of fiſh already mentioned, ſome herrings, a conſiderable quantity of butter and train, otter and ſeal ſkins, and no inconſiderable quantity of the fine ſtockings juſt mentioned. Their chief trade is to Leith, London, Hamburgh, Spain, and to the Straits. They import timbers, deals, and ſome of their beſt oats, from Norway; corn and flour from the Orkneys, and from North Britain; ſpirits and ſome other things from Hamburgh.

MAINLAND, or POMONA, the principal of the Orkney Iſlands, 24 miles long, and nine broad. The general appearance of the country is not very different from the Mainland of Shetland. The ſoil, however, is more fertile, and in ſome parts better cultivated. Kirkwall is the capital. See ORCADES.

MAINTENON, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce, ſeated on the Eure between two mountains with a caſtle, a collegiate church, and a late priory. It is five miles N by E of Chartres. Lon. 1 E, lat. 48 31 N.

MAINUNGEN, a town of Franconia, capital of a ſmall diſtrict belonging to

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...ſe of Saxe-Gotha. It is eight miles ... of Henneberg. Lon. 10 39 E, lat. 50 ... N.

MAJORCA, an iſland, formerly ſubject ... the king of Spain, but in 1799 it was ...en by the Britiſh; it is ſituate in the Mediterranean Sea, between Ivica and Minorca. It is 60 miles in length and 45 in ...dth; is a mountainous country, but ...duces good corn, olive-trees, and deli... wine. It has no rivers, though there ... a great many fine fountains and wells. ... inhabitants are robuſt, lively, and very ... ſailors.

MAJORCA, a large rich and ſtrong city, ...tal of an iſland of the ſame name, with ...op's ſee. The public ſquares, the ...dral, and the royal palace, are magnificent. It contains 6000 houſes, built ...n the antique manner; a univerſity, ...e ancient than celebrated. It has 22 ...rches, beſides the cathedral, and the ...our is extremely good. It was taken ...the Engliſh in 1706, and retaken in ...5. It is ſeated on the SW ſide of the ...d. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 39 30 N.

MAIRE, LE, a ſtrait of S America, between Staten Iſland and Tierra del Fuego, ...t. 55° S. Through this ſtrait ſhips ...times ſail in their paſſage to Cape ...rn.

MAISSY, a town of France in the department of Calvados, and late province of ...ormandy. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 49 24 N.

MAIXANT, ST. an ancient town of ...ce, in the department of the two ...s and late province of Poitou. It is ...op's ſee and carries on a trade in ...ſtockings, and woollen ſtuffs; and ...ated on the Sevre, 26 miles SW of ...ers. Lon. 0 7 W, lat. 46 24 N.

MAKRAN. See MACKERAN.

MALABAR, the W coaſt of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, lying between 9 and ... N lat. It is divided among ſeveral ... princes and ſtates; but as theſe are ...oned in their proper places, they ... not be enumerated here; eſpecially ...the cuſtoms and manners of the in...nts are very different, as well as the ...ctions However, it may be obſerved in general, that the inhabitants are all ..., or at leaſt, of a dark olive com...n, with long black hair, and tolerable features. In ſome places, they are ...uiſhed into tribes, all of which are ...ſt up to the ſame employments as ... parents. Theſe are the Gentoos, ...om ſee an account under the article ...OSTAN.

MALACCA, a peninſula in Aſia, containing a kingdom of the ſame name; bounded on the N by Siam, on the E by the ocean, and on the SW by the ſtraits of Malacca, which ſeparate it from Sumatra. It is 600 miles in length and 200 in breadth. It produces few commodities for trade, except tin and elephants teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots. The pine-apples are the beſt in the world; and the cocoa-nuts have ſhells that will hold an Engliſh quart. There is but little corn, and ſheep and bullocks are ſcarce; but hogs and poultry are pretty plentiful. The religion of the natives is a mixture of Mahometaniſm; and they are addicted to juggling. The inland inhabitants are a ſavage, barbarous people, who take delight in doing miſchief to their neighbours.

MALACCA, a ſeaport, and the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in the peninſula of Malacca. The Dutch had a factory here, which they took from the Portugueſe in 1640; and it was taken from them by the Engliſh, in Auguſt 1795. Malacca is ſeated on the ſtraits of its own name, 480 miles SE of Acheen. Lon. 101 50 E. lat. 2 30 N.

MALAGA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Spain, in Granada, with two caſtles, a biſhop's ſee, and a good harbour. Its commerce is principally in fruits and wine. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean, at the foot of a craggy mountain, 15 miles S of Cordova and 235 of Madrid. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 36 35 N.

MALAMOCCO, a ſmall iſland and ſeaport town in the Lagunes of Venice, five miles S of that city.

MALATHIA, an ancient town of Turkey in Aſia, capital of Leſſer Armenia; ſeated on the Arzu, with an archbiſhop's ſee. Lon. 43 25 E, lat. 39 8 N.

MALCHIN, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, ſeated on the river Peene, where it falls into the lake Camrow, 10 miles N of Wahren. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 53 0 N.

MALDEN, a borough in Eſſex, with a market on Saturday. It has two pariſh churches; a third church, which it had formerly, having been long converted into a freeſchool. It is ſeated on an eminence, near the confluence of the Chelmer with the Blackwater. Veſſels of a moderate burden come up to the bridge over the Chelmer, but large ſhips are obliged to unload at a diſtance below, in Blackwater Bay. Malden ſends two members to parliament, and carries on a conſiderable trade, chiefly in corn, coal, iron, wine, brandy, and ruſſ...

It is 10 miles E of Chelmsford, and 37 NE of London. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 51 46 N.

MALDEN, a village in Surry, two miles SE of Kingston, with some gunpowder mills, on a stream that flows from Ewel to Kingston.

MALDIVES, a cluster of small islands 533 miles SW of Ceylon in the E Indies. The northernmost, called Head of the Isles, or Kelly, is in lon. 73 4 E, lat. 7 5 N; and Maldiva, in which the king resides, is in lon. 75 35 E, lat. 4 15 N. Of these there are no less than 1000 in number; all low, sandy, and barren, having only a few cocoa-nuts. The inhabitants are partly Mahometants and partly pagans; and their chief trade is in couries, a small shell-fish, whose shells serve instead of money.

MALESHERBES, a town of France in the department of Loiret. Lon. 26 E, lat. 48 20 N.

MALESTROIT, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Ouft, 37 miles E of Port l'Orient. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 47 45 N.

MALIO, CAPE of, or ST. ANGELO a cape of the Morea at the S entrance of the Gulph of Napoli 15 miles E of Malvasia.

MALICOLLO, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, lying in 16 15 S lat. and 167 45 E lon. It extends 20 leagues from N to S. Its inland mountains are very high, and clad with forests. Its vegetable productions are luxuriant, and in great variety; cocoa nuts, bread fruit, bananas, sugar-canes, yams, eddoes, turmeric, and oranges. Hogs and common poultry are their domestic animals. The inhabitants appear to be of a race totally distinct from those of the Friendly and Society Islands. Their form, language, and manners, are widely different. They seem to correspond in many particulars with the natives of New Guinea, particularly in their black colour and woolly hair. They go almost quite naked, are of a slender make, have lively, but very irregular ugly features, and tie a rope fast round their belly. They use bows and arrows as their principal weapons, and the arrows are said to be sometimes poisoned. Their keeping their bodies entirely free from punctures is one particular, that remarkably distinguishes them from the other tribes of the Pacific Ocean.

MALLING, WEST, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, six miles W of Maidstone, and 30 E by S of London. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. 51 20 N.

MALLOW, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, seated on the Blackwater, 15 miles N of Cork. Lon. 8 32 W, lat. 52 10 N.

MALMEDY, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Leige, with an abbey. It was taken by the French in 1794, seated on the Recht, nine miles S of Limburg, and 40 N of Luxemburg. Lon. 6 2 E, lat. 50 18 N.

MALMISTRA, an ancient town of Asia in Natolia, with an archbishop's see, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which divides it into the Old and New Town. It is 30 miles SE of Teralle. Lon. 36 15 E, lat. 36 50 N.

MALMOE, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, seated on the Sound, with a large harbour and a fine citadel. It is 15 miles SE of Copenhagen. Lon. 13 7 E, lat. 53 38 N.

MALMSBURY, an ancient borough of Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday. It is pleasantly seated on a hill, on the river Avon which almost surrounds it, over which it has six bridges. In its church is to be seen the sepulchral monument of king Arthur, who was buried under the high altar. It drives a trade in the woollen manufacture, and sends two members to parliament. It is 26 miles E by N of Bristol, and 95 W of London. Lon. 2 W, lat. 51 34 N.

MALO, ST. a seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan, and lately an episcopal see of the province of Bretagne. It has a spacious harbour, but difficult access, on account of the rocks that lie round it; it is a trading place, of great importance, defended by a strong castle. It was bombarded by the English in 1758, but without success. In 1758, they landed in Cancalle Bay, went to the harbour of Saint Malo, and burnt about 100 ships. St. Malo is seated on an island, united to the mainland by a causeway. It is chiefly inhabited by sea faring men who in time of war fit out a great many privateers to cruise upon the English coast, 17 miles NW of Dol, and 205 W of Paris. Lon. 1 57 W, lat. 48 39 N.

MOLORIA, a small island of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, 10 miles W of Leghorn. Lon. 10 4 E, lat. 43 34 N.

MALPARTIDO, a town of Spain in Estramadura, 14 miles S of Plasencia. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 39 36 N.

MALPAS, a town in Cheshire, with

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market on Monday. It is ſeated on a high eminence, near the river Dee, 15 miles SE of Cheſter, and 166 NW of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 53 2 N.

MALPLAQUET, a village of Auſtrian Hainault. It is famous for a victory gained over the French, by the duke of Marlborough, in 1709, and ſometimes called the Battle of Blaregnies, from an adjacent village, and is 7 miles from Mons.

MALTA, an iſland of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, 20 miles long and 12 broad. It was formerly reckoned a part of Africa, but now belongs to Europe. It was anciently little elſe than a barren rock; but ſuch quantities of corn have been brought from Sicily, that it is now become a fertile iſland, though it does not grow corn ſufficient to ſupport the inhabitants. Here are cultivated large quantities of lemon trees, cotton trees, and vines, which produce excellent wine. The heat is ſo exceſſive, that the water breeds great numbers of gnats, which are the plague of the country. The number of the inhabitants is ſaid to be 90,000. The common people ſpeak Arabic, but the better ſort Italian. After the taking of Rhodes, the emperor Charles V gave this iſland to the grand maſter of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem. It was attacked in 1566 by the Turks, who were obliged to abandon the enterpriſe, with the loſs of 30,000 men. In 1798 the grand maſter treacherouſly delivered up Malta to the French under the command of Buonaparte, but it was taken by the Engliſh after a blockade of near 2 years, and is ſtill poſſeſſed by them. The knights of Malta formerly conſiſted of eight nations; but now they are but ſeven, the Engliſh having forſaken them. They are obliged to oppreſs all pirates, and are at perpetual war with the Turks and other Mahometans. They are all under a vow of celibacy and chaſtity; and yet they make no ſcruple of taking Grecian women for miſtreſſes. Malta is 60 miles S of Sicily. Citta is the capital.

MALTA, MELITA, or CITTA VECCHIA, an ancient city of the iſland of Malta. The city of Valetta has certainly the happieſt ſituation that can be imagined. It ſtands upon a peninſula between two of the fineſt ports in the world, which are defended by almoſt impregnable fortifications. That on the ſouth ſide of the city is the largeſt. It runs about two miles into the heart of the iſland; and is ſo very deep, and ſurrounded by ſuch high mounds and fortifications, that they aſſured the largeſt ſhips of war might ride here in the moſt ſtormy weather, almoſt without a cable. This beautiful baſon is divided into five diſtinct harbours, all equally ſafe, and each capable of containing an immenſe number of ſhipping. The mouth of the harbour is ſcarcely a quarter of a mile broad, and is commanded on each ſide by batteries that would tear the ſtrongeſt ſhip to pieces before ſhe could enter. Beſides this, it is fronted by a quadruple battery, one above the other, the largeſt of which is a *fleur d'eau*, or on a level with the water. Theſe are mounted with about 80 of their heavieſt artillery: ſo that this harbour, I think, may really be conſidered as impregnable: and indeed the Turks have ever found it ſo, and I believe ever will. The harbour on the N ſide of the city, although they only uſe it for fiſhing, and as a place of quarantine, would, in any other part of the world, be conſidered as ineſtimable. It is likewiſe defended by very ſtrong works; and in the centre of the baſon is an iſland on which they have built a caſtle and a lazaret. The fortifications of Malta are indeed a moſt ſtupendous work. All the boaſted catacombs of Rome and Naples are a trifle to the immenſe excavations that have been made in this little iſland. The ditches, of a vaſt ſize, are all cut out of the ſolid rock. Theſe extend for a great many miles, and raiſe our aſtoniſhment to think that ſo ſmall a ſtate has ever been able to make them. It is ſeated on a hill in the centre of the iſland, and was formerly twice as large as at preſent. It is the reſidence of the biſhop, and the cathedral is a very fine ſtructure. Near this city are the catacombs, which are ſaid to extend 15 miles under ground; and a ſmall church, dedicated to St. Paul, adjoining to which is a ſtatue of the ſaint, with a viper in his hand, ſaid to be placed on the ſpot where he ſhook the viper off, without having been hurt; and cloſe to it is the grotto in which he was impriſoned.

MALTON, a borough in the N riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the Derwent, over which is a ſtone bridge, and is compoſed of two towns, the New and the Old, containing three churches. It is a populous place, ſends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles NE of York, and 216 N by W of London. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 54 9 N.

MALVASIA, a ſmall iſland of Turkey in Europe, on the E coaſt of the Morea, remarkable for its excellent wines, that called Malmſey, being brought hence. The capital is Napoli-di-Malvaſia.

MALVERN, GREAT, a village in Wor-

cesterſhire, eight miles W by S of Worceſter. It had once an abbey, and here are two noted chalybeate ſprings, recommended as excellent in ſcrofulous complaints.

MALVERN, LITTLE, a village in Worceſterſhire, ſeated in a cavity of Malvern Hills, three miles from Great Malvern. Henry VII, adorned the church with a great number of painted glaſs windows, part of which remain, though in a mutilated ſtate.

MALVERN CHASE, an extenſive chaſe in Worceſterſhire, containing 7356 acres in that county, 619 in Herefordſhire, and 203 in Glouceſterſhire.

MALVERN HILLS, lofty mountains in the SW of Worceſterſhire, dividing this part of the county from Herefordſhire. They riſe one above another for about ſeven miles, and run from N to S; the higheſt point is 1313 feet above the ſurface of the Severn, and they appear to be of limeſtone and quartz. On the ſummit of one of theſe hills, on the Herefordſhire ſide, is the camp of Owen Glendowr; a famous Welſh chief.

MALUNG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 60 30 N.

MALWA, a province of Hindooſtan Proper, bounded on the W by Guzerat, on the N by Agimere, on the E by Allahabad and Oriſſa, and on the S by Candeiſh. It is one of the moſt extenſive, elevated, and highly diverſified tracts in Hindooſtan, and is divided among the chiefs of the Poonah Mahrattas. Ougein and Indore are the principal towns.

MAMARS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Sarte and late province of Maine, ſeated on the Dive.

MAN, an iſland in the Iriſh Sea, 30 miles in length and eight in breadth. It contains 17 pariſhes; and the chief towns are Ruthen, Douglas, and Peel. The air is healthy, the inhabitants live to a very old age, and are a mixture of Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh, the ſoil produces more corn than is ſufficient to maintain them. They have a biſhop, called the biſhop of Sodor and Man; but he has no ſeat in the Britiſh parliament. The commodities of this iſland are wool, hides, and tallow. The duke of Athol was formerly lord of this iſland, the ſovereignty of which he ſold, in 1765, to the crown, reſerving, however, the manoral rights, &c. It is 12 miles S of Scotland, 30 N of Angleſey in Wales, 35 W of Cumberland, and 40 E of Ireland.

MANACHIA, an ancient and conſiderable town of Natolia Proper, anciently called Magneſia, with a biſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. It was formerly the capital of the Ottoman empire, and is ſeated in a fertile country, at the foot of a mountain, on the river Sarabat, 22 miles N of Smyrna. Lon. 27 35 E, lat. 38 45 N.

MANAR, an iſland of the E Indies, on the E coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon. The Engliſh took it from the Dutch in 1795. Lon. 80 45 E, lat. 9 0 N.

MANATAULIN, an iſland of N America, 100 miles long and eight broad, on the N ſide of Lake Huron. Its name ſignifies a Place of Spirits; and it is held ſacred by the Indians.

MANBED, a ſmall town of Perſia, 17 miles from Iſpahan.

MANBONE, a city of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Siam, ſeated at the mouth of the channel of Moſambique. Lon. 32 19 E, lat. 20 55 N.

MANCESTER, a village in Warwickſhire, near Atherſtone and the river Anker. It was a Roman ſtation on the Watling-ſtreet, and here ſeveral coins have been dug up.

MANCHA, a territory of Spain, in N Caſtile, between the river Guadiana and Andaluſia. It is a mountainous country; and it was here that Cervantes made Don Quixote, perform his chief exploits.

MANCHE, or CHANNEL, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. It is almoſt ſurrounded by the Engliſh Channel, and Coutances is the capital.

MANCHESTER, a large and populous town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated between the rivers Irk and Irwell, and is a place of great antiquity. It has been long noted for various branches of the linen, ſilk, and cotton manufactures, and is now principally conſpicuous as the centre of the cotton trade, which has been much improved by the invention of dying and printing. The labours of a very populous neighbourhood are collected at Manchester, whence they are ſent to London, Liverpool, Hull, &c. Theſe conſiſt of a great variety of cotton and mixed goods, which they export vaſt quantities particularly to the W Indies, and the coaſt of Guinea. The manufactures of tapes and other ſmall wares, of ſilk goods, and hats, are alſo carried on at Manchester, from which various ſources of wealth has attained greater opulence than any of the trading towns in England. The chief ornaments are the college, the

hange, the collegiate church, another large church, and a ſpacious market-place. By the Irwell, over which is an ancient and lofty ſtone bridge, it has a communication with the Merſey, and all the late various extenſions of inland navigation, particularly the duke of Bridgewater's canal which is ſeven miles from it. It ſends no members to parliament and is 67 miles WSW of York, and 182 NNW of London. Lon. 2 80 W, lat. 53 30 N.

MANCHESTER, a town of Virginia, on James River.

MANCIET, a town of France in the department of Gers and late province of Gaſcony. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 43 38 N.

MANDAL, a ſeaport town of Chriſtiandſand in Norway. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 58 N.

MANDERSCHEIT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is 24 miles N of Treves. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 50 10 N.

MANDRIA, a ſmall deſert iſland, in the Archipelago, between Samos and Langos. It gives name to the ſea near it.

MANEBACH, a ſmall village of Suabia, ſituated on the lake of Conſtance.

MANFREDONIA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a caſtle, a good harbour, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It was burnt by the Turks in 1620; and is ſeated on a gulf of the ſame name, 50 miles N of Cirenza, and 100 NE of Naples. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 41 35 N.

MANGALORE, a ſeaport of Canara, on the coaſt of Malabar, with an excellent road for ſhips to anchor in while the rainy ſeaſon laſts. It is inhabited by Pagans and Mahometans. The former, on their feſtival days, carry their idols in triumph, placed in a waggon, adorned on all ſides with flowers; and on the wheels are ſeveral ſharp crooked iron hooks, upon which the mad devotees throw themſelves, and are crushed to pieces. It is the moſt trading place in the kingdom, and the Portugueſe have a factory here for rice, and a large church frequented by black converts. The adjoining fields bear two crops of corn in a year; but the higher grounds produce pepper, cocoa-nuts, ſandal wood, iron, and ſteel. It is ſeated on a riſing ground, 100 miles N W of Tellicherry. Lon. 75 24 E, lat. 12 4 N.

MANGEEA, an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, about five leagues in circumference. In the interior parts it riſes into ſmall hills, and captain Cook repreſents it as a fine iſland, and the interior of the country is diverſified by hills and vallies. The hoſtile appearance of its inhabitants obliged him to leave it ſoon. Lon. 158 16 W, lat. 21 27 S.

MANGUSHLAK, a town of Turcomania, on the E coaſt of the Caſpian Sea. Its commerce is conſiderable; the neighbouring Tartars bringing hither the productions of their own country, and even of Bokharia; ſuch as cotton, yarn, ſtuffs, furs, ſkins, and rhubarb. It is 37 miles SW of Aſtracan. Lon. 48 29 E, lat. 44 45 N.

MANHARTZBERG, the northern part of Lower Auſtria, ſeparated from the ſouthern by the river Danube, and bounded on the W by Upper Auſtria, on the N by Bohemia and Moravia, and on the E by Hungary.

MANHEIM, a ſtrong and beautiful city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It is a very regularly built, handſome city, containing about 25,000 inhabitants, the ſtreets being all ſtraight, interſecting each other at right angles. The fortifications are good; and the town is almoſt ſurrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine. The palace of the elector palatine is a magnificent ſtructure. Manheim ſurrendered to the French, in September 1795, but was retaken by the Auſtrians in November following. It is ſix miles NE of Spire, and 10 W of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 49 26 N.

MANICA, an inland kingdom of Africa. It has on the N Monomotapa, on the E Sofola, and on the S and W unknown regions. This country is little known to Europeans, but it is ſaid to abound with mines of gold, and to have a great number of elephants.

MANICKDURG, a ſmall town of the Deccan, in the county of Berar.

MANICKPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, 68 miles diſtant from Lucknow. Lon. 81 45 E, lat. 37 26 N.

MANIEL, a mountain of St. Domingo, 20 miles in circumference, and ſo high and craggy, that it is almoſt inacceſſible.

MANILLA. See LUCONIA.

MANILLA, a large and populous city, capital of Luconia and the other Philippine Iſlands. Moſt of the public ſtructures are built of wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes, by one of which, in 1617, a mountain was levelled; in 1625, a third part of the city was overthrown by another, when 3000 perſons periſhed in the ruins; and, the next year, there was another leſs violent. This city is ſeated on

the SE side of the island, where a large river falls into the sea, and forms a noble bay 30 leagues in compass, to which the Spaniards have given the name of Bahia, because the river runs out of the great lake Bahi, which lies at the distance of six leagues behind it. In compass it is two miles, in length one third of a mile; the shape irregular, being narrow at both ends, and wide in the middle. On the S it is washed by the sea, and on the N and E by the river; being also strongly fortified with walls, bastions, forts and batteries. Manilla contains about 30,000 souls, who are a very motely race. Here stands the arsenal where the galleons are built, for which there are from 300 to 600 or 800 men constantly employed, who are relieved every month, and while upon duty, are maintained at the king's expence. The royal revenue is computed at about half a million pieces of eight, exclusive of casualties. Lon. 120 53 E, lat. 14 36 N.

MANNINGTREE, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the river Stour, which is here called Manningtree-water. It is 11 miles W of Harwich, and 60 ENE of London. Lon. 1 12 E, lat. 52 0 N.

MANOSQUE, a populous town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, with a castle. It had lately a commandery of the order of Malta, and is seated on the Durance, 10 miles S of Forcalquier, and 350 S by E of Paris. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 43 51 N.

MANRESA, an ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the confluence of the Cardonera and Lobbregat, 15 miles SE of Cardona, and 20 NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 41 36 N.

MANS, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Maine. It formerly contained 18000, but now only 14000 inhabitants. It has excellent poultry, and its wax and stuffs are famous. It is seated on a high hill, on the Sarte, near its confluence with the Huisne, 20 miles S of Alencon, and 75 W by N of Orleans. Lon. 0 14 E, lat. 41 58 N.

MANSAROAR, a lake of Thibet, from which, (according to major Rennel) issues the southernmost head of the Ganges. It is 115 miles in circumference, and lies in about 79° E lon. and 34° N lat.

MANSFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the same name, 35 miles SW of Magdeburg. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 51 41 N.

MANSFIELD, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. It has a great trade, and is famous for corn and malt: and participates in the stocking manufacture. It is a pretty large place, and is seated on the edge of the forest of Sherwood, 12 miles N of Nottingham, and 12 N by W of London, Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 53 10 N.

MANSILLA, a town of Spain, in Leon, 15 miles SW of the city of Leon. Lon. 5 55 W, lat. 42 30 N.

MANTACA. See MATACA.

MANTCHEW TARTARS, a branch of the Mogul Tartars, whose ancestors conquered China in the 13th century, but were expelled by the Chinese in 1367. Their country is divided into three districts, viz. E Chinese Tartary, called Leoa-tong, Kirin, and Teitcicar. They retain the customs they brought from China.

MANTES, a considerable town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France. It is famous for its wines, and is seated on the Seine, and over it is a bridge the great arch of which, although elliptic, is 120 feet wide. It is 31 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 1 51 E, lat. 49 1 N.

MANTUA, or MANTUAN, a duchy of Italy, lying along the river Po, which divides it into two parts. It is bounded on the N by the Veronese, on the S by the duchies of Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola; on the E by the Ferrarese; and on the W by the Cremonese. It is 50 miles long and 27 broad, and fruitful in corn, pasture, flax, fruits, and excellent wine. Charles IV, duke of Mantua, a prince of the empire, having taken part with the French in the dispute relating to the succession to Spain, was put under the ban of the empire, and died in 1708. Having not left the emperor kept the Mantuan, and the duke of Savoy had Montferrat, which was confirmed to them by subsequent treaties. After the death of the emperor in 1711 his eldest daughter the empress queen kept possession of the Mantuan; and the governor of the Milanese had the administration of affairs. The Mantuan comprehends the duchies of Mantua and Sabioneta; the principalities of Castiglione, Sforina, and Bofolo; likewise the county of Novellara. The principal rivers of the country are the Po, the Oglio, and the Minchio.

MANTUA, the capital of a duchy of the same name, in Italy, with an archbishop's see, and a university, seated on an island in the middle of a lake. The streets are broad and straight, and it has eight gates, 21 parishes, 40 convents or nunneries, a quarter for the Jews to

m, and above 16,000 inhabitants. It is ry ſtrong by ſituation as well as by art, d there is no coming at it but by two ueways, which croſs the lake; for ch reaſon it is one of the moſt conſi-rable fortreſſes in Europe. It was atly noted for its ſilks, and ſilk manu-tures, which are now much decayed. he air in the ſummer is very unwhole-me; and the lake is formed by the in-lations of the Mincio. Virgil was n at a village near this city. Mantua s beſieged by the French, for above 6 nths, in 1796, and ſurrendered to them, d. February, 1797. On the recom-mencement of the next campaign, it ſur-ndered to the Auſtrian and Ruſſian ies after a ſhort ſiege on the 30th July, 9. It is 35 miles NE of Parma, 22 SW Verona, and 220 N by W of Rome. . 10 50 E, lat. 45 10 N.

MARACAYBO, a lake, or arm of the , in Terra Firma, lying in about 70° W and 10° N lat. It opens into the ribbean Sea, is defended by ſtrong s, and has ſeveral Spaniſh towns ſeated the coaſt.

MARACAYBO, a conſiderable town of America, capital of the province of ezula. It carries on a great trade in and chocolate, which is the beſt America; and it has very fine to-co. It is ſeated near a lake of the e name. Lon. 70 45 E, lat. 10 0

MARAGAL, a town of Perſia, 42 miles n Tauris. Lon. 47 52 E, lat. 37 N.

MARAGNAN, a province of S Ame-, in Braſil, which comprehends a ſer-populous iſland, 112 miles in circum-rence. The French ſettled here in 2, and built a town; but they were expelled by the Portugueſe, who have held it ever ſince. It has a caſtle, a tour, and a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 54 55 lat. 1 20 S.

MARANO, a town of Italy, in Vene-a Friuli, with a ſtrong citadel. It is ed in a marſh, which renders it diffi-t of acceſs, and at the bottom of the of Venice, 27 miles S by E of Udina. . 13 5 E, lat. 45 52 N.

MARANS, a rich town of France in the partment of Lower Charente and late vince of Angoumois, ſeated among marſhes near the river Sevre. It es on a great trade in corn and is miles NE of Rochelle. Lon. 0 55 lat. 46 20 N.

MARASCH, a populous town of Nato-, encompaſſed by the mountains of Taurus and Anti-taurus, and the river Euphrates. Lon. 38 25 E, lat. 38 15 N.

MARATHON, a village of Livadia, formerly a city, 10 miles from Athens. It is famous for the victory obtained by Miltiades, with, 10,000 Athenians, over 500,000 Perſians, who loſt above 100,000 men.

MARAWINA, a river of Guiana, which ſeparates Surinam from the French colony of Cayenne. A curious pebble, known by the name of the Marawina diamond, is found here which, when poliſhed, is often ſet in rings, &c. It falls into the Atlantic in lon. 53 48 W, lat. 5 58 N.

MARBACH, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, ſeated on the Neckar. It was burnt by the French in 1693. It is 12 miles S of Hailbron, and 13 N of Stutgard. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 48 59 N.

MARBELLA, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated at the mouth of the Rio Verde, 28 miles SW of Malaga. Lon. 5 55 W, lat. 36 29 N.

MARCA, a ſmall iſland in the gulf of Venice, five miles from Raguſa, on which it depends. It had formerly a biſhop's ſee; but the town is now in ruins.

MARCELLIN, St. a town of France, in the department of Iſere and late province of Dauphiny. It is a handſome place agreeably ſeated on the Iſere, at the foot of a hill, in a country that produces excellent wine. It is five miles from St. Antoine, and 253 S by E of Paris. Lon. 5 32 E, lat. 45 14 N.

MARCELLINO, a ſmall river of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, which falls into the ſea, two miles from Auguſta.

MARCHE, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Berry, on the E by Auvergne, on the W by Angoumois, and on the S by Limoſin. It is 55 miles in length and 25 in breadth, and is pretty fertile in corn and wine. It now forms the department of Creuſe.

MARCHE, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges and late province of Lorrain, 20 miles S of Neufchateau, and 40 S by W of Toul. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 48 6 N.

MARCHE, or MARCHE-EN-FAMINE, a town of Luxemburg, ſeated on the Marſette, 45 miles NNW of Luxemburgh.

MARCHENA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with the title of a duchy and a ſuburb as large as the town; ſeated in the middle of a plain, particularly fertile in olives, though dry for want of water. It is 18 miles W of Seville. Lon. 5 44 W, lat. 37 34 N.

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MARCHIENNES, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, ſeated on both ſides of the Sambre, four miles W of Charleroy, and 22 SW of Namur. Lon. 4 22 E, lat. 50 20 N.

MARCHIENNES, a village of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, with a late abbey, ſeated in a morass, on the river Scarpe, between Douay and St. Amand.

MARCHPURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated on the Drave, 18 miles W of Pettaw, and 25 SSW of Gratz. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 46 44 N.

MARCIGLIANO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, ſeven miles E of Naples, between Nola and Acerra. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 40 51 N.

MARCK, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the N by the biſhopric of Munſter, on the E by the duchy of Weſtphalia, and on the S and W by that of Berg. It is pretty fertile, and belongs to the king of Pruſſia. Hamm is the capital.

MARCKECK, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Auſtria, 24 miles diſtant from Vienna. Lon. 16 58 E, lat. 48 17 N.

MARCKOLSHEIM, a town of France in the department of the Lower Rhine and late province of Alſace. Lon. 7 27 E, lat. 48 10 N.

MARCO, ST. a town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the river Senito, 22 miles N of Coſenza. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 41 N.

MARCOU, St. two iſlands in the Engliſh Channel; 7 miles from the coaſt of France. They are ſubject to the Engliſh, and in 1798 they were attacked by the French who were repulſed. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 49 31 N.

MARDIKE, a village of France, in the department of the North, a celebrated canal, on which it is ſeated takes its name from it; it is four miles W by S of Dunkirk.

MAREB, a ſmall town of Arabia in the province of Yemen. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 15 44 N.

MAREE, LOCH, a freſh-water lake of Roſsſhire. It is 18 miles long, and, in ſome parts, four broad. It contains many ſmall iſlands, and abounds with ſalmon, char, and trout.

MARENGO, a village in Italy, near Milan remarkable for a bloody and deſperate action between the French and Auſtrians under Generals Melas and Buonoparte, in July, 1800 which laſted all day, wherein the former were victorious, though the loſs was pretty equal on both ſides. This battle was deciſive of the campaign and for the preſent of the fate of Italy.

MARENNES, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente and late province of Saintonge, remarkable for its green finned oyſters found near the coaſt and the ſalt, it ſends to other places. It is ſeated near the Atlantic, 32 miles NW of Saints, and 272 SW of Paris. Lon. 49 W, lat. 46 15 N.

MARETIMO, an iſland of Italy, on the W coaſt of Sicily. It is 10 miles in circumference, has a caſtle, with a few farm-houſes, and produces much honey. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 38 5 N.

MARGARETTA, an iſland of S America, in Andaluſia near Terra Firma, diſcovered by Columbus in 1498. It is 24 miles in length and 15 in breadth. Its continual verdure renders it pleaſant; but it is not conſiderable ſince the Spaniards retired thence to Terra Firma. The preſent inhabitants are mulattos, and the original natives. It was taken in 1677 by the Dutch, who demoliſhed the caſtle. Lon. 63 12 E, lat. 10 46 N.

MARGATE, a ſeaport in Kent, in the iſle of Thanet. It has much increaſed of late years, by the great reſort to it for ſea-bathing. Great quantities of corn are exported hence, and veſſels are frequently paſſing to and from the coaſt of Flanders. There are alſo regular packet boats, to and from London, ſome of which are elegantly fitted up. It is 14 miles N of Deal, and 72 E by S of London. Lon. 1 28 E, lat. 51 24 N.

MARGENTHEIM, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, ſubject to the grand maſter of the Teutonic order, ſeated on the river Tauber, 16 miles SW of Wurtzburg. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 49 N.

MARGOZZA, a town of Italy in the Veneſe, ſituate near a ſmall lake from which it takes its name.

MARIAN ISLANDS. See LADRONE.

MARIA, ST, an iſland of the Indian Ocean, five miles from Madagaſcar. It is 27 miles in length and five in breadth, well-watered, and ſurrounded by rocks. The air is extremely moiſt, for it rains almoſt every day. It is inhabited by about 600 negroes, but ſeldom viſited by ſhips paſſing that way.

MARIA, ST. the moſt ſouthern of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſlands, in the Atlantick, producing plenty of wheat, and has about 5000 inhabitants.

MARIA, ST. a conſiderable town

...ain, in Andaluſia, with a ſmall caſtle. It ... taken by the Engliſh and Dutch in ...02; and is ſeated on the Guadaleta, at ... mouth of which is a tower, and a bat... 18 miles N of Cadiz. Lon. 6 6 W, ...16 39 N.

MARIA, ST. a conſiderable town of ...ra Firma Proper, in the audience of ...ama, built by the Spaniards after they ... diſcovered the gold mines that are ...r it, and ſoon after taken by the ...liſh. It is ſeated at the bottom of ... gulf of St. Michael, at the mouth of a ...gable river of the ſame name. Lon. ...12 W, lat. 7 43 N.

MARIAGALANTE, one of the Leeward ...bbee Iſlands, in the W Indies, ſubject ...e French, extending 16 miles from N ...S, and four from E to W. It is full ...ills, and along the E ſhore are lofty ...endicular rocks, that ſhelter vaſt num... of tropical birds. It has ſeveral ...e caverns, with many little ſtreams, ...ponds of freſh water. It is cover... with trees, and particularly abounds ... tobacco and the wild cinnamon... It is 30 miles N of Dominica, and ... of Guadaloupe. Lon. 61 11 W, lat. ...2 N.

MARCELLO, a ſmall town of Italy, in ...es, in the province of Bari.

MARIE-AUX-MINES, a town of France, ...e department of the Voſges and late ...ince of Lorrain, divided in two by the ...r Leber. It is famous for its ſilver ...s, and is 25 miles NW of New Bri... Lon. 7 24 E, lat. 48 16 N.

MARIENBURG, a town of Germany, in ...r Saxony, in Miſnia, remarkable for ...ich ſilver mines. It is ſeated among ...mountains, on the confines of Bohemia, ...miles SSW of Dreſden. Lon. 13 35 E, ...50 49 N.

MARIENBURG, an ancient and ſtrong ...n of Poland, in Weſtern Pruſſia, capi... a palatinate of the ſame name, with a ... It is ſeated on the Naget, on a branch ...e Viſtula, 30 miles SW of Elbing, and ... of Dantzic. Lon. 19 15 E, lat. 54 9 N.

MARIENBURG, a town of France, in the ...rtment of the North and late French ...ault, formerly a ſtrong place, but diſ...ed by the French, after it was ceded ...m by the treaty of the Pyrenees. It ... miles SW of Charlemont. Lon. 4 28 ...t. 50 2 N.

MARIENSTADT, a town of Sweden, in ...Gothland, ſeated on the lake Wenner, ...miles SE of Carlſtadt, and 162 SW of ...holm. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 58 28 N.

MARIENWERDER, a town of Weſtern ...ſia, in Pomerania, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Viſtula, 20 miles SSW of Marienburg. Lon. 19 5 E, lat. 53 49 N.

MARIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, remarkable for the defeat of the Swiſs, by the French, in 1515. It is ſeated on the Lambro, 10 miles S of Milan.

MARINO, ST. a ſtrong town of Italy, capital of a ſmall republic, ſurrounded by the duchy of Urbino, under the protection of the pope, with three caſtles. It chuſes its own magiſtrates and officers, and is ſeated on a mountain, 10 miles SW of Rimini, and 14 NW of Urbino. Lon. 12 33 E, lat. 43 54 N.

MARINO, ST. a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a caſtle, 10 miles E of Rome. Lon. 12 46 E, lat. 51 34 N.

MARK, ST. a ſeaport on the W ſide of St. Domingo. The houſes are all built of freeſtone, which is found in great plenty, in the neighbouring country. It was taken by the Engliſh in January, 1794, and is 45 miles NNW of Port-au-Prince. Lon. 72 40 W, lat. 19 20 N.

MARKET-JEW. See MERAZION.

MARLBOROUGH, a borough in Wilts, with a market on Saturday. This town has often ſuffered by fire, particularly in 1690. It gives title to a duke, contains two churches, and about 500 houſes, is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It is ſeated on a chalky ſoil, on the Kennet, 43 miles E of Briſtol, and 74 W of London. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 51 28 N.

MARLBOROUGH, FORT, an Engliſh factory, on the W coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, three miles E of Bencoolen, and 300 NW of Batavia. Lon. 102 9 E, lat. 3 49 N.

MARLOW, a borough in Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the Thames, over which is a bridge into Berkſhire. It ſends two members to parliament, has a manufacture of bonelace, and is 17 miles S of Ailesbury, and 31 W of London. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 51 35 N.

MARLI, a village of France, between Verſailles and St. Germain, ſeated in a valley, near a foreſt of the ſame name. Here was a royal palace, noted for its fine gardens and water-works, there being a curious machine on the Seine, which not only ſupplied them with water, but alſo thoſe of Verſailles. It is 10 miles NW of Paris.

MARMANDE, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne. It carries on a great

trade in corn, wine, and brandy, and is seated on the Garonne, 40 miles SE of Bourdeaux, and 320 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 44 20 N.

MARMORA, a sea between Europe and Asia, which communicates with the Archipelago, by the strait of Gallipoli on the SW, and with the Black Sea, by the strait of Constantinople on the NE. It has two castles, one on the Asian, and one on the European side, is 120 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and was anciently called the Propontis.

MARMORA, the name of four islands in the sea of the same name. The largest is about 30 miles in circumference, and they all produce corn, wine, and fruits.

MARMORA, a celebrated cascade of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto, three miles from Terni.

MARNE, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorazin.

MARNE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Champagne. It takes its name from a river which rises near Langres, and flowing NW joins the Seine, a little above Paris. Rheims is the archiepiscopal see, but Chalons is the capital.

MARNE, UPPER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Champagne. Chaumont is the capital.

MARNHULL, a village in Dorsetshire, on the Stour. The church is an ancient lofty building; the tower of which fell down in 1710, in time of divine service, but was handsomely rebuilt.

MARO, a town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, in a valley of the same name, eight miles NW of Oneglia, and 48 WSW of Genoa. Lon. 7 41 E, lat. 44 55 N.

MAROGNA, a town of Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated near the Mediterranean, 150 miles SW of Constantinople. Lon. 25 41 E, lat. 40 39 N.

MAROTIER, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, with a late Benedictine abbey, 18 miles NW of Strasburg. Lon. 7 33 E, lat. 48 38 N.

MARPURG, a strong town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, with a university, a castle, a palace, a handsome square, and a magnificent town-house. It is seated on the river Lahn, 15 miles S of Waldeck, and 47 SW of Cassel. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 50 35 N.

MARQUESAS, a group of Islands in the S Pacific Ocean, of which the most considerable are, St. Christina and St. Pedro. Captain Cook, in his second voyage, lay some time at the first of these, which is situate in lon. 139 9 W, and lat. 9 [illegible]. The products of these islands are bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa nuts, [illegible]let beans, paper mulberries, of the bark which their cloth is made, cassurinas, [illegible] other tropical plants and trees, and [illegible] hogs and fowls. They have also plen[illegible] of fish. Mr. Forster says he never saw single deformed, or even ill-proportioned man among the natives: all were strong tall, well limbed, and active in the high degree. Their arms are clubs and spe[illegible] and their government, like that of the [illegible] ciety Islands, monarchical. But they [illegible] not quite so cleanly as the inhabitants [illegible] the Society Isles, who, in that respect, pass, perhaps, any other people in the world. The drink of the Marquesas [illegible] purely water, cocoa nuts being rat[illegible] scarce. They are much given to pilfer[illegible] like the lower sort among the Otaheit[illegible] Their music, musical instruments, dan[illegible] and canoes, very much resemble those [illegible] Otaheite. In short, the inhabitants of [illegible] Marquesas, Society, and Friendly Isla[illegible] Easter Island, and New Zealand, seem [illegible] have all the same origin, their langua[illegible] manners, customs, &c. bearing a great [illegible] finity in many respects.

MAR-FOREST, a district in Aber[illegible] shire, consisting of vast woodland mo[illegible] tains, which occupy the western angle [illegible] the county. The river Dee rises am[illegible] these mountains.

MARSAL, a town of France, in [illegible] department of Meurthe and late prov[illegible] of Lorrain, remarkable for its salt-w[illegible] and seated on the Selle, in a mar[illegible] difficult access; which, with the fo[illegible] cations, renders it an important place. [illegible] is 17 miles NE of Nanci. Lon. 6 4[illegible] lat. 48 49 N.

MARSALA, a populous and strong [illegible] of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. [illegible] built on the ruins of the ancient L[illegible] baeum, 53 miles SW of Palermo. [illegible] 12 29 E, lat. 38 4 N.

MARSAQUIVER, or MARSALQUIV[illegible] strong and ancient town of Africa, [illegible] coast of Barbary, in the kingdom of [illegible] giers, with one of the best harbours [illegible] rica. It was taken by the Spaniard[illegible] 1732; and is seated on a rock, near [illegible] of the Mediterranean, three miles [illegible] Oran. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 36 1 N.

MARSEILLES, a strong city of Fr[illegible] in the department of the Mouths of [illegible] Rhone and late province of Provence [illegible] was lately an episcopal see; and the [illegible] bitants, before the late revolution were [illegible] puted at 100,000, but now are only 8[illegible] It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the

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end of a gulf, covered and defended by small islands; and it is partly on the ity of a hill, and partly in a plain. divided into the Old and the New n. The houses are not so well built Old as in the New, the first appears an amphitheatre to the vessels which the port; but the streets are dirty, w, and steep. In this part is the princi- church, built by the Goths, on the of the temple of Diana. The New is a perfect contrast to the Old, with h it communicates by a most beautiful ; and its other streets, the squares, the public buildings are beautiful. variety of dresses and languages which seen and heard here, are surprif- nd on that account this city has been Europe in Miniature. The port is n of an oval form, 3480 feet long, by in its widest part, with 18 or 20 feet of water; and is defended by a cita- d a fort. In 1649, the plague raged great violence, and with still greater 20, when it carried off 50,000 of the itants. In 1793, Marseilles revolted it the French National Convention, was very soon reduced. It is 13 miles of Toulon, and 362 S by E of Paris. 5 27 E, lat. 43 18 N.

MARSHFIELD, a town in Glocestersh with a market on Tuesday, seated on Cotefwold Hills, 11 miles E of Bristol, 102 W of London. Lon. 2 15 W, 1 30 N.

MARSICO NUOVO, a town of Naples, Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see. seated at the foot of the Appennines, the river Agri, 73 miles SE of Naples. 15 49 E, lat. 40 28 N.

MARSTRAND, a small island in the Cat- , which for its strength is called the altar of Sweden, is a rocky island, t two miles in circumference; the , which lies on the eastern side, con- about 160 houses, and about 1,200 bitants. Since the peace the commerce greatly diminished, and the inhabitants chiefly subsist by the herring fishery. harbour is extremely secure and com- us, but of difficult entrance, and in estuous weather dangerous, without a t the place. It is capable of contain- 200 vessels, and of sufficient depth for largest. It is 23 miles NW of Gothe- . Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 57 59 N.

MARTA, a town of Italy, in the patri- y of St. Peter, and in the duchy of o, seated on a lake of the same name, d also Bolsena, 35 miles N of Rome. 12 40 E, lat. 42 26 N.

MARTABAN, a province of Asia, in the kingdom of Pegu, on the bay of Bengal. The soil is fertile in rice, fruits, and wines of all kinds. It is subject to the king of Burmah, who, in 1754, subdued the kingdom of Pegu, and rendered it a dependent province.

MARTABAN, the capital of a province of the same name, in Pegu. In the wars between Pegu and Siam, ships were sunk at the entrance of the harbour to choke it up, before which it was a trading place. It is seated on the bay of Bengal, 80 miles S of the city of Pegu. Lon. 96 56 E, lat. 15 30 N.

MORTAGO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon.

MARTEL, a town of France, in the department of Lot and late province of Querci, seated near the Dordogne, 18 miles E of Sarlat. Lon. 1 44 E, lat. 44 51 N.

MARTHA, St. a province of Terra Firma, bounded on the N by the Caribbean Sea, on the E by Venezuela, on the S by New Granada, and on the W by Carthagena. It is 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth; is a mountainous country, and the land very high. Here the famous ridge of mountains begin, called the Cordillera-de-los-Indus, or the Andes, which run the whole length of S America, from N to S. It abounds with fruits proper to the climate, and there are mines of gold and precious stones, and saltworks.

MARTHA, St. the capital of a province of the same name, in Terra Firma, with a bishop's see, and a harbour surrounded by high mountains. It was once flourishing and populous, when the Spanish galleons were sent thither, but is now almost come to nothing. The air about the town is wholesome and the houses are built of canes, and covered mostly with palmeto leaves. It is seated on one of the mouths of the Rio Grande, 1000 miles W by S of Rio-de la-Hacha. Lon. 73 56 W, lat. 11 24 N.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island of N America, near the coast of Massachusets, 80 miles S of Boston. The inhabitants apply themselves chiefly to their fisheries, in which they have great success. Lon. 70 22 W, lat. 41 16 N.

MARTHALEN, a considerable town of Switzerland, in that part of the county of Kyburg, subject to Zuric. It is seated near the Rhine, six miles S of Scaffhausen.

MARTIGUES, a seaport of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It is seated near a lake, 12 miles long and five broad, which is navigable through-

out, but less considerable than it was formerly, but whence they get very fine fish and excellent salt. Martigues is 20 miles NW of Marseilles. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 43 19 N.

MARTIN, CAPE, a promontory of Valencia, in Spain, which separates the gulf of Valencia from that of Alicant. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 38 54 N.

MARTIN, ST. a town of France, in the isle of Rhe, with a harbour and strong citadel, 15 miles W of Rochelle. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 46 10 N.

MARTIN, ST. one of the Leeward Caribbean Islands, in the W Indies, lying to the NW of St. Bartholomew, and to the SW of Anguilla. It is 42 miles in circumference, has neither harbour nor river, but several salt-pits. It was long jointly possessed by the French and Dutch; but at the commencement of the present war, the former were expelled by the latter. Lon. 63 0 W, lat. 8 14 N.

MARTINICO, one of the Windward Caribbee Islands, in the W Indies, 40 miles in length, and 100 in circumference. It was taken by the English from the French in 1794. There are many high mountains covered with trees, as well as several rivers and fertile vallies, but they will not bear either wheat or vines; however, the former is not much wanted, for the natives prefer cassava to wheat bread. It produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits; and is extremely populous, some of the ancient inhabitants still remain. It has several safe and commodious harbours, well fortified. Fort St. Pierre, the principal place, is in lon. 61 20 W, lat. 14 14 N.

MARTORANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, eight miles from the sea, and 15 S of Cosenza. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 6 N.

MARTOREL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the confluence of the Noya and Lobragal, 18 miles NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 41 36 N.

MARTOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fortress seated on a rock, eight miles S of Anduxar.

MARVEJOLS, a commercial town of France, in the department of Lozere and late province of Gevaudan, seated in a valley, on the river Colange, 10 miles NW of Mende, and 300 S of Paris. Lon. 2 23 E, lat. 44 36 N.

MARVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar, seated on the Osnein, three miles N of Jametz.

MARYBOROUGH, a borough of Ireland, capital of Queen's County, 17 miles S of Philipstown. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 53 2 N.

MARYLAND, one of the United States of America, 174 miles long and 11 broad; bounded on the N by Pennsylvania, on the E by the state of Delaware, on the SE and S by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the S and W by Virginia. It is divided into 18 counties, 10 of which are on the western, and eight on the eastern shore of the Chesapeak. Wheat and tobacco are the staple commodities of this state, which, in most respects, resembles Virginia. Anapolis is the capital.

MARY'S RIVER, ST. a river of the United States, in Georgia. It is navigable for vessels of considerable burden for ninety miles; and its banks afford immense quantities of fine timber fit for to the W India markets. It forms part of the southern boundary of the United States, and enters Amelia South lat. 30 44 N.

MARY'S STRAIT, ST. a strait in North America, which forms the communication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. It is about 40 miles long; and at the upper end is a rapid fall, which when conducted by careful pilots, may be descended without danger.

MARZA SIROCCO, a gulf on the east side of the isle of Malta. The Turks landed here in 1565, when they went to besiege Valetta; for which reason the grand master ordered three forts to be built, two at the entrance of the gulf, and one on the point of land that advances into the middle of it.

MARZILLA, a handsome town of Spain in the province of Navarre, seated near the river Arragon, 30 miles S of Pampeluna.

MASBATE, one of the Philippine Islands, almost in the centre of the group. It is 75 miles in circumference, and the natives are tributary to the Spaniards. Lon. 122 25 E, lat. 11 36 N.

MASBROUGH, a flourishing village in Yorkshire, on the river Don, adjoining the bridge of Rotherham. All sorts of hammered and cast iron goods are made here, from the most trifling article to a large cannon, of which great quantities are exported.

MASCATE, a town of Asia on the coast of Arabia Felix, with a castle on a rock. It is seated at the bottom of a small bay, and was fortified, in 1650, by the Portugueſe; but afterward taken by the Arabs, who put all the garrison to the sword, except 18, who turned Mahometans. It is very strong both by nature and art, the

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e buildings are mean. The cathedral, lt by the Portugueſe, is now the king's lace. There are neither trees, ſhrubs, or graſs to be ſeen on the ſeacoaſt near it, only a few date-trees in a valley at the k of the town, though they have all ngs in plenty. The weather is ſo hot m May to September, that no people to be ſeen in the ſtreets from ten in the rning till four in the afternoon. The ors or market places are covered with leaves of date-trees, laid on beams h reach from the houſe-tops on one to thoſe on the other. The religion he inhabitants is Mahometaniſm, and contrary to the cuſtom of the Turks, ey ſuffer any one to go into their moſ-. The products of the country are es, dates, fine brimſtone, coffee, and ſs, a root that dies red. Lon. 57 26 at. 24 0 N.

Mas-d'-Asil, a town of France, in the rtment of Arriege and late county of , with a late rich Benedictine abbey. s ſeated on the rivulet Riſe, eight miles of Pamiers.

Maskelyne's Isles, a group of ll but beautiful iſlands, in the S. Pa- Ocean, lying off the SE point of Ma- o, one of the New Hebrides.

Massa, an ancient and populous town aly in Tuſcany, capital of a ſmall ter- ry of the ſame name, with the title of ncipality, whoſe ſovereignty is inde- ent of the grand duke. It has a ſtrong e, and is famous for its quarries of fine rble. It is ſeated on a plain, three s from the ſea, and 55 W by N of ence. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 44 0 N.

Massa, a town of Naples, in Terra-di- ra, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated near a, 20 miles S of Naples. Lon. 14 E, lat. 40 31 N.

Massa, a town of Italy, in the Sien- , with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on a moun- near the ſea, 25 miles SW of Sienna. . 10 48 E, lat. 42 40 N.

Massa or Mazzi, a town of the Ve- e, in Italy, ſituated on the N ſide of Po 40 miles E of Mantua. Lon. 11 E, lat. 45 20 N.

Massachusets, one of the United tes of America, 150 miles long and 65 d; bounded on the N by New Hamp- re and Vermont, on the W by New k, on the S by Connecticut, Rhode d, and the Atlantic Ocean, and on the y that ocean and Maſſachuſets Bay. s divided into 14 counties; produces ty of Indian corn, flax, hemp, cop- and iron, and they have manufac- tories of leather, linen, and woollen cloth. Boſton is the capital.

Massachusets Bay, a bay of N. America, which ſpreads eaſtward of Boſ- ton, and is comprehended between Cape Ann on the N, and Cape Cod on the S. It is ſo named, as well as the whole ſtate of Maſſachuſets, from a tribe of Indians of the ſame name, that formerly lived round this bay.

Massafra, a ſtrong town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, in Terra d'Otran- to, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated at the foot of the Appenaines, 16 miles NNW of Tarento. Lon. 17 20 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Masserano, a town of Italy in Piedmont, capital of a ſmall principality of the ſame name, held by its prince as a fief of the church. It is ſeated on a mountain, 40 miles NE of Turin. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 45 38 N.

Mastico, or Capo Mastico, a cape on the S ſide of Scio, one of the iſlands of the Archipelago.

Masuah, a town of Abyſſinia, ſituate on an iſland on the coaſt of the Red Sea. The houſes, in general, are built of poles and bent graſs, as in the towns in Arabia; and a few are of ſtone, ſome of them two ſtories high. Lon. 39 36 E, lat. 15 35 N.

Masulipatam, a populous and formerly a commercial ſeaport of Hindooſtan, ſeated near the mouth of the Kiſtna, on the coaſt of Coromandel, but its trade has now declined. It is 200 miles N of Madras. Lon. 81 12 E, lat. 16 8 N.

Mataca, or Mantaca, a commodious bay on the N coaſt of the iſland of Cuba, 35 miles E of Havanna. Lon. 81 16 W, lat. 23 12 N.

Matagorda, a fortreſs of Spain, ſeated at the entrance of the harbour of Cadiz.

Matalona, a town of Italy in Naples and in Terra di Lavori, eight miles NW of Capua, and 19 W by S of Benevento. Lon. 14 14 E, lat. 41 12 N.

Mataman, a county of Africa, bounded on the N by Benguela, on the E by parts unknown, on the S by the country of the Hottentots, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. There is no town in it, and the inhabitants live in miſerable huts, it being a deſert country, little viſited by the Europeans.

Matan, or Mactan, one of the Philippine Iſlands. The inhabitants have thrown off the yoke of Spain and here Magellan was killed in 1521.

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MATAPAN, CAPE, the moſt ſouthern promontory of the Morea, between the gulf of Coron and that of Colochina. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 36 25 N.

MATARM, a large town of Aſia, formerly the capital of an empire of that name, in the iſland of Java. It is ſtrong by ſituation, and ſeated in a fertile and populous country, ſurrounded by mountains. Lon. 111 55 E, lat. 7 15 S.

MATARO, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, remarkable for its glaſs-works, ſeated on the Mediterranean, 15 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 29 E, lat. 41 36 N.

MATCOWITZ, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Scepus, ſeated on a mountain, 185 miles NE of Preſburgh.

MATELICA, an ancient town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, 15 miles S of Jeſi.

MATERA, a conſiderable town of Italy in Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the Canapro, 35 miles NW of Tarento. Lon. 16 54 E, lat. 40 59 N.

MATLOCK, a village in Derbyſhire, ſituate on the Derwent, with a bath whoſe water is milk warm, which is pretty much frequented, four miles N of Wirkſworth. It is an extenſive ſtraggling place, built in a romantic ſtyle, on the ſteep ſide of a mountain, the houſes riſing regularly one above another. There are excellent accommodation for the company who reſort to the baths: and the poorer inhabitants are ſupported by the ſale of petrifactions, cryſtals, and notwithſtanding the rockineſs of the ſoil the cliffs of the rocks produce a great number of trees, whoſe foliage adds greatly to the beauty of the place.

MATMAI. See JESO.

MATTHEO, ST. a town of Spain, in Arragon, 10 miles from the Mediterranean, and 55 N of Valencia. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 40 12 N.

MATTHEW, St. an iſland of Africa, 420 miles S by W of Cape Palmas on the coaſt of Guinea. It was planted by the Portugueſe, but is now deſerted. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 1 24 S.

MATTHEW, ST. a ſmall iſland in the Indian Ocean. Lon. 123 51 E, lat. 5 23 S.

MATUMAY, a ſeaport in the iſland of Jeſo, capital of a province of the ſame name, tributary to Japan. Lon. 138 55 E, lat. 42 0 N.

MAUBEUGE, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Hainault. In September 1793, the Auſtrians formed the blockade of this place, but were driven from their poſition, in the following month. It is fortified according to Vauban and is ſeated on the Sambre, 12 miles S of Mons, and 40 SW of Bruſſels. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 50 15 N.

MAULDAH, a handſome city of Hindooſtan Proper, in Bengal, ſituate on a river that communicates with the Ganges. It aroſe out of the ruins of Gour, which are in its neighbourhood; and is a place of trade, particularly in ſilk. It is 15 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 88 28 E, lat. 25 10 N.

MAULEON, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, with a caſtle. It is ſituate on the river Gare on the frontiers of Spain, 20 miles SW of Pau, and 38 SE of Dax. Lon. 0 31 W, lat. 43 10 N.

MAULEON, a town of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, with a late famous Auguſtine abbey. It is ſeated near the rivulet Ouin, 52 miles NE of Rochelle, and 52 N of Poitiers. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 46 54 N.

MAURA, ST. an iſland of the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Albania, 18 miles NE of the iſland of Cephalonia. Lon. 20 46 E, lat. 39 2 N.

MAURE, ST. an ancient town of France in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, 17 miles S of Tours, and 148 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 47 9 N.

MAURIAC, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal and late province of Auvergne, with ſome trade and fame for excellent horſes. It is ſeated near the Dordogne, 27 miles SE of Tulles. Lon. 2 16 E, lat. 45 15 N.

MAURICE, ST. a town of Switzerland, in the Vallais. It lies between two high mountains and is ſituate on the Rhone, 16 miles NW of Martigny. It is at the entrance into the Lower Vallais.

MAURIENNE, a village of Savoy, 7 miles in length, extending to Mount Cenis, which ſeparates it from Piedmont. St. John is the capital town.

MAURITIUS. See ISLE OF FRANCE.

MAURUA, one of the Society Iſles in the S Pacific Ocean, 14 miles W of Bolabola. Lon. 152 32 W, lat. 16 30 S.

MAWS, ST. a borough in Cornwall which ſends two members to parliament, but has no church, chapel, nor market. Henry VIII built a caſtle here, ſome

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Pendennis caſtle, on the E ſide of Falmouth haven, for the better ſecurity of that important port. It ſends two members to parliament and is three miles E of Falmouth, and 250 W by S of London. Lon. 4 56 W, lat. 50 8 N.

MAXIMIN, ST. a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence. Before the revolution, here was a convent for Dominicans, on which they pretended to preſerve the body of Mary Magdalen, which brought them great riches by the reſort of ſuperſtitious perſons. It is ſeated on the Argens, 20 miles N of Toulon. Lon. 5 57 E, lat. 43 30 N.

MAY, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, at the mouth of the frith of Forth, ſeven miles E of Crail. It is ſurrounded by rocks which render it almoſt inacceſſible. It has a lighthouſe, of great benefit to veſſels entering the frith.

MAY, CAPE, a cape of N America, on the N ſide of the mouth of the Delaware. Lon. 75 W, lat. 39 0 N.

MAYAHOUN, a very ancient city of Pegue, ſituated on the Irrawaddy. It reaches two miles along the margin of the river, and is diſtinguiſhed by numerous ruined temples and ſpacious convents, and a great variety of tall wide-ſpreading trees gives it an air of venerable grandeur. Its quays are frequented by great numbers of trading boats ſome of them of 60 tons burden. The neighbourhood is fruitful in rice, of which large quantities are exported to Ummerrampoora, the capital of the Birman dominions.

MAYENCE. See MENTZ.

MAYENNE. See MAINE.

MAYO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 62 miles long and 52 broad; bounded on the E by Roſcommon, on the S by Galway, on the W and N by the Atlantic, and on the NE by Sligo. It is a fertile country, and abounds in cattle, deer, hawks, and fiſh. It contains 75 pariſhes, and ſends four members to parliament. The capital town, of the ſame name, is much frequented. Lon. 9 39 W, lat. 53 40 N.

MAYO, or the ISLE OF MAY, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, in the Atlantic Ocean, 300 miles from Cape de Verd in Africa, about 17 miles in circumference. The ſoil in general is very barren, and water ſcarce; but there are plenty of beeves, goats, and aſſes; as alſo Indian corn, yams, potatoes, plantains, melons, and watermelons. The chief commodity is ſalt, with which many Engliſh ſhips are freighted in the ſummer time. Pinoſa is the principal town, and has two churches. The inhabitants are negroes, who ſpeak the Portugueſe language, and many of them go naked. Lon. 23 0 W, lat. 15 10 N.

MAZAGAN, a ſtrong town of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco, ſeated near the Atlantic, eight miles W of Azamor, and 120 N of Morocco. Lon. 8 15. W, lat. 33 12 N.

MAZARA, an ancient town of Sicily capital of a fertile valley of the ſame name, with a good harbour and a biſhop's ſee, 25 miles SW of Trapani. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 37 53 N.

MEACO, a city of the iſland of Niphon, in Japan, of which it was formerly the capital. It is the great magazine of all the manufactures in Japan, and the principal place for trade. The inhabitants are ſaid to be 600,000. Lon. 134 25 E, lat. 35 30 N.

MEADIA, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeſwar, ſeated on the N ſide of the Danube, 15 miles E of Belgrade. It was diſmantled by the Turks in 1738. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 45 0 N.

MEAO, a ſmall iſland, one of the Moluccas, in the Indian Ocean, with a good harbour. Lon. 127 5 E, lat. 1 12 N.

MEARNS. See KINCARDINESHIRE.

MEATH, or EAST MEATH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, 36 miles long and 35 broad; bounded on the N by Cavan and Louth, on the E by the Iriſh Sea and Dublin, on the S by that county and Kildare, and on the W by Weſt Meath. It contains 139 pariſhes and ſends 14 members to parliament. Trim is the capital.

MEATH, WEST, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter; bounded on the N by Cavan, on the NE and E by Eaſt Meath, on the S by King's County, on the W by Roſcommon, from which it is ſeparated by the Shannon, and on the NW by Longford. It is one of the moſt populous and fertile counties in Ireland, contains 62 pariſhes, and ſends ten members to parliament. Mullenger is the county town.

MEAUX, an ancient and lately an epiſcopal town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Iſle of France, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the Marne which divides it into two parts. It is 10 miles NW of Colomiers, and 25 NE of Paris. Lon. 2 58 E, lat. 48 58 N.

MECAN, a large river of Thibet. It riſes in that country and flowing SE through Laos and Cambodia, falls by two mouths into the Eaſtern Ocean and, forms an

iſland below the city of Cambodia, which here gives name to the eaſtern branch.

MECCA, an ancient and very famous town of Aſia, in Arabia the Happy; ſeated on a barren ſpot, in a valley, ſurrounded with little hills, about a days journey from the Red-Sea. It is a place of no ſtrength, having neither walls nor gates, and the buildings are very mean. That which ſupports it is the reſort of a great many thouſand pilgrims annually, for the ſhops are ſcarcely open all the year beſides. The inhabitants are poor, very thin, lean, and ſwarthy. The hills about the town are very numerous, and all conſiſt of a blackiſh rock, and ſome of them are half a mile in circumference. On the top of one of them is a cave, where they pretend Mahomet uſually retired to perform his devotions, and hither they affirm the greateſt part of the alcoran was brought him by the angel Gabriel. The town has plenty of water and yet little garden-ſtuff; but there are ſeveral ſorts of good fruits to be had, ſuch as grapes, melons, water-melons, and cucumbers. There are alſo plenty of ſheep brought thither to be ſold to the pilgrims. It ſtands in a very hot climate, and the inhabitants uſually ſleep on the tops of their houſes, for the ſake of coolneſs. The temple of Mecca has 42 doors, and its form reſembles the Royal Exchange in London, but is near ten times as large. It is open in the middle, and the ground covered with gravel, except in two or three places that led to the Beat-Allah through certain doors, and theſe are paved with ſhort ſtones. There are cloiſters all round, and in the ſides are little rooms or cells for thoſe that live a monaſtick life. The Beat-Allah ſtands in the middle of the temple, is a ſquare ſtructure, each ſide about 20 paces long, and 24 feet high; covered all over from top to bottom with a thick ſort of ſilk, and the middle embroidered with letters of gold, each letter being about two feet in length, and two inches broad. The door is covered with ſilver plates, and there is a curtain before it thick with gold embroidery. This Beat is the principal object of the pilgrims devotion, and is open but two days in the ſpace of ſix weeks, namely, one day for the men, and the next for the women. Within there is only two wooden pillars in the middle to ſupport the roof, with a bar of iron faſtened thereto, on which hang three or four ſilver lamps. The walls on the inſide are marble, and covered with ſilk, unleſs when the pilgrims enter. About 12 paces from the Beat is the ſepulchre of Abraham, as they pretend and they affirm that he erected the Beat-Allah. The tomb is handſome enough, and not unlike thoſe of people of faſhion in England. When they have performed their devotions here, they repair to a gibel or hill, which however is not large enough to contain them all at once, for there are no leſs than 70,000 pilgrims every year.' When certain ceremonies are over, they then receive the title of hadgies or ſaints, and the next morning they move to a place where they ſay Abraham went to offer up his ſon Iſaac, which is about two or three miles from Mecca; here they pitch their tents, and then throw ſeven ſmall ſtones againſt a little ſquare ſtone building. This, as they affirm, is performed in defiance of the devil. Every one then purchaſes a ſtone which is brought for that purpoſe, carries ſome of it themſelves, and giving the reſt to the poor people who attend upon the occaſion. It is 25 miles from Jodda, the ſea-port town of Mecca, and 220 SE of Medina. Lon. 40 55 E, lat. 21 45 N.

MECKLENBURGH, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N by the Baltic, on the E by Pomerania, on the S by Brandenburg, and on the W by Holſtein and Lunenburg. It extends 135 miles in length, and 90 where broadeſt. It is a fine country well watered with inland lakes, rivers, and abounds in corn, paſturage, and game. Its ſituation on the Baltic renders it very convenient for foreign trade. The country was formerly ſubject to one prince, but in 1592 on the death of the ſovereign it was divided between his two ſons, one poſſeſſing the duchy of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, and the other the duchy of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.

MECHLIN, a city of the Auſtrian Netherlands, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſmall iſlands made by artificial canals, over which are a great many bridges; and its cathedral is a ſuperb ſtructure, with a very high ſteeple. Here is a great foundry for ordnance of all kinds; and it is famous for fine lace and a ſort of beer, which is ſent into the neighbouring provinces. The territory of this town is a lordſhip, which comprehends two ſmall diſtricts containing ſeveral towns of little conſequence, and ſome villages. It ſubmitted to the duke of Marlborough in 1706, and was taken by the French in 1746, but reſtored in 1748. In 1792, the French again took it, evacuated it the next year, and re-entered it in 1794. It is ſeated on the Dender, 10 miles S

Brussels, and 15 SE of Antwerp. Lon. 3 E, lat. 51 2 N.

MECHOACHAN, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the NW by New Biscay, on the NE by Panuco, on the E by Mexico Proper, on the S by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by New Galicia. It is 200 miles in circumference, and is very rich, abounding in all the necessaries of life. It has also mines of silver and copper, great plenty of cocoa-nuts, and much silk.

MECHOACHAN, or VALLADOLID, a considerable town of New Spain, capital of the province of Mechoacan, with a bishop's see. It is seated near a great lake, 200 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 102 28 W, lat. 20 5 N.

MECKLEY, a province of Asia, subject to the king of Burmah. It is bounded on the N by Assam, on the E by China, on the W by Bengal, and on the S by Pegu and Burmah.

MECRAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Segestan and Candahar, on the E by Hindoostan, on the S by the Indian ocean and on the W by Kerman. The country is almost a desert and very little known.

MEDRINHOS, a town of Portugal, in Tralos Montes, 15 miles NNE of Torre de Moncove, and 24 SE of Mirandela. Lon. 6 3 W, lat. 41 8 N.

MEDEBACH, a town of Westphalia, 15 miles W of Cassiel. Lon. 10 1 E, lat. 51 8 N.

MEDELIN, a small town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated in a fertile country, on the river Guadiana, 22 miles E of Merida. Lon. 5 38 W, lat. 34 41 N.

MEDELPADIA, a maritime province of Sweden, in Norland, and on the gulf of Bothnia. It is mountainous and woody but has fruitful vallies and fine pastures. Hudwall is the capital.

MEDIA, now the province of Ghilan in Persia, once the seat of a powerful empire.

MEDEMBLICK, a town of the United Provinces, in N Holland, seated on the Zuyder-Zee, with a good harbour. It is 12 miles N of Hoorn, and 22 NE of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 52 47 N.

MEDINA, a town of Arabia Deserta, celebrated for being the burial-place of Mahomet. It is a small, poor place, but well built round, and has a large mosque, nothing like the temple at Mecca. In the corner is a place 14 paces square, with iron windows, and brass gates; and in the middle, the tomb of Mahomet, inclosed with curtains, and lighted by a great many lamps. The tomb is not exposed to any, except the eunuchs appointed to take care of it, and to light the lamps; but the story of its being suspended in the air by a loadstone is known to be a fiction. Medina is called the City of the Prophet, because here he was protected by the inhabitants when he fled from Mecca; and here he was first invested with regal power. The time of his death was in 637; but the Mahometan epoch begins in 622, from the time of his flight. It is seated on a plain, abounding in palm-trees, 200 miles NW of Mecca. Lon. 39 33 E, lat. 24 20 N.

MEDINA-CELI, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a duchy of the same name; seated near the Xalong, 10 miles NE of Siguenza, and 75 SW of Saragossa. Lon. 2 24 W, lat. 41 12 N.

MEDINA-DE-LAS-TORRES, an ancient, but small town of Spain, in Estramadura, with an old castle, seated at the foot of a mountain, near Badajoz.

MEDINA-DEL-CAMPO, a rich and commercial town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon. It has great privileges, and is seated in a country abounding with corn and wine, 37 miles SE of Zamora, and 75 NW of Madrid. Lon. 4 24 W, lat. 41 20 N.

MEDINA-DEL-RIO-SECCO, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, seated on a fertile plain, 35 miles NW of Valladolid, and 50 SE of Leon. Lon. 4 33 E, lat. 42 6 N.

MEDINA-SIDONIA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, 36 miles NNW of Gibraltar, and 20 NE of Cadiz. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 36 40 N.

MEDITERRANEAN, a sea between Asia, Africa, and Europe, extending from the straits of Gibraltar to the coasts of Syria and Palestine above 2000 miles, but of unequal breadth. It communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by the straits of Gibraltar; and with the Black Sea by the strait of Gallipoli, the sea of Marmora, and the strait of Constantinople. There is no tide in this sea and a constant current sets in from the Atlantic through the straits of Gibraltar. It contains many islands, several of them large, as Majorca, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Candia, and Cyprus. The eastern part of it, bordering upon Asia, is sometimes called the LEVANT SEA. Lon. 6° W to 72° E, lat. 31 to 44° N.

MEDNIKI, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, with a bishop's see; seated on the Warwitz, 40 miles E of Memel. Lon. 22 49 E, lat. 55 42 N.

MEDUA, a town of the kingdom of Al-

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giers, seated in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and flocks of sheep. It is 175 miles SW of Algiers. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 34 45 N.

MEDWAY, a river which rises in Ashdown Forest, in Sussex; entering Kent, it passes by Tunbridge, and Maidstone. It is navigable to Rochester; below which it divides itself into two branches, the western one enters the Thames, between the isles of Grain and Shepey, and is defended by the fort at Sheerness; in this branch at Chatham is a station for the royal navy. The eastern branch called the East Swale, runs to Milton, and Feversham, below which it falls into the German ocean.

MEDWI, a town of Sweden, in the province of E Gothland, called the Swedish Spa, on account of its waters, which are vitriolic and sulphureous. The lodging-houses form one street of uniform wooden buildings painted red. The walks and rides are delightful, particularly on the banks of the Wetter. It is three miles from Wadstena.

MEDZIBOZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhinia, seated on the river Bog, 20 miles S of Constantinow.

MEGARA, an ancient town of Greece, formerly very large, but now inconsiderable. Here are some fine remains of antiquity, and it is 20 miles W of Athens. Lon. 23 30 E, lat. 38 6 N.

MEGEN, a town of Dutch Brabant, seated on the Maese, 15 miles SW of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 51 49 N.

MEGESVAR, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name, remarkable for its good wines. It is seated on the river Kotel. Lon. 25 20 E, lat. 46 50 N.

MEGIERS, a town of Transylvania subject to Austria 28 miles N of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 41 E, lat. 46 53 N.

MEHRAN, the principal of the channels into which the river Indus divides itself, near Tatta, in Hindoostan Proper.

MEHUN-SUR-YEVRE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. Here are the ruins of a castle built by Charles VII, as a place of retirement. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Yevre, 10 miles NW of Bourges, and 105 S of Paris. Lon. 2 17 E, lat. 47 10 N.

MEHUN-SUR-LOIRE, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleanois, seated on the Loire, 10 miles SW of Orleans. Lon. 1 48 E, lat. 47 50 N.

MEILLERIE, a village of the duchy of Chablais. It is seated on the S side of the lake of Geneva, in the recess of a small bay, at the foot of impending mountains in Savoy. This place is an interesting scene in the Eloisa of Rousseau.

MEINAU, an island in the bay of the Bodmer See, or middle lake of Constance, one mile in circumference. It belongs to the knights of the Teutonic order, and produces excellent wine, which forms the chief revenue of the commander. It is five miles N of Constance.

MEISSEN, or MISNIA, a margravate of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony bounded on the N by the duchy of Saxony, on the E by Lusatia, on the S by Bohemia, and on the W by Thuringia. It is 100 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, and is a very fine country, producing corn, wine, metals, and all things that contribute to the pleasure of life. The capital is Dresden.

MEISSEN, a considerable town in the electorate of Saxony Proper, and in the margravate of Meissen, with a castle, and a famous manufacture of Porcelain. It is seated on the Elbe, 10 miles NNW of Dresden, and 37 ESE of Leipsick. Lon. 13. 33 E, lat. 51. 15. N.

MELAZZO, an ancient town of Natolia. It has a bishop's see, and here are some curious monuments of antiquity. It is seated on a bay of the Archipelago 60 miles S of Smyrna. Lon. 27 25 E, lat. 37 28 N.

MELCK, a small, fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Austria. Here is a celebrated Benedictine abbey seated on a hill, 47 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 15 20 E, lat 48 11 N.

MELCOMB-REGIS, a borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesday and Friday. It is seated on an arm of the sea and is united to Weymouth by a wooden bridge, in which there is a drawbridge for the admission of ships into the western part of the harbour. Melcomb is seated in a flat, and has a market place, with good streets and yards for their merchandize. The two towns were incorporated together in the reign of Elizabeth, are governed by a mayor; and send four members to Parliament. Melcomb is eight miles S of Dorcester, and 129 WSW of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 50 37 N. See WEYMOUTH.

MELDELA, a town of Italy, in Romagna belonging to its own prince. It is eight miles SW of Ravenna. Lon. 13 42 E, lat. 44 22 N.

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MELDERT, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, 12 miles SE of Louvain. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 50 45 N.

MELDORP, a conſiderable town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holſtein, ſeated near the Milde, 15 miles S of Tonningen, and 45 W of Hamburg. Lon. 9 6 E, lat. 54 10 N.

MELFI, a conſiderable town of Naples, in Baſilicata, with an ancient caſtle ſeated on a rock, and a biſhop's ſee, 16 miles NE of Conza and 72 of Naples. Lon. 15 52 E, lat. 41 2 N.

MELIDA, an iſland of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, and in the republic of Ragufa. It is 25 miles in length, and abounds in oranges, citrons, wine, and honey. It has a Benedictine abbey, ſix villages, and ſeveral harbours.

MELILLA, an ancient town of the kingdom of Fez. It was taken, in 1496, by the Spaniards; but it was reſtored to the Moors. It is ſeated near the Mediterranean, 75 miles W by N of Tremeſen. Lon. 2 57 W, lat. 34 48 N.

MELINDA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguebar. It produces plenty of rice, ſugar, cocoa nuts, and other tropical fruits. The capital town is of the ſame name, and ſeated at the mouth of the river Quilmanci, in an agreeable plain. It is a large, populous place, in which the Portugueſe have 17 churches, 9 convents, 2 ware-houſes, well provided with European goods. It is ſurrounded on all ſides by fine gardens, and has a good harbour, defended by a fort. The inhabitants conſiſt of Chriſtians and negroes, which laſt have their own king and religion, and the number of both is ſaid to amount to 15000. Lon. 39 38 E, lat. 2 15 S.

MELITA. See MALTA.

MELITELLO, a town of Sicily, in the Val-Noto, eight miles W of Leonforte.

MELITO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee, 40 miles N of Reggio. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 38 N.

MELLE, a town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Oſnaburg, 10 miles E of Oſnaburg. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 52 25 N.

MELLE, a town France, in the department of the Two Sevres and late province of Poitou, 13 miles S of St. Maixent.

MELLER. See MAELER.

MELLINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwic of Baden, which, before its late ſubjugation, depended on the cantons of Zuric and Bern. It is ſeated in a fertile country, on the river Reuſs, five miles S by W of Baden.

MELNICK, a town of Bohemia, ſeated at the confluence of the Elbe and Muldaw, 18 miles N of Prague. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 50 22 N.

MELOUF, a town of Upper Egypt, ſeated on the Nile, from whence it has a fine appearance. Lon. 31 55 E, lat. 27 30 N.

MELROSE, a town of Scotland in Roxburghſhire, cloſe by which are the magnificent remains of Melroſe Abbey, founded, in 1136, by David I. Nothing of this Abbey, the moſt magnificent in the kingdom now remains, excepting a part of the cloiſter walls, elegantly carved; but the ruins of the church are of uncommon beauty and elegance. Part is ſtill uſed for divine ſervice, the reſt is uncovered. Melroſe is ſeated near the Tweed, 28 miles SE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 43 W, lat. 55 38 N.

MELRICHSTADT, a town of Franconia, in the biſhopric of Wurtzburg. It is ſeated on the Strat, 20 miles N of Schweinfurt.

MELTON MOWBRAY, a town in Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſday, conſiderable for cattle, hogs, and ſheep. It is ſeated in a fertile ſoil on the river Eye, over which are two ſtone bridges, 15 miles S by E of Nottingham, and 106 N by W of London. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 52 48 N.

MELUN, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Iſle of France, ſeated on the Seine, 25 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 48 30 N.

MEMBRILLO, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, 14 miles S of Alcantara. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 39 12 N.

MEMBURY, a town in Devonſhire, on the SW ſide of the Chard, has the ruins of a caſtle, is noted for the beſt Devonſhire cheeſe, and has a fair on Auguſt 10.

MEMEL, a ſtrong town of Eaſtern Pruſſia, with a caſtle. It has the fineſt harbour in the Baltic, and an extenſive commerce. It is ſeated on the N extremity of the Curiſche Haf, an inlet of the Baltic, 70 miles in length, which is here joined to the ſea by a narrow ſtrait. On the NE ſide of the entrance into the harbour is a lighthouſe, erected in 1796. It is 76 miles NNE of Koningſberg, and 140 NE of Dantzick. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 55 46 N.

MEMMINGEN, a ſtrong town of Suabia, near which the emigrants under the prince of Conde', were in Auguſt 1795

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defeated by the French republicans. It is ſeated in a fertile plain, 24 miles SE of Ulm, and 35 SW of Augſburg. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 48 3 N.

MENAN, a large river in the kingdom of Siam, which runs through it from N to S, paſſes by the city of Siam, and falls into the gulf of Siam, below Bancock. There are ſeveral ſingular fiſhes in it, beſides crocodiles, which are common in theſe parts.

MENANCABO, a town in the iſland of Sumatra. It is the capital of a ſmall kingdom of the ſame name, and ſeated on the S coaſt, oppoſite the iſle of Naſſau, 250 miles from the ſtrait of Sunda.

MENAT, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the late dioceſe of Clermont.

MENDE, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Lozere and late province of Gevaudan, with a biſhop's ſee. It is very populous; has manufactures of ſerges and other woollen ſtuffs; and is ſeated on the Lot, 35 miles SW of Puy, and 210 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 35 E, lat. 44 31 N.

MENDIP-HILLS, a mountainous tract, in the NE of Somerſetſhire, famous for its coal, calamine, and lead; the latter ſaid to be of a harder quality than that of other counties. Copper, manganeſe, bole, and red ochre, are alſo found in theſe hills. On their ſummits are large ſwampy flats, dangerous to croſs.

MENDLESHAM, a ſmall town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, 18 miles E of Bury St. Edmunds, and 82 NE of London. Lon. 1 12 E, lat. 52 24 N.

MENDRAH, a province of the kingdom of Fezzan, with a town of the ſame name, 60 miles S of Mourzook. Although much of the land in this province is a continued level of hard and barren ſoil, the quantity of trona, a ſpecies of foſſil alkali, that floats on the ſurface, or ſettles on the banks of its numerous ſmoking lakes, has given it a higher importance than that of the moſt fertile diſtricts.

MENEHOULD, ST. an ancient and conſiderable town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne. It is ſeated in a moraſs, on the river Aiſne, between two rocks, with a caſtle advantageouſly ſituate; it has ſuffered ſeveral ſieges, but its fortifications are now demoliſhed. It was here, on September 20, 1792, the victorious Pruſſians were firſt checked by the French, by which they were at laſt compelled to a diſgraceful retreat. St. Menehould is 20 miles NE of Chalons, and 110 E of Paris. Lon. 4 59 E, lat. 49 2 N.

MENIE. See MUNIA.

MENIN, a ſtrongly fortified town of Auſtrian Flanders, ſeated on the Lis. In 1585, it was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by fire. It is the key of the country: and in every war, from the middle of the 16th century, the poſſeſſion of it has been always of the utmoſt conſequence. It was taken by the French in April 1794, when the garriſon (in order to ſave the unhappy emigrants) bravely forced their way through the enemy. It is eight miles SE of Ypres, and 10 N of Liſle. Lon. 3 7 E, lat. 50 48 N.

MENTON, a city of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, with a caſtle, and conſiderable trade in fruit and oil. It is ſeated near the ſea, five miles ENE of Monaco, and eight WSW of Ventimiglia. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 43 46 N.

MENTZ, an archbiſhopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and lying upon that river. It is bounded on the N by Weteravia and Heſſe, on the S by Franconia, and the palatinate of the Rhine, and on the W the electorate of Treves; is 50 miles long and 20 broad; and is very fertile. The elector is alſo ſovereign of Eichsfeld, Erfeld, or Eifeld (a country ſurrounded by Heſſe, Thuringia, Grubenhagen, and Calenberg) and of the city and territory of Erfort, in Thuringia.

MENTZ, or MAYENCE, a conſiderable city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Mentz, with a univerſity, and an archbiſhop's ſee. The archbiſhop is an elector and arch-chancellor of the empire, keeper of the archives, and director of the general and particular aſſemblies. The northern part of the city is built in an irregular manner, but there are three regular ſtreets called the Black, which run parallel to each other from the Rhine, and are cut regularly by other ſtreets. Here is a cathedral, which is ſaid to be the largeſt in Germany, in which there is a valuable treaſury. Mentz is one of the towns which claim the invention of printing. It was attacked by the French in 1795, but they were defeated before both in April and October, by the Auſtrians, who alſo relieved it from a blockade of two months, in September 17. Many of the churches, public buildings, and private houſes, were deſtroyed, greatly injured, during the ſiege, as were ſome fine villages, vineyards, and country houſes. Mentz is ſeated on the Rhine

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MERITZ, MERITCH, or MERRICH, an important fortreſs and city of the Decan or Hindooſtan, ſituate near the N ſhore of the river Kiſtna, 70 miles SW of Visapour.

MERK, a river of Auſtrian Brabant, which running N by Breda, afterward turns W, and falls into the Maeſe, oppoſite the iſland of Overflackee, in Holland.

MERO, a ſtrong town of Aſia in the peninſula beyond the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Pegu, 140 miles SW of the town of Pegu. Lon. 98 36 E, lat. 16 N.

MERVOU, a town of Perſia, in Koraſan, ſeated in a fertile country, which produces ſalt, 112 miles SW of Bokhara. Lon. 64 25 E, lat. 37 40 N.

MERS. See BERWICKSHIRE.

MERSBURG, a town of the circle of Upper Saxony, in Miſnia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a Lutheran biſhoprick and is ſeated on the Sala, 10 miles S of Halle, and 56 SW of Dreſden. Lon. 12 6 E, lat. 51 N

MERSEY, a river, which riſes in the extremity of the Peak in Derbyſhire, runs by Warrington, and receives the Irwell, at Frodſham, where it forms a wide eſtuary, below Liverpool, and enters the Iriſh Sea. This river not only affords fiſh, but is viſited by annual ſhoals of ſmelts, here called ſparlings, of a remarkable ſize and flavour. It is connected by the Staffordſhire canal with the Trent and in courſe with the Iriſh Sea and the German Ocean.

MERSEY-ISLAND, an iſland in Eſſex, between the mouth of the Coln and the entrance of Blackwater Bay. It has two villages called E and W Merſey.

MERSPURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and biſhopric of Conſtance, ſeated on the N ſide of the lake of that name. It is the biſhop's uſual place of reſidence and is 11 miles from the city of that name. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 47 5 N.

MERTOLA, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in Entrejo, ſeated near the Gaudiano, 60 miles S of Evora, and 100 SE of Liſbon. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 37 30 N.

MERTON, a village near Oxford, ſituate near two military ways. There were entrenchments in the neighbouring woods, ſuppoſed to be thrown up by king Ethelred againſt the Danes, whom he defeated in 871.

MERTON, a village in Surry, ſeated on the Wandle, ſeven miles SW of London. It had a celebrated abbey, founded in the reign of Henry I, in which ſeveral important tranſactions took place; particularly, at a parliament held here, in 1236, were enacted the famous Proviſions of Merton (the moſt ancient body of laws after Magna Charta) and the barons gave that celebrated anſwer to the clergy, *Nolumus leges Angliæ mutare*—We will not change the laws of England. Nothing remains of this abbey, but the E window of a chapel; and the walls that ſurrounded the premiſes, which are built of flint, are nearly entire, and include about 60 acres. Upon the ſite of this abbey are two calico manufactures, and a copper-mill; and about 1000 perſons are now employed on a ſpot once the abode of monaſtic indolence. Merton is 7 miles SW of London.

MERVÆ, the N branch of the river Maeſe, on which the city of Rotterdam, in Holland is ſeated.

MERVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, ſeated on the Lis, 10 miles SE of Caſſel. Lon. 2 43 E, lat. 50 57 N.

MESCHED, a conſiderable town of Perſia, in Koraſan, fortified with ſeveral towers and famous for the magnificent ſepulchre of Iman Riſa, of the family of Ali, to which the Perſians pay great devotion. It is ſeated on a mountain, in which are found fine Turcois ſtones, 180 miles SE of the Caſpian ſea. Lon. 57 45 E, lat. 37 0 N.

MESEN, a ſmall ſeaport of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Meſen, on the E coaſt of the White Sea, 160 miles N of Archangel. Lon. 44 25 E, lat. 65 50 N.

MESKIRK, a handſome town of Germany in the Circle of Suabia, in the country of Furſtenburg, 15 miles N of Uberlingen.

MESSA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco. It is compoſed of three fortified towns, at a ſmall diſtance from each other, and a temple, built (as the inhabitants ſuppoſe) with the bones of the whale which ſwallowed Jonah. It is ſeated at the foot of Mount Atlas, 165 miles SW of Morocco.

MESSINA, an ancient city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, with a citadel, ſeveral forts, a ſpacious harbour, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is five miles in circumference, and has four large ſuburbs. The harbour, whoſe quay is above a mile in length, is one of the ſafeſt in the Mediterranean, and in the form of a half moon, five miles in circumference, and extremely deep. The viceroy of Sicily, re-

just below its confluence with the Maine; and opposite to it, on the E side, is the strong town of Cassel, connected with it by a bridge of boats. It is 15 miles W of Francfort, and 75 E of Treves. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 49 56 N.

MEPHEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, which depends on the bishop of Munster, seated on the Embs, 15 miles N of Lingen, and 50 NW of Munster. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 52 45 N.

MEQUINENZA, an ancient town of Spain, in Arragon, strongly defended by a good castle. It is seated at the confluence of the Ebro and Segra, in a fertile country, 30 miles NW of Tortosa, and 180 NE of Madrid. Lon. 0 29 E, lat. 41 36 N.

MEQUINEZ, a city of Fez, in the empire of Morocco, seated in a delightful plain, having a serene and clear air; for which reason the emperor resides in this place in preference to Fez. In the middle of the city, the Jews have a place to themselves, the gates of which are locked every night; and there is an alcayd to protect them against the common people, who otherwise would plunder their substance. It is death for them to curse, or lift up a hand against the meaneſt Moor; and they are obliged to wear black clothes and caps, and to pull off their shoes whenever they pass by a mosque. Close by Mequinez, on the NW side, stands a large negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city, but the houses are not so high, nor so well built. The inhabitants are all blacks, or of a dark tawny colour; and thence the emperor recruits the soldiers for his court. The palace stands on the S side, and is guarded by several hundreds of black eunuchs, who are cleanly dressed, and their knives and scimitars are covered with wrought silver. The houses are very good, but the streets exceedingly narrow, and hardly any of the windows to be seen. The light comes in the back of the houses, where there is a square court, in the middle of which is a fountain, if the house belong to a person of any rank. They are flat at the top; so that in many places they can walk a great way upon them. The women live in the upper apartments, and often visit each other from the tops of the houses. When these go abroad, they have their heads covered with their outward garment, which comes down close to their eyes; and underneath they tie a piece of white cloth, to hide the lower part of their face. They are quite covered all over, except their legs, which are generally naked; but within doors they appear in their hair, and have only a single fillet over their forehe: Their customs and manners are much the same as those of other Mahometans. Mequinez is 66 miles W of Fez. Lon. 6 W, lat. 33 16 N.

MER, a small town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher and province of Blaisois, 10 miles NE o Blois.

MERAN, a handsome trading town Germany, in the Tirol, capital of Ty land, seated on the Adige, 12 miles W of Salisbury, and 100 W by S of Lon Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 51 6 N.

MERDIN, a town of Turkey, in D beck, with a castle which passes for pregnable and an archbishop's see. country about it produces a great de cotton. It is 45 miles SE of Diarbe Lon. 39 59 E, lat. 36 50 N.

MERECZ, a town of Poland in L ania, seated at the confluence of the B ezino and Mereca, 30 miles N of Gro Lon. 24 10 E, lat. 50 0 N.

MERIDA, a strong town of Spain, Estramadura, said to have been built the Romans, before the birth of C. Here are fine remains of antiquity, ticularly a triumphal arch. It is seated an extensive and fertile plain, 45 m S by E of Alcantara. Lon. 6 4 W lat. 38 42 N.

MERIDA, a town of N America New Spain, capital of the provinc Yucatan, with a bishop's see. It is habited by the Spaniards and native Am cans; and is 30 miles S of the gu Mexico, and 120 NE of Campea Lon. 89 58 W, lat. 20 45 N.

MERIDA, a town of S America, in N Granada, seated in a country abou which all kinds of fruits, 130 miles of Pampeluna. Lon. 72 0 W, lat. 30 N.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a county of Wales, bounded on the N by Carnar shire and Denbighshire, on the E by county of Montgomery, on the S by digansire, and on the W by the Irish It is 36 miles long and 34 broad. face of this county is varied throu with a romantic mixture of all the p liar scenery belonging to a wild and m tainous region. The principal rivers the Dee and Dovy; and it has a ver mountain, the Cader Idris, one of th highest in Wales. The air of this coun is sharp but it feeds great herds of cat Merionethshire contains six hundreds, tw market-towns, 37 parishes, and sends member to parliament. Harlech is th capital.

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here fix months in the year; and it is ...ure of great trade in silk, oil, fruit, ..., and excellent wine, especially since ...as been declared a free port. Messina, ...1783 was almost totally destroyed by an ...quake, most of the public places and ...ets being laid in ruins, but the buildings ...e since been considerably increased, so ... more than one half of the city has ...rebuilt, and the people have taken ...ssion of the new houses. It is seated ... the seaside, 110 miles E of Palermo, ... 150 SE of Naples. Lon. 15 50 E, ...8 10 N.

...ESTRE, a town of Italy, in the do... of Venice, 16 miles NE of Padua. ...12 2 E, lat. 45 26 N.

...SURATA, a seaport of the kingdom ...Tripoli, in Africa. The caravan to ...n, and other interior parts towards ... of Africa, departs from this place. ...262 miles N of Mouzrook. Lon. 15 ... lat. 31 3 N.

...TELIN, an island of the Archipela... anciently called Lesbos, to the N of ... and almost at the entrance of the ... of Gueftro. The soil is very good, the mountains are cool, being covered ... wood in many places. It produces ... wheat, excellent oil, and the best ... in the Archipelago; nor have their ... lost any thing of their ancient repu... It is subject to the Turks, and ... is the capital.

...THWOLD, a town in Norfolk, with ...ket on Tuesday, 15 miles NW of ...ford, and 86 NNE of London. Lon. ... E, lat. 52 34 N.

...LTING, a strong town and castle of ...ny, in the circle of Austria, and ... of Carniola, seated on the Kulp, 40 ... SE of Laubach. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. ... N.

...TRO, a river of Italy, which rises in ...territory of the Church, runs into the ... of Urbino, and falls into the gulf of ..., near Fano.

...TZ, an ancient, large, and strong ... of France, in the department of Mo... and late province of Lorrain, with a ...'s see, whose bishop assumed the title ...ince of the empire. The cathedral ... of the finest in Europe. The Jews ... a part of the town by themselves, ... they have a synagogue, and they ...ay amount to 3000. The sweet... they make here are in high esteem. ...is strongly fortified, and it has one ... strongest citadels in Europe. The ...ants are computed at 40,000, be... a numerous garrison, who have noble ...ks. It is seated at the confluence of the Mosele and Seille, 25 miles NW of Nanci, 37 S of Luxemburg, and 190 NE of Paris. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 49 7 N.

MEULAN, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the banks of the river Seine, over which are two bridges, 20 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 1 57 E, lat. 49 1 N.

MEURS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the Rhine, 15 miles NW of Dusseldorf. Lon. 6 41 E, lat. 51 25 N.

MEURTHE, a department in France, including part of the late province of Lorrain. It is so called from a river that rises in the department of the Vosges, and watering Luneville and Nanci, falls into the Mosele. Nanci is the episcopal see of this department.

MEUSE, a department in France, including the late duchy of Bar. It takes its name from the river Meuse, or Maese. Bar-le-Duc is the capital. See MAESE.

MEWARI, a considerable town of Japan, in the island of Niphon, with a royal palace, where the king sometimes resides. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of which are vast fields of wheat and rice, with fine orchards, full of excellent plums.

MEWAT, a hilly and woody tract of Hindoostan Proper, lying on the SW of Delhi, and on the W of Agra, confining the low country, along the W bank of the Jumna, to a comparatively narrow slip, and extending westward about 130 miles in length. From N to S it is 90 miles. Although situate in the heart of Hindoostan, within 25 miles of its former capital, (Delhi) its inhabitants, the Mewatti, have been ever characterized as the most savage and brutal; and their chief employment has been robbery and plunder. In 1265, 100,000 of these wretches were put to the sword; but they are still so famous as thieves and robbers, that parties of them are taken into pay by the chiefs of Upper Hindoostan, in order to distress the countries that are the seat of warfare. Mewat contains some strong fortresses on steep or inaccessible hills, and was almost entirely subject to the late Madajee Sindia, a Mahratta chief.

MEPAT-ALI, a town of Persia, in Irac-Arabia, famous for the superb and rich mosque of Ali, to which the Persians go in pilgrimage from all parts. However it is not so considerable as it was formerly. It is 100 miles SW of Bagdad. Lon. 42 57 E, lat. 32 0 N.

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MEXAT-OCEM, a conſiderable town of Aſia, in Perſia, which takes its name from a moſque dedicated to Ocem, the ſon of Ali. It is ſeated in a fertile country, on the river Euphrates, about 40 miles from Bagdad. Lon. 42 57 E, lat. 33 0 N.

MEZICANO, or ADAYES, a river of N America, in Louiſiana, which empties itſelf into the gulf of Mexico.

MEXICO, a town of N America, capital of New Spain. It was a flouriſhing place before the Spaniards entered the country, ſeated on an iſland, in a ſalt-water lake, to which there was no entrance, but by three cauſeways, two miles in length each. It contained about 80,000 houſes, with ſeveral large temples, full of rich idols, and three palaces where the emperor reſided. Mexico was taken by Cortez, in 1521. As the Mexicans defended themſelves from ſtreet to ſtreet, it was almoſt ruined, but afterward rebuilt by the Spaniards. It is now the capital of the province of Mexico Proper, of the audience of Mexico and of all New Spain. The ſtreets are ſo ſtraight, and ſo exactly diſpoſed, that, in point of regularity, it is the fineſt city in the world; and the great cauſeways leading to it, with the want of walls, gates, and artillery, render Mexico extremely remarkable. The great ſquare in the centre of the city, and the public buildings, are magnificent. There are 29 cathedrals and churches, and 22 convents, of the riches of which an idea may be formed from the revenues of the grand cathedral amounting to 80,000l. a year, of which the archbiſhop has 15,000l. There is alſo a tribunal of the inquiſition, a mint, and a univerſity. The goldſmiths here are immenſely rich, and it carries on a great trade to Europe by St. Juan de Ulhua, and to Aſia by Acapulco. This place was overflowed by an inundation, in 1629, in which 40,000 perſons were drowned. This obliged the Spaniards to make a great conduit through a mountain, in order to empty the lake: which being done, part of the town became ſeated on dry land. Mexico is ſupplied with freſh water by an aqueduct three miles long. It is 200 miles ENE of St. Juan de Ulhua, and 250 NE of Acapulco. Lon. 100 34 W, lat. 20 2 N.

MEXICO, or NEW SPAIN, an extenſive country of N America, bounded on the N by New Mexico, and on the SE by the iſthmus of Darien, on the W by the Pacific Ocean, on the E by the gulf of Mexico and the Carribbean Sea. It lies between 83 and 110° W lon. and extends from 7 30 to 30 40 N. lat. being 2000 miles long, and from 600 to 60 broad. In general, it is a mountainous country, intermixed with many valleys; but the higheſt mountains are on the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean, many of which are volcanoes. The eaſtern part is a flat country, full of bogs and morraſſes overflowed in the rainy ſeaſon, which is the ſame time as our ſummer. All New Mexico is within the torrid zone, the climate is temperate and healthy. No country abounds more with grain, fruits, roots and vegetables; many of them peculiar to the country, or, at leaſt, to America. It is celebrated for its mines of gold and ſilver, and has quarries of jaſper, porphyry, and exquiſite marble. Cochineal is almoſt peculiar to this country; its indigo and ſugar are ſuperior to any in America; and logwood has long been an important article of commerce. The domeſtic animals of Europe, particularly horned cattle, have multiplied here, almoſt with incredible rapidity. Numbers of theſe having been ſuffered to run wild, now range over the vaſt plains, in herds of from 30 to 40 each; they are killed merely for the ſake of their hides, which are annually exported, in great quantities, to Europe. New Spain is divided into the three audiences of Guadalaxara, Mexico, and Guatimala. The whole country is governed by a viceroy, the extent of whoſe juriſdiction, however, has been conſiderably circumſcribed, in the courſe of the preſent century, by the erection of the four remote provinces of Sonora, Cinaloa, California, and New Navarre, into a ſeparate government.

MEXICO, NEW, a large country of N America, bounded on the W by the gulf of California, on the S by New Spain, on the E by Louiſiana, and on the N by unknown countries, ſo that its extent cannot be aſcertained. The air is very temperate, and the ſoil generally fertile, its mines rich and its productions various and valuable. This country lies within the temperate zone, and it is chiefly inhabited by native Americans, hitherto unſubdued by the Spaniards. Santa Fe is the capital.

MEXICO, GULF OF, that part of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coaſt of N America, bounded on the S and W by Mexico, and on the N by W and E Florida. The entrance lying to the E, between the coaſt of E Florida, and the NE point of Yucatan.

MEYENBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in the marche of Pregnitz, 60 miles N of Berlin.

MEYENFELDT, a town in the country of the Griſons, ſeated on the Rhine.

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pleasant country, fertile in excellent wine, 15 miles NE of Coire. Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 47 2 N.

Mezieres, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes and late province of Champagne, with a citadel, seated on the Meuse, 12 miles NW of Sedan, and 127 NE of Paris. Lon. 4 48 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Mezin, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne; seated in a country that abounds in wheat; with vines, from which they principally make brandy; and with the cork-tree, which they sell both in its natural state, and in corks. It is nine miles NW of Condom.

Mia, or Mijah, a large town of Japan, seated on the S coast of the isle of Nipon, with a fortified palace. Lon. 136 40 E, lat. 35 50 N.

Micha, a cape of Dalmatia, which advances into the gulf of Venice, near the town of Zara.

Michael, St. the most fertile and populous of the Azores or Western Islands containing about 25,000 inhabitants, and producing wheat and flax. Its two principal harbours are Ponta Delgada and Villa Franca: the former is the capital of the island. Lon. 25 42 W, lat. 37 50 N.

Michael, St. a borough in Cornwall, which has neither market nor fair sends two members to parliament. It is eight miles SW of St. Columb, and 249 miles W S of London. Lon. 4 52 W, lat. 50 23 N.

Michael, St. a town of France, in the department of Meuse and late duchy of Bar. It is remarkable for its hospital, and the rich library of a late Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Meuse, 20 miles NE of Bar le-Duc, and 165 E of Paris. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 48 51 N.

Michael, St. a seaport of New Spain in the province of Guatimala, seated on a small river, 180 miles SE of New Guatimala. Lon. 87 45 W, lat. 12 25 N.

Michael, St. a town of Peru in the province of Quito. It was the first Spanish city in Peru and is seated near the south of the Piura, 225 miles S by W of Quito. Lon. 80 50 W, lat. 5 0 S.

Michael de Ibarra, St. a town of Peru, in the province of Quito, 60 miles N of Quito.

Michael, Gulf of St. that part of the Pacific Ocean, which lies to the E of Panama. It was first discovered by the Spaniards, after their march across the Isthmus of Darien.

Michelonia, a country of Prussia, which is part of the circle of Culm, and separated from the other part by the river Dribents. It takes its name from the castle of Michelow.

Michigan, a large lake of N America, whose NE extremity communicates with the NW end of Lake Huron, by the strait of Michillimackinac.

Michillimackinac, a strait of N America, which unites the lake Michigan and Huron, and lies in 85° W lon. and 46° N lat.

Middleburg, a large and strong commercial city of the United Provinces, capital of the island of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. The squares and public buildings are magnificent. It was taken by the Dutch from the Spaniards. The harbour is large and commodious, and has a communication with the sea by a canal, which will bear the largest vessels. It contains about 26,000 inhabitants. It is 20 miles NE of Bruges, 30 NW of Ghent, and 72 SW of Amsterdam. Lon. 3 39 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Middleburg, a town of Dutch Flanders, which belongs to the prince of Isenghein. It is five miles SE of Sluys, Lon. 3 26 E, lat. 51 15 N.

Middleburg. See Eaoow.

Middleham, a town in the N riding of Yorkshire. It is seated on the Ure, 10 miles S of Richmond, and 255 NNW of London, and has a market on Monday. Lon. 1 37 W, lat. 54 17 N.

Middlesex, a county of England, bounded on the N by Hertfordshire, on the E by Essex, on the S by Surry and Kent, and on the W by Buckinghamshire. It is the smallest county in England, except Rutlandshire, extending only 22 miles from E to W, and 17 from N to S; but as it contains the two cities of London and Westminster is by far the richest and most populous county of England. It contains 126 parishes, besides London, and four market towns, and sends eight members to parliament. The air is very pleasant and healthy, to which a fine gravelly soil does not a little contribute. The soil produces plenty of corn, and the county abounds with fertile meadows and gardeners grounds. In a word, the greater part of the county is so prodigiously assisted by the rich compost from London, that the whole of the cultivated part may be considered as a garden. Besides the Thames, the Lea, and the Colne, which are its boundaries to the S and SE, and the W, Middlesex is watered by several small streams; one of which called the

New River, is artificially brought from Amwell, in Herts, for the purpose of supplying London with water.

MIDDLESEX, a county of N America, in the state of Connecticut, which, with the county of Tolland, has been recently formed from that of Hartford. Middleton and Haddam are the county towns.

MIDDLETON, a commercial town of N America, in the state of Connecticut. It is seated on the river Connecticut, 25 miles S of Hartford. It is one of the county towns of Middlesex.

MIDDLETOWN, a town of N America, in the state of New Jersey. Sandy Hook is included in this township. On the point of the Hook stands the lighthouse, 100 feet high, built by the city of New York. Middletown is 30 miles SW of New York, and 50 E by N of Trenton.

MIDDLEWICH, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Croke, and noted for its salt-pits, and making fine salt. It is 24 miles E of Chester, 167 NW of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 53 13 N.

MIDHURST, a town of Sussex, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a small river which almost surrounds it, sends two members to parliament, and is 11 miles N by E of Chichester, and 50 W by S of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 51 0 N.

MIECHAU, or MIEZAVA, a handsome town of Poland, in Cujavia, seated on the Vistula river, 10 miles S by E of Thorn. Lon. 18 46 E, lat. 52 58 N.

MILAN, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name. It was the ancient capital of Lombardy, and although it is thought rather to exceed Naples in size, it does not contain above half the number of inhabitants. It is seated in a delightful plain, between the rivers Adda and Tesin; is 10 miles in circumference, and called by the Italians, Milan the Great. It contains many fine palaces, but that of the governor is the most magnificent; and a great number of churches, convents, hospitals, and schools. The cathedral is in the centre of the city, and though it is not so large as St. Peter's, at Rome, it far excells it in the number and excellence of its sculptures and beauty of its ornaments. This vast fabric, which the Milanese call the eighth wonder of the world, is entirely built of solid white marble, and the roof which is vastly high is supported by 160 columns of marble so large that 3 men cannot fathom them. From the roof hangs a case of crystal, inclosing a nail, which, they say, is one of those by which our Saviour was fixed to the cross. The treasury belonging to the church is reckoned the richest in Italy, next to that of Loretto. The college of St. Ambrose has a library, which, besides a prodigious number of manuscripts, contains 45,000 printed books; and its superb gallery is adorned with rich paintings. Milan has considerable commerce in grain (especially rice) cattle, and cheese; and has manufactures of silk and velvet stuffs, stockings, handkerchiefs, ribands, gold and silver lace and embroideries, woollen and linen cloths, glass, and earthenware in imitation of China. It was taken by the French from the Austrians in 1800. It is the see of an archbishop; and is 20 miles N of Genoa, 72 NE of Turin, and 145 NW of Florence. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 45 28 N.

MILAN, the duchy of, a considerable country of Italy, bounded on the N by the Swiss and Grisons; on the E by the republic of Venice, and by the duchies of Parma and Mantua; on the S by the dutchy of Parma and the territory of Genoa; and on the W by Piedmont and Montferrat; being 150 miles in length and 78 in breadth. The soil is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruits, rice and olives; there are also plenty of cattle. The rivers are, the Secchia, the Tesin, Adda, and the Oglio. There are likewise several lakes, the three principal of which are those of Maggiore, Como, and Lugano. This country was formerly possessed by the French, Spaniards, and Germans, who have stamped a character on the inhabitants of this duchy, different from what prevails in any other part of Italy. The duchy was entirely subdued by the French in 1796, but was reconquered in 1799 by the Allies under Suwarrow, and taken possession of by Buonaparte in 1800.

MILAZZO, a strong seaport of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona. It is divided into the upper and lower town; the upper is very strong, and the lower has a fine square with a superb fountain. It is seated on a rock, on the W side of a bay of the same name, 23 miles W of Messina. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 38 12 N.

MILBORN-PORT, a borough in Somersetshire, which has no markets. It sends two members to parliament and is seated on a branch of the Parret, two miles by N of Sherborn, and 115 W by S of London. Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 50 53 N.

MILDENHALL, a large populous town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Larke, a branch of the Ouse, 13 miles N by E of Newmarket.

69 NNE of London. Lon. 0 26 E, lat. 52 29 N.

MILETO, an ancient town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee, five miles from the city of Nicotera.

MILFORD, a town of N America, in the ſtate of Delaware, and county of Suſſex, of which it is the little emporium. It is ſeated at the ſource of a ſmall river, 15 miles from the bay of Delaware, and 72 S of Philadelphia.

MILFORD HAVEN, a deep inlet of the Iriſh Sea, on the coaſt of Pembrokeſhire, generally allowed to be the ſafeſt and moſt capacious harbour in Great Britain. It branches off into 16 deep and ſafe creeks, five bays and 13 roads, in which it is ſaid 1000 ſhips may ride in perfect ſecurity and at a ſufficient diſtance from one another. At the entrance, on the W point, called St. Ann's, is an old light-houſe and a blockhouſe. Here the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII, landed, in his enterpriſe againſt Richard III. A packetboat ſails from hence every day, except Tueſday, for Waterford, in Ireland.

MILIANE, a town of the ſtate of Algiers, in Tremeſen, with a caſtle. It is ſeated in a country fertile in oranges, lemons, and other fruits, the beſt in all Barbary. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 35 15 N.

MILHAUD, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron and late province of Languedoc, ſeated on the Tarn, 50 miles W of Montpellier, and 142 S of Paris. Lon. 3 11 E, lat. 44 3 N.

MILO, an iſland of the Archipelago, 60 miles in circumference, with one of the beſt and largeſt harbours in the Mediterranean. It produces excellent fruits and delicate wine; abounds in very good cattle, eſpecially in goats; and has mines of alum and ſulphur. In the ſpring, the hills are enamelled with anemonies of all colours. In this iſland are curious ſubterranean galleries, formed of ancient ſtone quarries. The walls on each ſide, which are 60 feet high, are covered with alum, formed by the ſpontaneous operations of nature. It is the fine and genuine capillary or plume alum. This beautiful appearance, which is here found in a ſtate of cryſtallization, riſes in threads or fibres like thoſe of a feather, whence it receives its name. Here are two biſhops; one of the Greek, and the other of the Latin church. On the E ſide of the iſland is a city town of the ſame name, containing 2000 inhabitants. It is 60 miles N of Candia. Lon. 25 6 E, lat. 36 41 N.

MILTENBERG, a town of Franconia, in the electorate of Mentz, ſeated on the Maine, 20 miles SE of Aſchaffenburg. Lon. 9 19 E, lat. 49 46 N.

MILTHORP, a village in Weſtmorland, ſeated on a river, near the mouth of the Ken, five miles S of Kendal. It is the only port in the county, the navigation of the Ken being obſtructed by a cataract near its mouth. From this place the fine Weſtmorland ſlates are exported to Liverpool, London, Hull, &c.

MILTON, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the E branch of the Medway, and noted for excellent oyſters. It is 14 miles NE of Maidſtone, and 42 E of London. Lon. 0 52 E, lat. 51 22 N.

MILTON, a town in Kent, incorporated with Graveſend, from which it is one mile diſtant. Henry VIII. raiſed a blockhouſe here, for the defence of Graveſend.

MILTON ABBEY, a town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is an ancient place, and famous for a ruinous abbey, built by king Athelſtan, and for a magnificent Gothic church. It is 14 miles NE of Dorcheſter, and 112 W by S of London. Lon. 2 32 W, lat. 50 50 N.

MINCH, a great ſound, or channel, on the W coaſt of Scotland. It is bounded on the W by the iſlands of Lewis and Harris, N and S Uiſt, and Bara, on the W; and on the E by the iſle of Skye.

MINDANOA, the largeſt of the Philippine Iſlands, next to Luconia. It is 180 miles long and 120 broad, and is governed by a ſultan, who is abſolute. It is a mountainous country, full of hills and vallies; and the mould is generally deep, black, and fruitful. The ſides of the hills and vallies are ſtony, and yet there are tall trees, of kinds not known in Europe; ſome of the mountains yield very good gold, and the vallies are well watered with rivulets. The libby-trees produce the ſago, which the poor people eat inſtead of bread, three or four months in the year. It produces all ſorts of fruit, proper to the climate, beſides plenty of rice. The air is temperate; and the winds are eaſterly one part of the year, and weſterly the other: while the former blow, it is fair weather; but while the latter, it is rainy, ſtormy, and tempeſtuous. The inhabitants are of a mean low ſtature, with ſmall limbs and little heads. The chief trades are goldſmiths, blackſmiths, and carpenters, and they can build pretty good veſſels for the ſea. The ſultan has a queen, beſide 20 other women, and all the men have ſeveral wives; for their religion is Mahometaniſm. Their houſes are built

on posts, from 14 to 20 feet high; and they have ladders to go up out of the streets: they have but one floor, which is divided into several rooms, and the roofs are covered with palmeto leaves. The capital is a large city, of the same name, seated on the E side of the island. Lon. 125 0 W, lat. 6 0 N.

MINDELHEIM, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, with a castle. It is the capital of a small territory between the rivers Iller and Lech, subject to the house of Bavaria. It was taken by the Austrians after the battle of Blenheim, who erected it into a principality in favour of the duke of Marlborough; but it returned to the house of Bavaria, by the treaty of Rastadt. It is 30 miles SE of Ulm. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 48 3 N.

MINDEN, a considerable town of Westphalia, capital of a territory of the same name, seated on the Weser, which renders it a trading place. Near this town prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French, in 1759. It is subject to the king of Prussia, who secularized the bishopric, 27 miles E by S of Osnaburg, and 37 W of Hanover. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 52 22 N.

MINDORA, one of the Philippine Islands, 50 miles in circumference, separated from Luconia by a narrow channel. It is full of mountains, which abound in palm-trees, and all sorts of fruit. The inhabitants are idolaters, and pay tribute to the Spaniards, to whom this island belongs.

MINEHEAD, a borough in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a good harbour for ships of large burden: and carries on a considerable trade in wool, coal, and herrings. It sends two members to parliament, and is 31 miles N of Exeter, and 161 W by S of London. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 51 12 N.

MINGRELIA, a province of Asia, which makes part of Georgia; bounded on the W by the Black Sea, on the E by Imeritia, on the S by a part of Georgia, and on the N by Circassia. It is governed by a prince, who is tributary to the sovereign of Imeritia. The face of this country is covered with trees, and it has very little ground fit for tillage; its products, and the customs and manners of the inhabitants, are similar to those of Georgia.

MINO, a river of Spain, which has its source in Galicia, near Castro del Rey, and passing by Lugo, Ortense, and Tey, it then divides Galicia from Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at Caminha.

MINIATO, ST. an episcopal town of Tuscany, seated on the Arno, 20 miles SW of Florence. Lon. 10 45 E, lat. 43 40 N.

MINORBINO, a small town of Naples in Italy, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, 26 miles N of Cirenza. Lon. 16 19 E, lat. 41 8 N.

MINORCA, an island of the Mediterranean, lying 50 miles to the NE of Majorca. It is 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth; and is a mountainous country, with some fruitful vallies, where there are excellent mules. Cittadella is the capital; but greater consequence is attached to the town of Mahon on account of its excellent harbour, which is defended by Fort St. Philip, one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and on the fate of which the whole island depends. Minorca was taken from the Spaniards by the English in 1799. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 39 50 N.

MINORI, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Salerno, between the town of that name and Amalfi.

MINSINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with a handsome castle. Lon. 9 35 E, lat. 48 32 N.

MINSKI, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a citadels, one of which is seated in a morass. The country is pretty fertile, and has forests containing vast numbers of bees, whose honey makes part of its riches. Minski is 65 miles N of Sluczk, and 100 SE of Wilna. Lon. 26 48 E, lat. 54 11 N.

MIOLANS, a fortress of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence, seated on a craggy rock, in the valley of Barcelonetta. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 45 35 N.

MIOSS, a lake of Norway, in the province of Hedemarke, 80 miles in circumference. It is divided by a large peninsula, and is from 12 to 18 miles broad. It contains one island about 10 miles in circumference, fertile in corn, pasture, and wood, and sprinkled with several farm houses.

MIQUELON, a small desert island, on the coast of Cape May in Newfoundland, ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fish. It was taken by the English in 1793. Lon. 56 10 W, lat. 46 42 N.

MIRANDA-DE-DOUERO, a fortified town of Portugal, capital of the province of Tra-los-Montes, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a rock, near the confluence of the Douero and Fresna, 208 miles N of Lisbon. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 41 40 N.

MIRANDA-DE-EBRO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a strong castle, near

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in a country that produces excellent wine, on the river Ebro, over which is a handsome bridge. It is 34 miles S of Bilboa, and 160 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 42 49 N.

MIRANDE, a town of France, in the department of Gers, and late province of Gascony, seated on a mountain, near the river Baise. Its principal articles of commerce, are wool, down, and geese feathers. It is 15 miles SW of Auch, and 340 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 26 E, lat. 43 30 N.

MIRANDOLA, a town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is a well built place, subject to the house of Austria, and 20 miles NE of Modena. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 44 52 N.

MIREBEAU, a town of France, in the department of Vienne. Its asses have long been famous for their beauty and strength. It is 16 miles N of Poitiers, and 175 SW of Paris.

MIRECOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, famous for its linens and fine laces. It is seated on the river Modon, 27 miles S of Nanci, and 30 W of Toul. Lon. 6 4 E, lat. 48 15 N.

MIREMONT, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne. Near it, is a remarkable cavern, called Cluseau. It is seated near the river Vizere, 15 miles E of Perigueux.

MIREPOIX, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees. It was formerly an episcopal town, and is seated on the Gers, 15 miles N of Foix.

MISENO, a cape of Italy, in the Terra di Lavori, between Puzzoli and Cuma. On it are the ruins of the ancient Misenum.

MISERDEN, a village in Gloucestershire, six miles NW of Cirencester, famous for a park, in a valley of which is a mount of circular form, now overgrown with trees. This was the site of an ancient castle, built in the reign of king John; and part of the moat, which encompassed the building, is still to be seen.

MISITRA, a very ancient and celebrated town of Greece, capital of the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a castle. It is divided into four parts, the castle, the town, and two large suburbs. The church was one of the finest in the world, and the Turks have turned it into a mosque, near which is a magnificent hospital. There is a great number of Christians, and so many Jews, that they have three synagogues. It was taken by the Venetians in 1687; but the Turks retook it. It is seated on the Eurotas, 100 miles SW of Athens, and 90 N by E of Lepanto. Lon. 22 30 E, lat. 37 6 N.

MISNIA. See MEISSEN.

MISSISSIPPI, a river of N America, which receives the waters of the Ohio and Illinois from the E, and of the Missouri, and other rivers, from the W. It rises from a considerable lake in the central mountains; its length, to its entrance into the gulf of Mexico, is supposed to be upward of 3000 miles. It is the E boundary of Louisiana. In this river, in lat. 44 30 N, are the falls of St. Anthony, where the stream, more than 250 yards wide, falls perpendicularly about 30 feet.

MISSOURI, a river of N America, whose source is unknown. It joins the Mississippi in lat. 39° N, but is a longer, broader, and deeper river, and is, in fact, the principal stream. It has been ascended by the French traders upwards of 1200 miles, and from its depth and breadth at that distance, appeared to be navigable much higher.

MITCHAM, a village in Surry, seated on the Wandle, on which are some snuff, mills, and two calico-printing manufactures. It is eight miles SW of London.

MITTAU, a strong town of Poland, the capital of Courland, remarkable for its large ducal palace. It is seated on the Bolderau, 45 miles E of Goldingen, and 270 NNE of Warsaw. Lon. 23 50 E, lat. 56 40 N.

MOCHA, or MOKA, a considerable town of Arabia Felix, surrounded by walls. The women, except a small number of the common sort, never appear in the streets in the day time, but visit each other in the evening. When they meet any man in the way, they stand close up against the wall to let them pass. Their dress is much like that of other women of the East, and over all they wear a large veil of painted calico, so thin that they can see through it without being seen. They have also little buskins of Morocco leather. It carries on a great trade, especially in coffee; and the inhabitants are computed at 10,000, without including the poor Armenians, or the Jews who inhabit the suburbs. Mocha is seated in a sandy country, near the straits of Babelmandel 240 miles SSW of Sanna, and 560 SSE of Mecca. Lon. 44 35 E, lat. 14 0 N.

MODBURRY, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated in a bottom, between two hills, 36 miles SSW of Exeter, and 208 WSW of London. Lon. 3 54 W, lat. 50 43 N.

MODENA, an ancient city of Italy,

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capital of the Modeneſe, with a biſhop's ſee. It is the uſual reſidence of the duke, and ſtands in a pleaſant and fruitful country, is large and populous, but the ſtreets are narrow and the houſes unequal. The cathedral, ſeveral of the churches, and ſome of the monaſteries are handſome ſtructures; and the ducal palace is an elegant ſtructure, richly furniſhed, and contains fine paintings; among others, a famous night-piece of Corregio. The citadel is very regular, but has been often taken, particularly by the king of Sardinia, in 1742. The inhabitants are ſaid to be 40,000; and they make here the beſt maſks for maſquerades in all Italy. It is ſeated between the rivers Secchia and Panaro, 22 miles W by N of Bologna, 34 S by E of Mantua, and 60 NNW of Florence. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 44 34 N.

MODENA, or MODENESE, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the W by that of Parma, on the N by the duchies of Mantua and Mirandola, on the E by the Bologneſe and Ferrareſe, and on the S by Tuſcany and the republic of Lucca. It is 50 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; and the ſoil is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits of different kinds. It alſo feeds a great number of cattle.

MODICA, a town of Sicily, on a river of the ſame name, 25 miles SW of Syracuſe. Lon. 15 9 E, lat. 36 48 N.

MODON, a ſtrong town of the Morea, with a ſafe harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a promontory, projecting into the ſea of Sapienza, 15 miles E of Coron, and 95 SW of Napoli-di-Romania. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 36 56 N.

MODZIR, a town of Poland in Lithuania, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Prypec in a fertile country, 85 miles SE of Sluczk. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 52 5 N.

MOFFAT, a town in Dumfrieſſhire, near the river Annan, noted for its mineral ſprings, which were formerly of great repute, and attracted numbers of genteel company. It has a manufacture of coarſe woollen ſtuffs, and is 20 miles N by E of Dumfries.

MOFFAT HILLS, the higheſt mountains in the S of Scotland. They occupy the N part of Annandale; and from theſe deſcend in different directions, the Tweed, Clyde, and Annan, whoſe ſources are but little diſtance from each other.

MOGADOR, an iſland and caſtle of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, near cape Ozem. There are mines of gold and ſilver in one of the mountains. Lon. 9 35 W, lat. 31 38 N.

MOGULS, COUNTRY OF THE, or WESTERN CHINESE TARTARY, is bounded on the N by Siberia, on the E by Eaſtern Tartary, on the S by the great Wall and Leao-tong, and on the W by Independent Tartary. The Mogul Tartars have neither towns, villages, nor houſes: they form themſelves only into wandering hordes, and live under tents which they tranſport from one place to another, according as the temperature of the different ſeaſons, or the wants of their flocks require: they paſs the ſummer on the banks of their rivers, and the winter at the foot of ſome mountain, or hill, which ſhelters them from the cutting N wind. They are naturally clownish and dirty in their dreſs, as well as in their tents, where they live amid the dung of their flocks, which when dried they uſe for fuel inſtead of wood. Enemies to labour, they chooſe rather to be ſatisfied with the food with which their flocks ſupply them, than take the trouble of cultivating the earth: it even appears that they neglect agriculture from principle. During the ſummer, they live only on milk, which they get from their mares, uſing without diſtinction that of the cow, mare, ewe, goat, and camel. Their ordinary drink is warm water, in which a little coarſe tea has been infuſed; with this they mix cream, milk, or butter, according to their circumſtances. They have alſo a method of making a kind of ſpirituous liquor of ſour milk, eſpecially of that of the mare. The Moguls are free, open and ſincere. They pride themſelves chiefly on their dexterity in handling the bow and arrow, mounting on horſeback, and hunting wild beaſts. Polygamy is permitted among them; but they generally have only one wife. They are unacquainted with the uſe of money, and trade only by barter. They uſe ſheep ſkins for clothing, wearing the wool inwards and the ſkin on the outſide, from which exhales a rank and diſagreeable ſmell, for which account they are called by the Chineſe, Stinking Tartars. The religion of the Mogul Tartars is confined to the worſhip of Fo. They have the moſt ſuperſtitious veneration for their lamas, who are clowniſh, ignorant, and licentious priests, to whom they attribute the power of calling down hail or rain. All the Moguls are governed by khans, or particular princes, independent of each other, but all ſubject to the emperor of China, whom they conſider as the grand khan of the Tartars. The limits of their reſpective territories, and the laws by which they

at present governed, were settled by the emperor of China. These tributary kans have not the power of condemning their subjects to death, nor of confiscation; these two cases are reserved for the supreme tribunal established at Peking for the affairs of the Moguls, to which every individual may appeal from the sentence of his prince, who is obliged to appear in person wherever he is cited. The best cultivated canton of all the Mogul territories is the district of Cart-ching, near the great wall, where the emperor goes every year to enjoy the pleasure of hunting, and where he generally passes the summer; for that purpose he has caused several beautiful pleasure houses to be built there, the principal of which is Geho. All the Mogul nations under the Chinese government, may be divided into four principal tribes, which are the Moguls, properly so called, the Kalkas, the Ortons, and the Tartars of Kokonor.

MOHATZ, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Baraniwar, seated at the influence of the rivers Danube and Corasse, 17 miles NW of Esseck. Lon. 19 56 E, lat. 45 46 N.

MOHAWK RIVER, a river of N America, which rises in the state of New York, and empties itself, by two mouths, into Hudson's River. About two miles above the junction with that river it has a cataract where the stream, 100 yards wide, falls perpendicularly about 70 feet.

MOHAWKS, a once powerful tribe of Indians, in N America, living on the Mohawks River. Only one family are left of them in the state of New York, the rest having, in 1776, emigrated, with Sir John Johnson, into Canada.

MOHILLA, or MOHILIA, one of the Comora Islands, between the N end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. The inland parts are mountainous and woody, and there are villages scattered here and there, whose houses are made of reeds and straw. The people are blacks, with great heads, large lips, flat noses, sharp chins, and strong limbs. They go quite naked, except only a few leaves. Their skins are cut and pricked, so as to make several figures on all parts of their bodies. Some of the inhabitants are Mahometans, who have a few wretched mosques, built of wood and straw without, and matted neatly within. This island abounds in animals, such as buffaloes, goats, tortoises, hens, large bats, and millions; and here are a great number of birds, whose names are not known in Europe. It produces plenty of rice, peas, honey, cocoa-nuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, pine-apples, cucumbers, tamarinds, and sugar-canes. There are several fine streams, and the grass and trees are green all the year so that in short it is a kind of paradise. Lon. 45 0 E, lat. 11 55 S.

MOHILEF, a government of the Russian empire, part of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland, in 1772; which contains 11 districts.

MOHILEF, a populous strong and well built town of Lithuania, in the Russian government of the same name. It has a considerable trade, and is seated on the Dnieper, 35 miles S of Ortza. Lon. 31 2 E, lat. 54 15 N.

MOISSAC, an ancient town of France, in the department of Lot. It has a great trade in corn and flour, and is seated on the Tarn, near the Garonne, 13 miles NW of Montauban. Lon. 1 17 E, lat. 44 6 N.

MOLA, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, where they pretend to shew the ruins of Cicero's house, seated on the gulf of Venice, 14 miles E of Bari.

MOLD, a town in Flintshire, where the assizes are held. It is five miles S of Flint.

MOLDAVIA, a province of Turky in Europe, 270 miles long and 210 broad; bounded on the N by Poland, from which it is also divided on the NE by the Dniester; on the E by New Russia; on the SE by Bessarabia; on the S by Bulgaria, from which it is parted by the Danube; on the SW by Walachia; and on the W by Transylvania and Hungary. The other principal rivers are the Pruth, Moldau, and Bardalach. The soil is rich, and it abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen, and sheep: it also produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, fruits, with plenty of game and fowls. The sovereign, who is styled hospodar, is tributary to the grand seignior, and is obliged to raise a large body of troops at his own expence in time of war. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church, and Jassy is the principal town.

MOLE, a river in Surry, which runs to Darking, and passing beneath Box Hill, is believed to disappear in its vicinity, and to rise again near Leatherhead. Hence it is supposed to derive its name; but the fact is, that in very dry seasons the waste water is absorbed by a tract of soft ground, two miles in length, called the Swallows, in caverns in the sides of the banks; but not so as to prevent a

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conſtant ſtream from flowing in an open channel above ground. The Mole, enters the Thames at E Mouſley.

MOLE, St. NICHOLAS. See NICHOLAS, St.

MOLEN, a ſtrong town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lawenburg, belonging to the city of Lubec. It is ſeated on the Stekineſs, 12 miles E of Lawenburg. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 53 38 N.

MOLFETTA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a duchy. It is ſeated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles NW of Bari. Lon. 16 52 E, lat. 41 28 N.

MOLURES, a town of France in the department of Lot and late province of Quera. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 44 10 N.

MOLINA, a ſtrong town of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſeated on the river Gallo, in a territory abounding in paſtures, 35 miles SE of Siguenza, and 88 ENE of Madrid. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 40 50 N.

MOLISE, a territory of Naples, lying between Terra-di-Lavora, Abruzzo Citeriore, Capitanata, and Principato Ulteriore. It is in the form of a triangle, whoſe ſides are 39 miles in length and is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, ſaffron, and ſilk.

MOLISE, a town of Naples, capital of a territory of the ſame name, but not populous. It is 30 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 43 E, lat. 41 36 N.

MOLSHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alſace, ſeated on the Bruſch. It is 10 miles W by S of Straſburg, and 228 E of Paris. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 48 32 N.

MOLUCCAS, or SPICE ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands in the Indian Ocean, lying E of Celebes. The principal are Ternat, Amboyna, Tydore, Machian, Motyr, and Bachian, the largeſt of which is hardly 30 miles in circumference. They produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, except goats; but they have oranges, lemons, and other fruits; and are moſt remarkable for ſpices, eſpecially cloves. They have large ſnakes, which are not venomous; but very dangerous land crocodiles. The natives are idolatrous; but there are many Mahometans. They were diſcovered, in 1511, by the Portugueſe, who formed ſome ſettlements; but the Dutch drove them away. See BANDA.

MOLWITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the province of Grotſka, remarkable for a battle which the Pruſſians gained over the Auſtrians in 1741. It is 40 miles S of Breſlaw. Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 50 23 N.

MOMBAZA, a town of Africa, with a citadel, ſeated in an iſland of the ſame name, on the eaſtern coaſt oppoſite to Zanguebar, 75 miles SSW of Melinda, and ſubject to Portugal. Lon. 48 0 E, lat. 4 0 N.

MOMBAZA, a country of Africa ſubject to the Portugueſe; hence they export ſlaves, gold, ivory, rice, fleſh, and other proviſions, with which they ſupply the ſettlements in Braſil. The king of Melinda, being a Chriſtian, had a quarrel with the Portugueſe governor, took the caſtle of Mombaza by aſſault, turned Mahometan, and murdered all the Chriſtians, in 1631; but in 1729, the Portugueſe became maſters of this territory again.

MONA, an iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic, ſeated to the SW of the iſle of Zealand, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow channel. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 55 20 N.

MONACO, a ſmall, but handſome and ſtrong town of Italy, capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a caſtle, a citadel and a good harbour. It is naturally very ſtrong, being ſeated on a craggy rock that projects into the ſea. It has its own prince, under the protection of France, and is eight miles WSW of Ventimiglia, and 12 ENE of Nice. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 43 48 N.

MONAGHAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, 32 miles in length and 22 in breadth; bounded on the N by Tyrone, on the E by Armagh, on the SE by Louth, and on the W by Fermanagh. It is full of woods and bogs, and a third part of it taken up by Lough Earne. It contains 24 pariſhes, and ſends four members to parliament.

MONAGHAN, a borough in Ireland, and capital of a county of the ſame name, 42 miles SW of Belfaſt, and 60 NNW of Dublin.

MONASTER, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, pleaſantly ſeated near the ſea, 70 miles SE of Tunis. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 35 50 N.

MONTCALLIER, a town of Italy in Piedmont, ſubject to the king of Sardinia, and ſeated on the Po, five miles SE of Turin. Lon. 7.48 E, lat. 45 2 N.

MONCALVO, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Italy, in Montferrat, ſeated on a mountain, 12 miles SW of Caſal. Lon. 7 19 E, lat. 45 10 N.

MONCAON, or MONZON, a very ſtrongly fortified town of Portugal, in

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Entre-Douero-e-Minho, with a caſtle. The Spaniards have often attempted to take it, but in vain. It is eight miles SE of Tuy, and 26 N of Braga. Lon. 8 28 W, lat. 41 8 N.

MONCHABOU, a city of Aſia, in the kingdom of Burmah, which, in 1755, was the reſidence of the king, before the court removed to Ava the preſent capital, from which it is diſtant 39 miles.

MONCON, or MONZON, a ſtrongly fortified town of Spain, in Arragon, ſeated at the confluence of the Sofa and Cinca, ſix miles S of Balbaſtro, and 50 NE of Saragoſſa. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 42 2 N.

MONCONTOUR, a town of France, in the department of Iſle and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne, 39 miles SW of St. Malo. Lon. 2 36 E, lat. 48 15 N.

MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, which has its ſource near Guarda, and croſſing the province Beira, paſſes by Coimbra, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, near a cape of the ſame name.

MONDIDIER, a ſmall town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, where there was formerly a palace. It is ſeated on a mountain, 24 miles SE of Amiens, and 57 N of Paris. Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 49 39 N.

MONDONNEDO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated in a fertile country, on a ſmall river, 60 miles NE of Compoſtella. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 43 30 N.

MONDOUBLEAU, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher and late province of Blaſois. It has a caſtle, and is 13 miles N of Vendome.

MONDOVI, a town of Piedmont, with a citadel, a univerſity, and a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the French in April 1766. It is the largeſt and moſt populous town of Piedmont and is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Elero, eight miles NW of Ceva, and 35 SE of Turin. Lon. 8 6 E, lat. 44 33 N.

MONFORTE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 30 miles N by E of Portalegra. Lon. 7 21 W, lat. 39 32 N.

MONFORTE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 20 miles S of Portalegra. Lon. 7 31 W, lat. 38 47 N.

MONGHIR, a large town of Hindooſtan Proper, with an old fort. It is generally made a ſtation for part of the Engliſh troops, and is ſeated on the Ganges, 110 miles E by S of Patna; and 275 NW of Calcutta. Lon. 83 30 E, lat. 25 15 N.

MONGULS. See MOGULS.

MONHEIM, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, 10 miles from Weiſſemberg. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 48 58 N.

MONICKEDAM, a ſeaport of the United Provinces, in N Holland. Seated at the entrance of the Monick into the Zuider-Zee, eight miles NE of Amſterdam. Lon. 4 56 E, lat. 52 29 N.

MONJOY, a ſmall town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia and duchy of Juliers, 20 miles from Juliers. Lon. 6 7 E, lat. 50 39 N.

MONISTROL, a town of France in the department of Upper Loire and late province of Velay. Lon. 4 6 E, lat. 43 17 N.

MONMOUTH, the county town of Monmouthſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is pleaſantly ſeated at the confluence of the Wye and Mynnow, which almoſt ſurround it and over each of which there is a bridge. It contains two pariſh churches, and here was born the warlike Henry V. It is a handſome town, carries on a good trade with Briſtol by the Wye, ſends one member to parliament, and is 21 miles W of Glouceſter, and 128 W by N of London. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 51 49 N.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a county of England, in the dioceſe of Landaff bounded on the N by Hertfordſhire, on the E by Glouceſterſhire, on the SE by the mouth of the Severn, and on the W and SW by the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. Its extent from N to S is about 24 miles, and from E to W 20. The air is temperate and healthy, and the ſoil fruitful, though mountainous and woody. This county is extremely well watered by ſeveral fine rivers; for, beſides the Wye, the Mynnow, and the Rhyney, or Rumney, this county has almoſt peculiar to itſelf the river Uſk, which runs ſouthward and falls into the Severn, and divides it into two unequal portions; all theſe rivers particularly the Wye and Uſk, abound with fiſh, eſpecially ſalmon and trout. The eaſtern part, and the largeſt, is a tract fertile in corn and paſture, and well wooded; and it abounds with limeſtone. The weſtern portion is mountainous, and, in great part, unfavourable for cultivation; whence it is devoted to the feeding of ſheep and goats. Monmouthſhire was formerly reckoned one of the counties of Wales; and it is now comprehended in the civil diviſion of the former. The higher ranks generally ſpeak Engliſh, but the common people uſe the Welſh language. The manufacture of this county is flannels.

MONOMOTAPA, a kingdom on the E coaſt of Africa, bounded on the N by

Monomugi, on the E by the Mosambique, on the S by Sofala and Manica, and on the W by unknown regions. It is watered by several rivers, of which Zambera is the chief. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile in rice and sugar canes, which last grow without cultivation. There are a great many ostriches and elephants, with several mines of gold and silver. The inhabitants are negroes, who have as many wives as they can get. Their religion is paganism; but they believe in one God that created the world. The army of the king consists only of foot, for they have no horses in the country. The Portuguese had a settlement here in 1560, but they were all murdered, or forced away. It lies between 23 and 35° E lon. and 14 and 19° S lat.

MONOMUGI, a kingdom of Africa, lying near the equator, between Abyssinia on the N, Zanguebar on the E, Monomotapa on the S, and Congo on the W. This country is very little known to the Europeans.

MONONGAHELA, a river of N America, which takes its rise in Virginia, and running N meets the Allegany where their united streams are called the Ohio. It is deep and gentle, and navigable for barges 50 miles from its mouth.

MONOPOLI, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on the gulf of Venice, 28 miles SE of Bari. Lon. 17 37 E, lat. 41 20 N.

MONS, an ancient large and strong city of Austrian Hainault, with a considerable manufacture of woollen stuffs, and a good trade. It has been frequently taken and retaken; the last time by the French in 1794. It stands partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, at the confluence of the Haisne and Trouille, by which the country around it may be overflowed at pleasure. It is 17 miles NE of Tournay, 37 W of Namur, and 243 N of Paris. Lon. 4 3 E, lat. 50 27 N.

MONSANTO, a strongly fortified frontier town of Spain, in Estramadura. Lon. 5 50 W, lat. 39 40 N.

MONSARAZ, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the Guadiana, 25 miles SW of Elvas. Lon. 7 32 W, lat. 38 36 N.

MONSTERBERG, or MUNSTERBERG, a town of Germany in Silesia, in a province of the same name, 30 miles NE of Glatz, and 27 S of Breslaw. Lon. 17 16 E, lat. 50 37 N.

MONSTIER. See MOUTIER.

MONTABOUR, a small fortified town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, between Coblentz and Limbourg. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 50 30 N.

MONTACNIAC, a considerable town of Natolia, on the sea of Marmora. It carries on a great trade, especially in fruits, and is seated on a bay of the same name, 70 miles SSE of Constantinople. Lon. 29 10 E, lat 40 0 N.

MONTAGUE ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean near Sandwich Island. Lon. 168 31 E, lat. 17 26 S.

MONTAIGU, a town of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, 24 miles W of Mauleon. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 47 0 N.

MONTALBAN, a strong town of Spain, in Arragon, with a citadel, seated on the Rio-Martin, 44 miles S of Saragossa, and 92 N by W of Valencia. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 41 9 N.

MONTALCINO, a small populous town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, 17 miles SSE of Sienna, and 45 SE of Florence. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 43 7 N.

MONTALTO, an episcopal town of Italy in the marquisate of Ancona, seated on the river Monacio, 10 miles N of Asco, and 45 S of Ancona. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 42 54 N.

MONTARBAS, a frontier town of Portugal in Alentejo about 32 miles distant from Lisbon. Lon. 6 24 W lat. 39 30 N.

MONTARGIL, a small town of Portugal in the province of Estramadura. Lon. 8 11 W, lat. 39 30 N.

MONT ST. ANDRE, a town of Brabant in the late Austrian Netherlands 3 miles N of Ramillies. Lon. 4 46 E, lat. 5 41 N.

MONTARGIS, a considerable town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleanois, famous for its excellent mustard and cutlery. It is seated on the river Loire from which it has a navigable canal to the Seine, near a large forest, 15 miles S of Nemours, and 62 S by E of Paris.

MONTAUBAN, a considerable commercial town of France, in the department of Lot, lately the episcopal see of the province of Querci. The inhabitants amount to 20,000: and have manufactures of hosiery, stockings and stuffs, serges, shaloons, &c. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Tarn, 20 miles N of Toulouse, and 30 of Cahors.

MONTBAZON, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, agreeably seated

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th foot of a hill, on which is an ancient ttle, 135 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 47 1 N.

MONTBELLIARD, a handsome strong town of France, capital of a principality of the German empire, of the same name, between the department of the Doubs and that of Upper Rhine. It is seated at the foot of a rock, on which is a citadel. It was taken in 1674 by the French, who demolished the fortifications; but it was restored to the prince. It is seated near the Alaine and Doubs, 33 miles W of Basle, and 45 NE of Besancon. Lon. 6 56 E, lat. 4 31 N.

MONT BLANC, the highest mountains of the Alps, in Savoy, being 15,662 feet about the level of the sea. It is called Mont Blanc from its uncommonly white appearance. The summit was deemed inaccessible till 1786, when Dr. Paccard ascended it.

MONT BLANC, the French have given the name of this mountain to the conquered duchy of Savoy, as eighty fourth department of France.

MONTBLANC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 15 miles N of Tarragona. Lon. 1 E, lat. 41 10 N.

MONTBRISON, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late province of Forez, seated on the Velize, 40 miles W of Vienne, and 2 50 S by E of Lyons. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 45 32 N.

MONTDAUPHIN, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps and late province of Dauphiny, seated on a craggy mountain, almost surrounded by the Durance, eight miles NE of Embrun. Lon. 6 E, lat. 44 40 N.

MONT-DE-MARSAN, a town of France, the capital of the department of Landes and late province of Gascony. It is seated on the Midouse, 30 miles NE of Dax. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 43 55 N.

MONTE-CASSINO, a mountain of Naples, on the top of which is a celebrated benedictine abbey. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 41 28 N.

MONTECCHIO, a considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Reggio. The French defeated the Austrians near this place, August 3, 1796. It is eight miles NW of Reggio. Lon. 15 54 E, lat. 38 N.

MONTE-FALCO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church and duchy of Spalatto, seated on a mountain, near the river Clitumno, 512 miles W of Spalatto. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 42 58 N.

MONTE-FALCONE, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a castle near the river Penzano, 12 miles NW of Trieste. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 46 4 N.

MONTE-FIASCONE, a small populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain, near the lake Bolsena, in a country abounding with excellent wine. Lon. 12 4 E, lat. 42 26 N.

MONTEGO, a town of Jamaica, and next to Kingstown the most flourishing in the island; the harbour is capacious, but inconveniently exposed to the N wind, and it carries on a considerable commerce with Britain and America.

MONTE-LEONE, a town of Italy in Naples, which was almost entirely ruined by the earthquake of 1638.

MONTELIMAR, a commercial town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny. It has an ancient citadel and is seated in a fertile plain, 25 miles S of Valence, and 325 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 44 33 N.

MONTE-MARANO, a populous town of Italy in Naples, seated on the Calore, 18 miles S of Benevento. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 40 48 N.

MONTE-MOR-O-NOVO, a considerable town of Portugal, in Estramadura, 50 miles E by S of Lisbon. Lon. 9 35 W, lat. 38 42 N.

MONTE-MOR-O-VELHO, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a very large castle. It is seated in a very fertile country, and is 83 miles N of Lisbon. Lon. 8 9 W, lat. 40 5 N.

MONTE-PELOSA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Basilicata, seated on a mountain, near the river Basiento, 14 miles E of Cirenza. Lon. 16 18 E, lat. 40 46 N.

MONTE-PULSIANO, an episcopal town of Tuscany, seated on a mountain, near the river Chiana, in a country noted for excellent wine, 50 miles S by E of Florence. Lon. 11 49 E, lat. 43 10 N.

MONTESA, a very strong town of Spain, in Valencia. It is the seat of an order of knighthood of the same name; and is five miles NW of Xativa. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 39 0 N.

MONTE-SANCTO, formerly called Mount-Athos, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, on the gulf of Contessa. It is called Monte-Sancto, or the Holy Mount, because there are 22 monasteries thereon, in which are 4000 monks, who never suffer a woman to come near them. It is 17 miles S of Salonichi. Lon. 24 39 E, lat. 40 27 N.

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MONTE-VERDE, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 60 miles E of Naples. Lon. 15 42 E, lat. 40 51 N.

MONT-FERRAND. See CLERMONT.

MONTFERRAT, a duchy of Italy; bounded on the E by the Milaneſe and Genoa, on the N and W by Piedmont, and on the S by the territory of Genoa, from which it is ſeparated by the Appennines. It contains 200 towns and caſtles, is very fertile and well cultivated, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and ſilk; and is ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Caſal is the capital.

MONTFORT, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oiſe and late province of the Iſle of France, 16 miles W of Verſailles. Lon. 2 50 E, lat. 48 45 N.

MONTFORT, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine and late province of Bretagne. It is ſeated on the river Men, and is 12 miles W of Rennes. Lon. 1 58 W, lat. 48 8 N.

MONTFORT, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, with an ancient caſtle. It is ſeated on the Yſſel, ſeven miles S by E of Utrecht. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 52 4 N.

MONTFORT, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, capital of a country of the ſame name, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is 16 miles S of Lindau and the lake of Conſtance. Lon. 9 54 E, lat. 47 22 N.

MONTFORT-DE-LEMOS, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, with a magnificent caſtle. It is ſeated in a fertile country, 25 miles NE of Orenſe, and 55 SE of Compoſtella. Lon. 7 9 W, lat. 42 28 N.

MONTGATZ, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Pereczas, with a fortreſs compoſed of three caſtles, ſeated on a craggy rock. It is encompaſſed by a great moraſs; and art and nature have rendered it almoſt impregnable. It was defended by the princeſs Ragotſky, wife of count Tekili, when beſieged by an army of Imperialiſts, who were obliged to raiſe the ſiege in 1688.

MONTGOMERY, a county of Pennſylvania, 33 miles long and 16 broad. It contains upwards of 25000 inhabitants. Norriſtown is the capital.

MONTGOMERY, the county-town of Montgomeryſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It ſends one member to parliament; and had once a tower and a caſtle, which were demoliſhed in the civil wars. It is pleaſantly and healthfully ſeated on the aſcent of a hill, and in a fertile ſoil, 26 miles SW of Hereford, and 161 NW of London. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 52 26 N.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a county of N Wales, 36 miles long, and 36 broad, bounded on the N by Merionethſhire and Denbighſhire, on the NE and E by Shropſhire, on the S by Radnorſhire, and Cardiganſhire, and on the W by Merionethſhire. It contains five market towns and 47 pariſhes; and ſends two members to parliament. This county is full of high hills, with a few valleys and meadows fit for corn and paſture. Its riches proceed from its ſheep and wool, the hilly tracts being almoſt entirely ſheepwalks; and the flocks, like thoſe of Spain, are driven from diſtant parts to feed on them during the ſummer. This county alſo affords mineral treaſures, particularly lead; and it abounds with ſlate and lime; but there is no coal. The river Severn has its riſe on the top of Plimilion hill, beſides which it has the Vyrnew, and Tannat, which are remarkable for ſalmon.

MONTIEL, formerly an epiſcopal town of Spain in New Caſtile, 18 miles from Mearza.

MONTILLA, a town of Spain in the province of Cordova, 51 miles N of Granada.

MONTIVILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, 95 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 0 20 W, lat. 49 35 N.

MONTLOUIS, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenees and late province of Rouſſillon, with a ſtrong citadel at the foot of a rock, built by Lewis XIV. It is 430 miles S of Paris. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 42 30 N.

MONTLUET, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Breſſe, ſeated in a fertile country, on the Seraine, 12 miles NE of Lyons, and 200 SE of Paris. Lon. 5 8 E, lat. 45 49 N.

MONTLUZON, or MONTLUCON, a town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois, ſeated on the river Cher, 150 miles S of Paris. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 46 22 N.

MONTMEDI, a ſmall but ſtrong town of France, in the department of Meuſe and late duchy of Bar, ſeated on the river Chier, which divides it into the upper and lower town. It is 170 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 5 23 E, lat. 49 32 N.

MONTMELIAN, formerly a ſtrong town of Savoy, but the French, in 1705, demoliſhed the fortifications. It is eight miles SE of Chamberry, and 27 NE of Grenoble. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 45 30 N.

MONTMORENCI, a town of France, remarkable for the tombs of the ancient dukes of Montmorenci. It is ſeated on a hill,

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near a large valley, famous for its cherries, and is seven miles from St. Dennis, and 10 from Paris.

MONTMORILLON, a town of France, in the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou. It is seated on the river Gartempe, over which it has a handsome bridge, 24 miles SE of Poitiers.

MONTPELLIER, a city of the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc. It is one of the largest and most beautiful cities in France, and has a citadel; a bishop's see; a university, and a botanic garden, the first established in Europe. The cathedral was ruined by the Huguenots, but has been partly rebuilt. The number of inhabitants is computed at 30,000. Its trade consists in silks, blankets, cotton goods, printed calicoes, glazes, hides, but it is chiefly famous for its drugs and cordials, perfumed waters, hair-powder, and verdigrise. This city contains 200 apothecaries, the air is extremely healthy, and many invalids resort hither from all parts, to recover their health. Montpellier is seated on a hill, five miles from the Mediterranean, near the Lez, a small navigable river, and on the rivulet Verdanson, which is conveyed into different parts of the city by subterraneous canals. It is 27 miles SW of Nismes, 47 NE of Narbonne, and 180 S by W of Paris. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 43 37 N.

MONTPENSIER, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, seated on a hill, 210 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 46 4 N.

MONTREAL, a fertile island of N America, in Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, 28 miles long, and 10 broad. It was surrendered by the French to the English, in 1760, without firing a gun. It is a fortified town of the same name, built on the side of the river, whence there is a gradual easy ascent to what is called the Upper Town. The inhabitants carry on a trade in furs with the savages. It is 210 miles N of Albany, and 120 SW of Quebec. Lon. 71 20 W, lat. 45 55 E.

MONTREAL, a town of Spain, in the province of Arragon, with a castle, seated on the Xiloca, 25 miles NNW of Teruel, and 140 S by E of Calatajud. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 40 53 N.

MONTREAL, an archiepiscopal town of Italy, in the valley of Mazara, seated on a rivulet, five miles W of Palermo, and 50 SE of Mazara. Lon. 13 31 E, lat. 38 4 N.

MONTREAL, or MONTROYAL, a fortress of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the river Moselle, 22 miles NE of Treves. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 49 39 N.

MONTREUIL, a fortified town of France in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Picardy. It has a castle and is seated on a hill, near the river Canche, 10 miles NW of Hesdin, and 117 N of Paris. Lon. 1 52 E, lat. 50 27 N.

MONTREUIL-BELLAY, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, seated on the river Touet, 155 miles SW of Paris. Lon. 0 9 W, lat. 47 6 N.

MONTRICHARD, a town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher and late province of Blafois. It has a castle and is seated near the Cher, 12 miles SE of Amboise, and 112 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 22 E, lat. 47 22 N.

MONTROSE, a borough and seaport in Angushire, near the estuary of the South Esk. Over this river, a new bridge was erected in 1795. At high water the town is almost surrounded by the sea; and the harbour is a fine semicircular basin, with a stone pier. The buildings are neat; and the most remarkable are the town-house, the church, an elegant episcopal chapel, an hospital for lunatics, and its parish church is the largest in Scotland except the parish church of Glasgow. A great number of trading vessels belong to this town and a considerable trade is carried on to the Baltic, Hamburg, Riga, Archangel &c. Malt is likewise made here in great quantities, and its manufactures of sailcloth, linen and thread of late years have become very extensive. The salmon fisheries on the the N and S Esk form a valuable branch of commerce. The inhabitants of Montrose are said to be about 10000 and it is 48 miles NE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 32 W, lat. 56 40 N.

MON, ST. MICHEL, a strong town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, built on a rock in the sea, which is ascended at low water. This place gave name to the late military order of St. Michel, founded by Lewis XI, 1479. It is 10 miles SW of Avranches, and 180 W of Paris. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 48 37 N.

MONTSUJEON, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne and late province of Champagne, of 145 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 5 16 E, lat. 47 36 N.

MONTSERRAT, a mountain of Spain, in Catalopia, on which is a famous mo-

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nastery and chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, resorted to by numbers of pilgrims It is inhabited by monks of several nations, who entertain all that come out of devotion or curiosity, for three days, gratis. This mountain is said to be 10 miles in circumference, and five high, and the country around is seen for 150 miles. It is 25 miles NW of Barcelona.

MONTSERRAT, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, in the W Indies, discovered, in 1493, by Columbus, and so named by him from its resemblance to the mountain mentioned in the preceding article. It is about nine miles in length and breadth; and supposed to contain 50,000 acres, and the hills are covered with cedar and other trees. It carries on a great trade to England and Ireland in rum &c. belongs to the English, and is 30 miles SW of Antigua. Lon. 62 34 W, lat. 16 54 N.

MONZA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Lambro, eight miles NE of Milan. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 45 33 N.

MONZINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 12 miles W on Creutznach, and 42 E of Treves. Lon. 7 14 E, lat. 49 50 N.

MOON, MOUNTAINS OF THE, mountains of Africa, extending between Abyssinia and Monomotapa. They are higher than those of Atlas.

MOQRSHEDABAD, a city of Hindoostan Proper, the capital of Bengal before the establishment of the English power. It is seated on the western arm of the Ganges, 120 miles N of Calcutta. Lon. 88 28 E, lat. 24 15 N.

MOOTAPILLEY, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor Circar, at the mouth of the Gondegama. Lon. 80 10 E, lat. 15 45 N.

MORA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 18 miles SE of Toledo. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 39 36 N.

MORANT, POINT, the most easterly promontory, of Jamaica. Lon. 75 56 W, lat. 17 56 N.

MORAT, a commercial town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwic of the same name, belonging to the cantons of Bern and Friburg, with a castle. It is celebrated for the siege it sustained against Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, which was followed by the battle of Morat, in 1476, in which the duke was totally routed. It is 10 miles W of Bern, and 10 NE of Friburg. Lon. 6 53 E, lat. 46 52 N.

MORAT, a lake of Switzerland, in a bailiwic of the same name. It is six miles long and two broad, lying parallel with the lake of Neuchatel, into which it empties itself by the river Broye.

MORATALAZ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 22 miles E of Ciudad Real. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 40 32 N.

MORATALLA, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 34 miles SSW of Chinchilla. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 38 31 N.

MORAVA, or MORAW, a river of Germany, which has its source on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia. It croſſes Moravia, where it waters Olmutz and Hradisch, and receiving the Teya, from the confines of Lower Hungary and Upper Austria, separates these two countries as far as the Danube, into which it falls.

MORAVE, a river of Turkey in Europe, which rises in Bulgaria, and running through Servia, by Nissa, falls into the Danube, at Semendriah.

MORAVIA, a marquisate annexed to Bohemia, by which it is bounded on the W, by that kingdom and Silesia on the N, by Silesia and Hungary on the E, and by Austria on the W. It is a mountainous country, yet very fertile and populous, and watered by a great number of rivers and brooks. It takes its name from the river Morava, which runs through it, and hence the sect of Christians, called Moravians, take their name, their doctrines having been first taught here. Olmutz was the capital, but now Brin claims that honour.

MORBACH, or MURBACH, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, 42 miles SE of Strasburg. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 48 0 N.

MORBEGNO, a town of the country of the Grisons, in the Valteline, where the governor and the regency reside. It is the handsomest and most commercial town in the Valteline, and seated on the Adda, 12 miles SE of Chiavenna, and 20 NE of Lecco. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 46 10 N.

MORBIHAN, a department of France, including part of the late province of Bretagne. Vannes is the capital of the department, which takes its name from a small bay between that town and the island of Belleisle. Its entrance is narrow; but it expands within, and contains about 30 little islands.

MORCONE, a town of Naples, in the Molise, 19 miles SSE of Molise. Lon. 14 54 E, lat. 41 24 N.

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MORBA, the ancient Peloponneſus, a peninſula on the S part of Greece, to which it is joined by the iſthmus of Corinth, lying between the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia. It is 180 miles long, and 130 broad, and divided into three large provinces. The air is temperate, and the ſoil fertile, except the middle where there are many mountains. It is watered by ſeveral rivers, of which the Alpheus, the Vaſili-Potamo, and the Stromio, are the chief. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1687, and retaken in 1715. The ſanzack of the Morea reſides at Modon.

MORELLA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, which was almoſt deſtroyed, in 1707, by the army of Philip V. It is ſeated among high mountains, 80 miles N of Valencia.

MORESBY, a harbour, a little N of Whitehaven, in Cumberland; in and about which many remains of antiquity have been dug up, ſuch as altars and urns, with inſcriptions on them; and ſeveral caverns have been found called Fairy Holes.

MORET, an ancient town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Loire, 35 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 2 52 E, lat. 48 15 N.

MORETTA, a town of Piedmont, ſituated on a ſmall river, which runs into the Po, 16 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 44 48 N.

MORGES, a commercial town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, and capital of a bailiwic, ſeated in a beautiful bay of the lake of Geneva. By its canal, merchandiſe is tranſported from Geneva to other parts. And it is five miles WSW of Lauſanne. Lon. 6 42 E, lat. 46 30 N.

MORHANGE, a town of France, in the department of Moſelle and late province of Lorrain, 200 miles E of Paris. Lon. 6 E, lat. 48 51 N.

MORLACHIA, a mountainous country of Hungarian Dalmatia, the inhabitants of which are called Morlacks, or Morlachi. They inhabit the pleaſant vallies of Kotter, along the rivers Kerka, Cettina, Narenta, and among the inland mountains of Dalmatia. They are ſaid, by ſome, to be of Walachian extraction; but others think their origin involved in the darkneſs of barbarous ages. The Morlacchi are ſo different from the inhabitants of the ſea-coaſts in dialect, dreſs, diſpoſition, and cuſtoms, that they ſeem likely to be of a different original. With regard to their character, we are informed that they are much injured by their maritime neighbours. The inhabitants of the ſea-coaſt of Dalmatia tell many frightful ſtories of their avarice and cruelty; but theſe are all either of an ancient date, or if any have happened in latter times, they ought rather to be aſcribed to the corruption of a few individuals, than to the bad diſpoſition of the nation in general; and though thieviſh tricks are frequent among them, a ſtranger may travel ſecurely through their country, where he is faithfully eſcorted, and hoſpitably treated. Friendſhip, that among us is ſo ſubject to change on the ſlighteſt motives, is laſting among the Morlacchi. They have even made it a kind of religious point, and tie the ſacred bond at the foot of the altar. The Sclavonian ritual, contains a particular benediction for the ſolemn union of two male or two female friends in the preſence of the congregation. The male friends thus united are called Pobratimi, and the female Poſeſtreme, which mean half-brothers and half-ſiſters. Friendſhips between theſe of different ſexes are not at this day bound with ſo much ſolemnity, though perhaps in more ancient and innocent ages it was alſo the cuſtom. If diſcord happens to ariſe between two friends, it is talked of over all the country as a ſcandalous novelty; and there has been ſome examples of it of late years, to the great affliction of the old Morlacchi, who attribute the depravation of their countrymen to their intercourſe with the Italians. Wine and ſtrong liquors, of which the nation is beginning to make daily abuſe, will of courſe produce the ſame bad effects as among others. But as the friendſhips of the Morlacchi are ſtrong and ſacred, ſo their quarrels are commonly unextinguiſhable. They paſs from the father to the ſon; and ſo deeply is revenge rooted in the minds of this nation, that all the miſſionaries in the world would not be able to eradicate it.

MORLAIX, a conſiderable ſeaport of France, in the department of Finiſterre and late province of Bretagne, with a caſtle and a tide harbour. The church of Notre-Dame is a ſingular ſtructure, and the hoſpital very handſome. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in linen, hemp, and tobacco. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 30 miles NE of Breſt. Lon. 3 46 W, lat. 48 33 N.

MOROCCO, an empire of Africa, comprehending a conſiderable part of the ancient Mauritania, lying between 28 and 36° N lat. It is bounded on the W by the Atlantic; on the E by the river Mulvia, which ſeparates it from Algiers;

on the N by the Mediterranean; and on the S by Mount Atlas. Its greateſt length, from NE to SW, is above 590 miles, and, where wideſt, not more than 260 broad. This empire contains the kingdoms of Sus, Tarudan, Morocco Proper, Tafilet, Sugelmeſſa, Fez, and Mequinez. The air of this country is pretty pure and temperate, eſpecially near Mount Atlas. The ſoil, though ſandy and dry in ſome places, is ſo fertile in others; and the fruits, as well as the paſtures, ſo good, that it would be a delightful country if it was well cultivated. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of a tawny complexion, robuſt, and very ſkilful in managing a horſe, and wielding a lance; but they are jealous, deceitful, ſuperſtitious, and cruel. There are two ſorts of inhabitants; the Arabs, who dwell in moveable villages, compoſed of about 100 tents, and the Bereberies, who are the ancient inhabitants, and live in cities and towns. There are a great number of Chriſtian ſlaves, and ſome merchants, upon the coaſt, beſides a multitude of Jews, who carry on almoſt all the trade; eſpecially by land with the Negroes, to whom they ſend large caravans, which travel over vaſt deſerts, almoſt deſtitute of water. They carry with them woollen goods, ſilk, ſalt, &c. and, in return, have ſlaves, gold, and elephants teeth, and out of them the emperor recruits his cavalry. They alſo ſend large caravans to Mecca every year, partly out of devotion, and partly for trade, conſiſting of ſeveral thouſand camels, horſes, and mules. Their commodities are Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, and oſtrich feathers; in return for which they have ſilks, muſlins, calicoes, coffee, and drugs. The deſerts abound with lions, tigers, leopards, and ſerpents of ſeveral kinds. The fruits are dates, figs, almonds, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, and many others. There is alſo flax, and hemp, but little timber. The emperor is abſolute, his will being a law, and he often exerciſes great cruelties. His naval force conſiſts chiefly of rovers, who now and then take large prizes. He can bring 100,000 men into the field, half of which are foot and half horſe; but they are poorly armed, and know little of the art of war. It has three capital cities, Morocco, Mequinez and Fez.

MOROCCO, one of the capital cities of the kingdom of Morocco, ſeated in a beautiful valley, formed by a chain of mountains on the N, and thoſe of the Atlas on the S and E. It has nothing to recommend it but its great extent, and the royal palace, which takes up ſo much ground that it reſembles a ſmall city. It is incloſed with ſtrong walls, the circumference of which is eight miles; they are flanked by four towers, and ſurrounded by a wide and deep ditch. The moſques are more numerous than magnificent. The beſt houſes are incloſed in gardens; but the generality of them ſerve only to impreſs the traveller with the idea of a miſerable and deſerted place. The Jews have a market of their own, and live in a ſeparate town, walled in, and ſhut up every evening at nine, after which no perſon can enter or depart, till next morning. Morocco is 90 miles E of Mogadore, and 400 S of Gibraltar. Lon. 6 45 W, lat. 31 22 N.

MORON, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated in a pleaſant, fertile plain. In its neighbourhood is a mine of precious ſtones. It is 30 miles SE of Seville. Lon. 5 10 W, lat. 37 10 N.

MOROTOI, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, ſeven miles WNW of Mowee. Yams are its principal produce; but it has likewiſe wood. The coaſt, on the S and W ſides, forms ſeveral bays, which are tolerably ſheltered from the trade-winds. Lon. 203 14 W, lat. 21 10 N.

MORPETH, a borough in Northumberland, with a market on Wedneſday. It is an ill built, ſtraggling place, ſeated on the N bank of the Wentſbeck, and on the oppoſite ſide is the church, and a caſtle in ruins. It ſends two members to parliament, has a free-ſchool founded by Edward VI, and is 15 miles N of Newcaſtle, and 287 N by W of London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 55 15 N.

MORRISTOWN, a town of N America, in the State of New Jerſey, 100 miles from Philadelphia. Lon. 72 24 W, lat. 40 45 N.

MORS, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, belonging to the duchy of Cleves. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 51 23 N.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, in the department of Orne and late province of Perche, famous for its ſerges, tanneries, and coarſe linen cloth. It is 19 miles E of Seez, and 70 W of Paris. Lon. 0 42 E, lat. 48 33 N.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, ſeated at the confluence of the Scarpe and Scheld, eight miles SE of Tournay. Lon. 3 30 E, lat. 50 29 N.

MORTAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, ſeated on the rivulet Lance, almoſt ſurrounded by craggy rocks,

..s E of Avranches. Lon. 0 54 W, lat. ..2 N.

MORTARA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the ...neſe, ſubject to the king of Sardinia. ... 12 miles SW of Milan. Lon. 8 40 E, ...45 22 N.

MORTLAKE, a village in Surry, ſeated ... the river Thames, ſix miles W of Lon... Great part of this pariſh is incloſed ... Richmond Park; and his majeſty has a ...n here of 80 acres, in his own occupa..., and in excellent cultivation.

MORTLICH, a village in Banffſhire, ſix ...s SW of Keith. Here Malcolm II, in ...ory of a victory gained over the Danes, ...cted a biſhopric, which was tranſlated ... Aberdeen by David I.

MORTON, or MORTON HAMPSTEAD, ...wn in Devonſhire, with a noted mar... for yarn on Saturday. It is ſeated on ... ſkirts of Dartmoor, 185 miles W by ... of London. Lon. 3 46 W, lat. 50 ... N.

MORTON, or MORTON IN MARSH, ...wn in Glouceſterſhire, with a market ...ueſday. It is ſeated in a foſſway, and ... miles WNW of London. Lon. 1 36 ... lat. 52 0 N.

MORVEDRO, a town of Spain, in ...encia, on the ſite of the ancient Sa...tum. There are ſtill to be ſeen, the ... of a Roman amphitheatre. It is ...ed on a river of the ſame name, 15 ... N of Valencia. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. ...8 N.

MORVEN, a diſtrict in Argyleſhire, ... mountains are beautifully cele...ed in the ſongs of Oſſian, as the ...ry of Fingal.

MOSA, a town of Arabia Felix, 25 miles ... of Mocha.

MOSAMBIQUE, a ſtrait or channel of ... Indian Ocean, lying between the E ...t of Africa and the iſland of Madagaſ..., and between 11 and 25° S lat. It ... miles over, in its narroweſt place.

MOSAMBIQUE, a kingdom of Africa, ... the W ſide of a channel of the ſame ... and on the coaſt of Zanguebar, ...ſiſting of three iſlands. The princi... iſland, called Moſambique, is not ... than three miles in length, and half ... much in breadth, and is about two ... from the continent. The air of ... country is very unwholeſome where it ... thin of people, and the Portugueſe ... only on account of their trade. It was ...ed by the Portugueſe in 1497, and they ... kept poſſeſſion of it ever ſince.

MOSAMBIQUE, the capital of an iſland ... the ſame name, on the E coaſt of ... It is a large well-fortified place, having a ſtrong citadel for the defence of the harbour. It belongs to the Portugueſe, who have generally a good garriſon here, and trade with the natives for gold, elephants teeth, and ſlaves. They have built ſeveral churches and monaſteries. Their ſhips always call here in going to the E Indies; and the harbour is ſo commodious, that whole fleets may anchor here, and refit their veſſels, as well as provide themſelves with all neceſſaries, and they have a large hoſpital for ſick ſailors. Lon. 40 10 E, lat 15 5 S.

MOSBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with an elegant caſtle, ſeated on the Neckar, 26 miles ENE of Heidelberg. Lon. 9 21 E, lat. 49 28 N.

MOSBURG, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Iſer and Ambert, 9 miles W of Landſchut. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 48 30 N.

MOSCOVY. See Ruſſia.

MOSCOW, one of the moſt conſiderable governments of Ruſſia, containing 15 diſtricts, bounded on the N by the government of Tver, on the E by that of Great Volodimir, on the S by the governments of Kalugo and Reſan, and on the W by thoſe of Tver and Smolenſko. Its capital is of the ſame name.

MOSCOW, a large city of Ruſſia, capital of the government of Moſcow, and formerly of the whole empire. It may be conſidered as a town built upon the Aſiatic model, but gradually becoming more and more European; exhibiting, in its preſent ſtate, a motely mixture of diſcordant architecture. It is divided into five parts. 1. Kremlin, which is in the central and higheſt part of the city, near the confluence of the Moſkva and Neglina, which waſh two of its ſides, is of a triangular form, ſurrounded by high walls of ſtone and brick, about two miles in circumference. This diviſion is not deformed by wooden houſes. It contains the ancient palace of the czars, now only remarkable for being the birthplace of Peter the Great; alſo ſeveral churches, two convents, the patriarchal palace, and the arſenal now in ruins. 2. The ſecond diviſion, called Khitaigorod, which is much larger than the Kremlin; it contains the univerſity, the printing-houſe, and many other public buildings, with all the tradeſmen's ſhops. The houſes are moſtly ſtuccoed or white-waſhed; and it has the only ſtreet in Moſcow in which the houſes ſtand cloſe to each other. 3. The Bielgorod, or White Town, which runs round the two preceding diviſions: it is ſuppoſed

to derive its name from a white wall, by which it was formerly ſurrounded, and of which ſome remains are ſtill to be ſeen. 4. Semlainogorod, which environs all the other three quarters, is ſo denominated from a circular rampart of earth by which it is encompaſſed. The laſt two diviſions exhibit a groteſque group of churches, convents, palaces, brick and wooden houſes, and mean hovels. 5. The Sloboda, or ſuburbs, which form a vaſt exterior circle round all the parts already deſcribed, and are inveſted by a low rampart and ditch. Theſe ſuburbs contain, beſides buildings of all kinds, corn-fields, much open paſture, and ſome ſmall lakes, which give riſe to the Neglina. The Moſkva, from which the city takes its name, flows through it in a winding channel; but, excepting in ſpring, is only navigable for rafts. It receives the Yauſa in the Semlainogorod, and the Neglina at the weſtern extremity of the Kremlin; but the beds of both theſe laſt-mentioned rivulets are nearly dry in ſummer. Moſcow exhibits an aſtoniſhing degree of extent and variety, irregularity and contraſt. The ſtreets, in general, are very long and broad. Some of them are paved; others, particularly in the ſuburbs, are formed with trunks of trees, or are boarded with planks like the floor of a room. Wretched hovels are blended with large palaces; cottages of one ſtory ſtand next to the moſt ſtately manſions; many brick ſtructures are covered with wooden tops; ſome of the wooden houſes are painted; others have iron doors and roofs. Numerous churches appear in every quarter, built in a peculiar ſtyle of architecture: ſome with domes of coppers, others of tin, gilt or painted green; and many are roofed with wood. In a word, ſome parts of this vaſt city have the appearance of a ſequeſtered deſert; other quarters, of a populous town; ſome, of a contemptible village; others, of a great capital. Moſcow is certainly the largeſt city in Europe; its circumference, within the rampart, which incloſes the ſuburbs, being 26 miles; but it is built in ſo diſjointed and ſtraggling a manner, that its population correſponds, in no degree, with its extent. It contains within the ramparts, and in the adjacent villages, 300,000 ſouls, and is the moſt populous city in the empire. The places of divine worſhip, at Moſcow are extremely numerous; including the chapels, they amount to above 1000; there are 484 public churches; 199 of which are of brick, ſtuccoed, or white waſhed; and the others of wood, painted red. Some of their bells which form no inconſiderable part of divine worſhip, are of a ſtupendous ſize; they are hung in belfries detached from the church, are fixed immoveably to the beams, and rung by a rope tied to the clapper. It has always been reckoned a meritorious act of religion to preſent a church with bells; and the piety of the donor has been meaſured by their multitude. Accordingly, Boris Godunut, who gave a bell of 288,000 pounds to the cathedral of Moſcow, was the moſt pious ſovereign of Ruſſia, till he was ſurpaſſed by the empreſs Anne, at whoſe expence a bell was caſt, weighing 432,000 pounds, and the largeſt in the known world. In the cathedral of St. Michael, the ſovereigns of Ruſſia were formerly interred: the bodies are depoſited in raiſed ſepulchres, made of brick, in the ſhape of a coffin, above the pavement, and about two feet in height. Each tomb has, at its lower extremity, a ſmall ſilver plate, upon which is engraved the name of the deceaſed prince, and the era of his death. They are covered with palls of red cloth or red velvet; but upon great feſtivals, all theſe ſepulchres are covered with rich palls of gold or ſilver brocade, ſtudded with pearls and jewels. The cathedral of the Aſſumption of the Virgin Mary is the moſt magnificent in the city, and has been long appropriated to the coronation of the Ruſſian ſovereigns; in the centre of the roof hangs an enormous chandelier of maſſy ſilver of Engliſh workmanſhip. Moſcow is the centre of the inland commerce of Ruſſia, particularly connecting the trade between Europe and Siberia. The navigation to this city is ſupported ſolely by the Moſkva, which falling into the Occa, near Colomna, communicates with that river, with the Volga. But as the Moskva is navigable in the ſpring only upon the melting of the ſnows, the principal merchandiſe is conveyed upon ſledges in winter. This city is 555 miles SSE of Petersburg, and 1200 N by E of Conſtantinople. Lon. 37 31 E, lat. 55 45 N.

MOSELLE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Lorrain. It takes its name from a river which riſes in the Voſges, waters Epinal, receives the Meurthe below Nancy, and paſſing by Metz, Thionville, and Trier, falls into the Rhine, at Coblentz. Metz is the capital.

MOSKOE. See MAELSTROOM.

MOSQUITO SHORE, a country of North Spain, in N America, lying on the Atlantic Ocean. The interior part of the country is bounded by the lake Nicaragua, and fenced by mountains ſtretching to the N

...e magnitude it exceeds Portugal; is well ...watered by navigable rivers and lakes; ...bounds in fish, game, and provisions of all ...orts; furnishes every necessary for raising ...ttle and stock, on plantations of every ...ind and to any extent: and is clothed ...with woods, producing timber for every ...purpose at land or sea. The soil is superior ...that of the W India islands: the air and ...mate are more salubrious; and the de...structive ravages of hurricanes and earth...kes have never been known here. ...he Spaniards esteem it a part of the ...incipality of Honduras, though they have ...o colonies in the Mosquito country. ...When they first invaded this part of ...Mexico, they massacred the greatest part ...the natives, which gave those that es...aped into the inaccessible part of the ...untry an insuperable aversion to them; ...d they have always appeared ready to ...any Europeans that come upon their ...ds against the Spaniards, and particul...ly the English, who frequently come ...ther; and the Mosquito men being ex...llent marksmen, the English employ them ...striking the maratee fish, &c. and many ...the Mosquito Indians come to Jamaica, ...d sail with the English in their voyages. ...he Mosquito Indians are so situate be...en morasses and inaccessible mountains, ...d a coast full of rocks and shoals, that ...attempts against them by the Spaniards, ...ld ever succeed. Nevertheless, they are ...mild and inoffensive people, of great pro...ty, and will never trust a man who has ...e deceived them. They had so great a ...eration for the English, that they spon...eously put themselves under the pro...tion of the crown of Great Britain. ...is was first done, when the duke of ...marle was governor of Jamaica; and ...king of the Mosquitos received a ...mission from his grace, under the seal ...that island; since which time, they ...e not only steady in their alliance ...h the English, but warm in their ...ction, and very useful to them on ...ny occasions. When the king died, ...male heir went to Jamaica, to certify ...t he was next in blood, and received a ...mission in form from the governor of ...aica, to be king of the Mosquitos; ...which, he could not be acknowledged ...h by his countrymen. So fond were ...y of every thing English, that the com...n people were proud of every Christian ...surname given them by our seamen, ...o conferred on their chief men the ...s of some of our nobility. But the ...nnexion between the English and the ...squitos no longer subsists. By a con...vention with Spain, in 1786, the English, ...in consideration of certain cessions on the coast of Honduras, agreed to evacuate this country totally; and it is now a province of Spain. See HONDURAS.

MOSTAGAN, an ancient and strong town of the kingdom of Algiers, with a castle and a good harbour, 50 miles NE of Oran. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 36 20 N.

MOSTAR, a considerable town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It belongs to the Turks, 20 miles NE of Narenta. Lon. 18 37 E, lat. 43 48 N.

MOSUL. See MOUSUL.

MOTALA, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, 15 miles NW of Taranto. Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 40 46 N.

MOTYR, an island of Asia, one of the Moluccas, of great value to the Dutch, on account of its spices. Lon. 128 20 E, lat. 0 10 S.

MOTRIL, a seaport town of Spain, in Granada, with a good harbour, seated on the Mediterranean, 37 miles SE of Granada. Lon. 3 28 W, lat. 36 32 N.

MOUAB, a town of Asia in Arabia Felix, capital of Yemen, seated in a fertile country, 80 miles S of Sanaa. Lon. 46 35 E, lat. 16 20 N.

MOUDON, one of the most ancient towns of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwic of the same name, in the Pays de Vaud, and formerly of all that part of the country which belonged to the duke of Savoy. The bailiff, appointed by the canton of Bern, resides in the castle of Lucens, built on the summit of a mountain. It was formerly called Minodunum. It is 12 miles N by E of Lausanne. Lon. 6 58 E, lat. 46 41 N.

MOUG-DEN, or CHEN-YAN, the capital of the country of the Mantchew Tartars, in E Chinese Tartary. It is built on an eminence and walled in by walls 3 leagues in circumference. It is 440 miles NE of Pekin. Lon. 122 45 E, lat. 41 55 N.

MOULINS, an episcopal town of France, in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois. It has a bridge over the Allier on which it is seated, and takes its name from the great number of mills (moulins) that were formerly in its neighbourhood; and contains above 16,000 inhabitants. Its manufacture of cutlery is in great esteem. It is 30 miles S of Nevers. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 46 34 N.

MOULINS-ENGILBERT, a town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois. It is seated at the bottom of the mountains of Morvan, and is five miles SW of Chateau-Chinon.

MOULTAN, a province of Hindoostan

Proper, bounded on the N by Lahore, on the E by Delhi and Agimere, on the S by Guzerat, and on the W by Perſia and Candahar. Its products are cotton, ſugar, opium, galls, brimſtone, &c. It was ſubject to the Selks; but its capital, Moulran, has been garriſoned by the king of Candahar, ever ſince 1779.

MOULTAN, one of the moſt ancient cities of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of a province of the ſame name. It is of ſmall extent for a capital, but ſtrongly fortified, and has a Hindoo temple of great celebrity. The trade of Moultan has been greatly leſſened on account of the river having been choaked up. Here is a particular ſect of Hindoos, called Catry; a tribe of warriors, ſuppoſed to be the Catheri or Cathei, with whom Alexander warred on the banks of the Malli. Moultan is ſeated on one of the branches of the Indus, 210 miles SW of Lahore, and 310 SE of Candahar. Lon. 70 40 E, lat. 29 52 N.

MOULTON, SOUTH, a corporate town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturday. In the reign of Edward I. N and S Moulton had the privilege of ſending members to parliament, and was a royal demeſne. It is governed by a mayor, and has manufactures of ſerges, ſhaloons, and felt. It is ſeated on the Moul, 12 miles SE of Barnſtaple, and 177 W by S of London. Lon. 3 55 W, lat. 51 5 N.

MOUNT EDGECUMBE, a prodigious peak, on the W ſide of the entrance of Cook's Strait, in New Zealand. Its height is ſuppoſed to be very little inferior to that of the peak of Teneriff.

MOUNTSBAY, a bay on the S coaſt of Cornwall, between the Land's End and the Lizard Point. It is ſo named from the lofty mountains of Mount St. Michael, which riſes within it. Among the rocks, on this part of the coaſt, breeds the Corniſh chough, or red legged crow, noted for ſtealing and carrying away whatever it finds. In Mountſbay is a conſiderable pilchard fiſhery.

MOUNTSORREL, a town in Leiceſterſhire, ſo named from a high mount or rock, of a ſorrel-coloured ſtone, extremely hard. Of rough ſtones, hewn out of this rock, the town is built. It has a market on Monday, and is ſeated on the Stour, 20 miles SSE of Derby, and 105 NNW of London. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 52 45 N.

MOURA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old caſtle; ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Ardita and Guadiana, 87 miles SE of Liſbon. Lon. 5 59 W, lat. 38 0 N.

MOURZOOK, the capital of Fezzan, in Africa, ſituated on a ſmall river, and ſupplied with water from a multitude of ſprings and wells. Being formerly built of ſtone, it ſtill retains the appellation of a Chriſtian town; and the medley which preſents to the eye, of the vaſt ruins of ancient buildings, and the humble cottages of earth and ſand that form the dwellings of its preſent Arab inhabitants, is ſingularly groteſque and ſtrange. It is ſurrounded by a high wall, which not only affords the means of defence, but enables the government to collect, at its three gates, a tax on all goods (proviſions excepted) that are brought for the ſupply of its people. A caravan ſets out annually from Meſurata to this place; and hence the Fezzanese themſelves diſpatch, every year, a caravan to Caſhna, and another to Bornou. Mourzook is 262 miles S of Meſurata, 650 N of Bornou, and 710 N by E of Cafila. Lat. 27 20 N, lon. 15 5 E.

MOSSY, a river of Hindooſtan, which croſſing the country of Golconda, runs into the Kiſtnah on the confines of the circar of Palnaud.

MOUSTIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence. It is noted for a manufacture of fine porcelain, and was once famous pilgrimage, called Our Lady of Beauvezer, ſeated between two high lofty and craggy mountains. Mouſtiers is five miles NE of Riez, and 47 WNW of Nice.

MOUSUL, or MOSUL, a town of Turkey in Aſia, in Diarbeck, ſeated on the W bank of the river Tigris. It is a large place, ſurrounded by high walls, and defended by a caſtle and citadel: but the houſes are in ſeveral places gone to ruin. It has a great trade, particularly in muſlins, and all ſorts of cottons and ſilks. At a little diſtance from Mouſul is a monaſtery which they pretend the prophet Jonah lived in. The inhabitants are Mahometans; though there are a great number of Chriſtians. In 1743, it was beſieged by the Perſians, but to no purpoſe. In 1758, this city and the adjacent country were viſited by a dreadful famine, in conſequence of the preceding hard winter, and of the innumerable locuſts by which the fruits of the earth were deſtroyed. It is 130 miles SE of Diarbekar, and 190 NW of Bagdad. Lon. 41 15 E, lat. 35 40 N.

MOUTIER, or MONSTIER, a town of Savoy, capital of Tarentaſia, with an archiepiſcopal palace. It is ſeated on the Iſere, 62 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 6 E, lat. 45 30 N.

MOUSOS, an ancient town of Ita-

...the department of the Ardennes and ...e province of Champagne, with a late ...n Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on ... Meuſe, eight miles SE of Sedan, ...d 110 NE of Paris. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. ... N.

MOWEE, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, ...overed by Captain Cook, is 162 ...s, in circumference. A low iſthmus ...des it into two circular peninſulas, of ...ch the eaſtern is double the ſize of the ...eſtern. The mountains in both riſe to ...very great height, and may be ſeen at ...re than the diſtance of 30 leagues. The ...N ſhores afford no ſoundings, but the ...untry preſents an appearance of verdure ...d fertility. Near the W point of the ...aller peninſula is a ſpacious bay, with a ...ely beach ſhaded with cocoa-nut trees: ...e country behind has a moſt ro...ntic appearance, the hills riſing in a ...at variety of peaked forms; and their ...ep ſides, and the deep chaſms between ...m, are covered with trees. The in...bitants are computed at 65,000. Lon. ...56 W, lat. 20 53 N.

MOYENVIC, a town of France, in the ...artment of Meurthe and late province ...Lorrain, remarkable for its ſalt-pits. ...s three miles from Vic, and 10 SSE of ...ancy.

MOZCISLAW, a ſtrong town of Lith...nia, capital of a palatinate of the ſame ...me. It was almoſt ruined by the Ruſ...s in 1660, but is rebuilt. It is ſeated ...n the Sofz, 22 miles S of Smolenſko. ...Lon. 32 32 E, lat. 54 28 N.

MUCHELN, a town of Upper Saxony in ...uringia, ſix miles N of Freyburg, and ...SW of Merſburg. This town was ...ed 1621, by the Imperialiſts, under ...command of Count Tilly. Lon. 11 ...E, lat. 51 15 N.

MUCHELNEY, a village in Somerſet...re, where are the remains of a rich and ...at abbey, part of which is now ...ged to a farm houſe. It is two miles ...E of Langport.

MUCIDAN, a town of France, in the de...ment of Dordogne and late province ...Perigord, ſeated on the river Iſle, 18 ...SW of Perigueux.

MUCHER, a river of Germany, which ...in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, ...s Stiria, paſſing by Judenburgh, Lu...Muehr, and Gratz, and falls into the ...e, near Kaniſca, in Hungary.

MUCHER, or MUERAW, a conſiderable ...of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, ...the river Muehr, 25 miles NW of ...z, and 40 SW of Neuſtadt. Lon. 15 ..., lat. 47 16 N.

MUGGIA, or MUGLIA, a town of Italy, in Venetian Iſtria, with a caſtle, ſeated on a gulf of the ſame name, five miles SE of Trieſt. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 45 52 N.

MUHLBERG, a town of Upper Saxony in the margravate of Meiſſen. It is ſituate on the Elbe, has a caſtle, and is 19 miles NW of Meiſſen and 32 NW of Dreſden. Lon. 13 9 E, lat. 51 25 N.

MUHLROSE, a town of Upper Saxony, in the Middle marche of Brandenburg. It is conveniently ſituated nine miles SW of Frankfort on the Oder, on a canal which forms a navigable communication from Hamburg to Breſlaw.

MUIRKIRK, a town in Ayrſhire, ſeated on the river Ayr, and noted for a conſiderable iron-work.

MULL, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, is an iſland of conſiderable ſize being 25 miles in length, and, in ſome places, of equal breadth. There are many good natural harbours; but there is only one village, called Tobermorey, where a fiſhing ſtation has been lately eſtabliſhed by the Britiſh ſociety. The ſoil is, for the moſt part, rocky and barren; it is fertile in corn and graſs but has no wood; the hills abound with ſprings, and are covered with cattle: theſe, with the fiſhery, and a conſiderable quantity of kelp, are the only articles of commerce. The ruins of ſeveral ancient caſtles are ſeen on this iſland.

MULL OF CANTYRE. See CANTYRE.

MULL OF GALLOWAY, a rocky promontory, the moſt ſouthern point of Scotland, in the county of Wigton.

MULDAW, a river of Bohemia, which riſes on the confines of Moravia, and running by Budweis and Prague, falls into the Elbe, at Melnick.

MULDORF, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, ſeated on the Inn, 37 miles NW of Saltzburg, and 40 E of Munich. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 48 10 N.

MULHAUSEN, an imperial and hanſeatic town of Germany in Thuringia, under the protection of the elector of Saxony. It is ſeated in a fertile country, on the Unſtruthat, 15 miles NE of Eiſenach, and 45 E by S of Caſſel. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 51 13 N.

MULHAUSEN, a conſiderable town of Germany in Alſace, formerly the capital of a republic in alliance with the Swiſs, and entitled to all the privileges of the Helvetic confederacy. The walls of the town incloſe a circumference of not more than two miles; and its whole territory

is confined within a precinct of eight miles. The town contains 6000 inhabitants, who are proteſtants; and there are 2000 ſubjects in its adjacent villages. It owes its preſent flouriſhing ſtate to its manufactures, which are chiefly of printed linens and cottons. The government is ariſto-democratical. The ſupreme power reſides in the great and little council, conſiſting together of 78 perſons, and drawn from the burghers, whoſe number amounts to 700, diſtributed into ſix tribes. It is well built, adorned with handſome ſtructures and ſeated in a pleaſant fertile country on an iſland formed by the river Ill. It is 15 miles NW of Baſle, and 20 E of Befort. Lon. 7 24 E, lat. 47 48 N.

MULHIEM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, ſeated near the Rhine, three miles from Cologne. Here the few proteſtants in Cologne are obliged to go to perform divine ſervice.

MULLERAS, a town of Germany in the middle marche of Brandenburgh, ſeated on a canal cut between the Spree and Oder, 40 miles SE of Berlin. Lon. 14 31 E, lat. 52 14 N.

MULLINGAR, the county town of Weſt Meath, in Ireland. It holds a great wool mart, is a place of good trade, and formerly ſent two members to the Iriſh parliament. It is ſeated on the Foyle, 38 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 7 50 W, lat. 53 30 N.

MULVIA, a large river of Africa, which has its ſource in Mount Atlas, and dividing the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Algiers, falls into the Mediterranean Sea, to the W of Marſalquiver.

MUNDA, an ancient town of Spain, in Granada, 30 miles WNW of Malaga. Lon. 4 35 W, lat. 36 50 N.

MUNDERKINGEN, a town of Suabia, ſeated on the river Danube, 25 miles SW of Ulm. Lon. 9 43 E, lat. 48 15 N.

MUNDU, a city of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Malwa, of which it was anciently the capital. It was then a prodigious city, 22 miles in circuit, and contained many monuments of ancient magnificence; but it is fallen much to decay. It occupies the top of a large and lofty mountain, in a bold ſituation 46 miles S of Ougein, and 454 NE of Bombay. Lon. 75 47 E, lat. 22 50 N.

MUNGATS, or MUNKATS, an epiſcopal town of Upper Hungary, with an impregnable caſtle, erected on a high and ſteep rock, 50 miles NE of Tockay. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 48 30 N.

MUNCLORE, a town of Cabul in Hindooſtan, 130 miles from Caſhmere. Lon. 76 15 E, lat. 34 15 N.

MUNIA, or MENIE, an ancient and conſiderable town of Egypt. The veſſels that go down the Nile are obliged to ſtop here and pay certain duties. There are ſeveral moſques and a great number of granite pillars. It is ſeated on the Nile 140 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 20 E, lat. 27 45 N.

MUNICH, one of the moſt elegant and populous cities in Germany, capital of the duchy of Bavaria. The houſes are high, and the ſtreets large, and ſpacious, with canals running through many of them. The palace of the elector palatine of the Rhine as duke of Bavaria, is a ſtupendous ſtructure, magnificently adorned, and thought to be one of the largeſt and most commodious palaces in Europe. The cabinet of curioſities, the library, the arſenal, and ducal gardens, merit attention. The cathedral contains 25 chapels and altars; alſo the tomb of one of the emperors, of black marble, adorned with ſtatues of bronze. The market place very beautiful; and here are manufactures of ſilk, velvet, woollen cloth, and tapeſtry. This place has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Germany, and, in September 1796, it was attacked by the French, but the Auſtrians compelled them to retreat. It is ſeated on the Iſer 15 miles SE of Augſburg, and 62 S by W of Ratiſbon. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 48 10 N.

MUNNERSTADT, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia. It is ſeated on the Lauer and is 31 miles from Bamberg. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 50 7 N.

MUNNY-POUR, a town of Aſia in the diſtrict of Meckley 264 miles from Arracan. Lon 9 20 E, lat. 48 23 N.

MUNSINGEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia and dutchy of Wirtemburg. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 48 23 N.

MUNSTER, a province of Ireland, 150 miles long and 120 broad; bounded on the N by Connaught, on the E by Leinſter, and on the S and W by the Weſtern ocean. The chief rivers are the Shannon, Audluffe, Lee, Bande, Leane, and Caſtle. There are a great many bays and harbours, and many rich towns, and the air is mild and temperate. Some places are mountainous, but the vallies are fruitful. The moſt general commodities are cattle, wool, and fiſh. It contains ſix counties, viz. Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick and Kerry, one archbiſhopric, and five biſhopricks. The principal town is Cork.

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MUNSTER, a ſovereign biſhopric of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, [illegible] miles in length, and 80 in breadth: The river Embs runs through it from E to W. It is bounded on the N by the counties of Bentheim and Stenfort, on the E by the biſhoprics of Oſnaburgh and Paderborn, on the S by the county of Mark, and on the W by the duchy of Cleves and county of Zutphen.

MUNSTER, a large and populous city of Germany, capital of the biſhopric of Munſter and of all Weſtphalia, whoſe biſhop is one of the ſovereigns of the empire. It was a free and imperial city; but a citadel was built in 1661, to keep the inhabitants in awe, which ſtands diſtinct from the city. The famous treaty, called the treaty of Weſtphalia, was concluded here in 1648, which ended the religious wars of 30 years continuance. It is ſeated on the Aa, 70 miles N by E of Cologne, and 77 S by W of Bremen. Lon. 7 39 E, lat. 52 0 N.

MUNSTER, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alſace, with a late rich Benedine abbey, 30 miles SW of Straſburg. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 48 8 N.

MUNSTERBURG. See MONSTERBURG.

MUNSTER-MEINFELD, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 12 miles SW of Coblentz. Lon. 7 18 E, lat. 50 19 N.

MURANO, an iſland and town of Italy, one mile from Venice, formerly a very flouriſhing place, but it is now in a ſtate of decay. The iſland is ſaid to contain 3000 inhabitants. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 45 N.

MURCIA, a province, formerly a kingdom of Spain; bounded on the N by New Caſtile, on the E by Valencia, on the W by Andaluſia and Granada, and on the S by the Mediterranean. It is 62 miles long and 58 broad; and the principal river is Segura. The ſoil is dry, and it produces little corn or wine: but there is plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulſe, and ſugar. It has alſo a great deal of ſilk. The air of this province is very healthful, and the principal town is of the ſame name.

MURCIA, a populous city of Spain, capital of a province of the ſame name, and a biſhop's ſee. It has a ſuperb cathedral, the ſtairs of whoſe ſteeple are ſo contrived, that a man may ride up to the top either on horſeback or in a coach. There are fine gardens about the city, in which are the beſt fruits in Spain. It is ſeated on the Segura, 27 miles N of Carthagena, and 212 SE of Madrid. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 38 2 N.

MURET, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Gaſcony, ſeated on the Garonne, 10 miles S of Toulouſe. Lon. 1 18 E, lat. 43 26 N.

MURO, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Baſilicata, ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles SE of Conza. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 40 46 N.

MURRAY FRITH, a conſiderable inlet of the ſea, on the E coaſt of Scotland, between Tarbetneſs, in Roſsſhire, on the N, and Brough Head, in Murrayſhire, on the S.

MURRAYSHIRE, or ELGINSHIRE, is ſub-divided into Murray and Strathſpey, and is bounded on the E and SE by the river Spey which divides it from Bamffſhire; on the S by Aberdeenſhire and Inverneſsſhire; on the weſt by Inverneſsſhire and Nairnſhire; and on the N by Nairnſhire, and the Firth of Murray, being 30 miles from E to W and nearly the ſame from N to S. Its air is ſalutary, and the Winter milder than any other part in the N of the kingdom. The S ſide is mountainous, but abounds with paſture, as the low country does with corn. Here are ſeveral woods of firs and oaks. The ſoil is generally fruitful and produces the fruits ripe ſoon. Its principal rivers are the Spey, the Loſſie, Nairn, and Findhorn; all of which produce vaſt quantities of ſalmon. The chief towns are Elgin and Forres.

MURRHART, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with a Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the river Mur, eight miles S of Hallo. Lon. 9 51 E, lat. 49 14 N.

MUSIDAN, a town of France, in Upper Perigord, which ſuſtained a famous ſiege in 1579. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 45 5 N.

MUSA, a populous town of Arabia in the province of Yemen. It is fortified and ſurrounded with walls 18 miles E of Mocha.

MUSSELBURG, a ſeaport in Edinburghſhire, on the frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Eſk. Here a victory was obtained by the Engliſh over the Scots, in the reign of Edward VI. It is ſix miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 56 0 N.

MUSWELL HILL, a village in Middle-

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sex, five miles N of London. It takes its name from a famous well on the hill, which belonged to the fraternity of St. John of Jerusalem, in Clerkenwell. This well still belongs to the parish of Clerkenwell.

MUSTAGAM, a seaport of the kingdom of Algiers, with a castle, 140 miles W of the city of Algiers. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 36 30 N.

MUSACRA, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a strong castle, seated on a mountain, 27 miles NE of Almeria, and 62 SW of Carthagena. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 37 11 N.

MUSUELA, a town of Spain in the province of Andalusia, seated on the banks of the Guadalquiver 50 miles N of Granada.

MUTSCHEN, a town of Germany in the Circle of Upper Saxony and territory of Leipsic in the vicinity of which they find a species of chrystal called Mutchen diamonds. It is 20 miles ENE of Leipsic. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 51 40 N.

MUYDEN, a town of Holland, seated on the Vecht, on the S coast of the Zuider-Zee, seven miles E of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 1 E, lat. 52 22 N.

MYCENE, formerly the capital of a famous kingdom in the Morea, which is now reduced to a small village.

MYCONE, an island of the Archipelago, 30 miles in circumference. The harbour is very open, and deep enough for the largest ships, where they may ride secure from the N wind. The soil is dry, and the mountains are of great height. Water is very scarce in summer; but in the town is a large well, the only one in the island. Here are plenty of partridges, quails, woodcocks, turtledoves, rabbits, and wheatears; also excellent grapes and figs. Almost all the inhabitants are Greeks, who have 50 churches in all; but many are chapels; and some monasteries. Lon. 25 51 E, lat. 37 28 N.

MYSORE, a kingdom in the peninsula of Hindoostan, subject to a celebrated prince, named Tippoo Sultan, who styles himself regent of the country. His dominions comprehend, generally, the provinces of Mysore Proper, Bednore, Coimbettore, Canara, and Dindigul; besides the conquests of his father Hyder Ally (who usurped the throne) to the northward which are Meritz, Soonda, Chitteldroog, Harponelly, Sanore, Bancapour, Roydroog, Gooty, Condanore, Cancul, and Cuddapa. The extent of his territory, from N to S, is 550 miles; its breadth, in the widest place (the N part of the peninsula) 330 miles, but, proceeding to the S, it diminishes till it ends in a point. Its area has been compared to that of Great Britain. By the peace of 1783, Hyder Ally was to relinquish all but his ancient possessions. How far his successor fulfilled the terms of that treaty, cannot easily be ascertained; but, on the termination of the war in 1792, that prince agreed, over and above a large payment in money, to cede one half of his dominions to the English E India Company and their allies, the Mahrattas and the nizam of the Deccan. A new war broke out in 1799; when Seringapatam, Tippoo's capital was taken by the English troops and he himself killed in the assault; in consequence of which his dominions have been divided between the East India company and their allies. Mysore in general is dry, rugged mountainous, and barren. It lies between 10 and 16° N lat. The capital is Seringapatam.

MYSORE, a town and fortified post the peninsula of Hindoostan, the ancient capital of a kingdom of the same name, eight miles S of Seringapatam, the present capital.

N.

NAAS, a borough of Ireland in the county of Kildare, 17 miles SW Dublin and 26 NW of Leinster. It the shire town of that county and alternately with Athy the assizes town. It five fairs in the year, and sends two members to parliament. This place was anciently the residence of the kings of Leinster.

NABAL, a town in the kingdom Tunis remarkable for remains of antiquity. Near it are several celebrated potteries. It is situated near the seacoast 32 miles from Tunis. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 36 N.

NABLONS, a town of Turkey in Asia and capital of a province of the same name in Syria, which was anciently celebrated under the name of the kingdom of Samaria. It is situated on the ruins the Neapolis of the Greeks, and is residence of a sheik, who is subordinate the pacha of Damascus, from whom farms the tribute of the province. The soil of the country is fertile, and produces a great deal of cotton, olives, and

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... It is 24 miles N of Jeruſalem, and ... SSW of Damaſcus. Lon. 35 24 E, ... 12 20 N.

NAEBURG, a town of Germany, in the ... of Bavaria, ſeated on the river ..., 10 miles SE of Amberg. Lon. 12 ..., lat. 59 23 N.

NADEEGSDA. See KURILES.

NAEFELS, a town of Swiſſerland, in the ... of Glaris. It is remarkable for a ... victory gained by the inhabi... over the Auſtrians, in memory of ... a chapel was built on the ſpot, ... was rebuilt in 1799.

NAERDEN, a ſtrong town of Holland, at ... head of the canals of the province. It ... taken by Fernando de Toledo, ſon of ... duke of Alva in 1572, when all the in... were maſſacred. It is ſeated on the ... Zee, 14 miles E of Amſterdam, ... N of Utrecht. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. ... N.

NAGERA, a town of Spain, in Old ..., with a fort, three miles NW of ...orra, and 138 N of Madrid. Lon. ... W, lat. 42 14 N.

NAGOLD, a town of Suabia, in the ... of Wirtemburg, with a ſtrong caſtle ... miles W of Tubingen.

NAGORE, a town of Hindooſtan Pro... in the country of Agimere, 40 miles W of Agimere. Lon. 74 10 E, lat. ... N.

NAGPOUR, a city of the Deccan of ...dooſtan, capital of that part of Berar ... is ſubject to a chief of the Eaſtern ...rattas. It is a city of modern date; ...though extenſive and populous, is but ...ly built; and, excepting a ſmall ...d, is open and defenceleſs. It is 560 ... W by S of Calcutta. Lon. 79 46 ...at. 21 8 N.

NAGYBANJA, a town of Hungary ce... ...ated for its gold and ſilver mine... ...which are of great produce. It is ... royal town and one of the royal free ..., and is 30 miles NE of Tamar. ... 22 54 E, lat. 48 10 N.

NAHE, a river of the palatinate of the ..., which running by Birkenfeld, ...ſtein, Kreuznenach, and Bingen, falls ... the Rhine.

NAIRN, a borough and ſeaport, the ...y-town of Nairnſhire; ſeated at the ...ince of the frith of Murray, 10 miles ... Inverneſs, and 104 N of Edinburgh. ... 3 51 W, lat. 55 33 N.

NAIRNSHIRE, a ſmall county of Scot... bounded on the North by Murray ..., on the E and S by Murrayſhire; ... on the W by Inverneſsſhire. Its greateſt length is not above 12 miles, nor its breadth above 10. It is fruitful and its corn ſoon ripens, has ſeveral woods of firs, and ſeveral lakes and mountains, yet is well peopled. Its chief town is Nairn.

NAKSIVAN, a city of Armenia, capital of a province of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated between the towns of Erivan and Tauris. Lon. 45 30 E, lat. 38 40 N.

NAMARI, a mountain of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, between Meſſina, Taormina, and Melazzo.

NAMPTWICH, a town in Cheſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is well built, and has a large church, in the form of a croſs, with the tower in the middle. Here are ſalt ſprings, on the banks of a freſh water ſtream, from which are made great quantities of white ſalt, in which article and cheeſe this town carries on a conſiderable trade. The principal dairies of Cheſhire are in its neighbourhood. It is ſeated on the Weaver, 26 miles SE of Cheſter, and 162 NW of London. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 53 6 N.

NAMUR, a county of the Auſtrian Netherlands, divided by the river Sambre and Maeſe into three equal parts, bounded on the N by Brabant, on the E and S by the biſhopric of Liege, and on the W by Hainault. This province is pretty fertile; has ſeveral foreſts, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and coal.

NAMUR, a city of the Auſtrian Netherlands, capital of the county of Namur, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeveral forts and a biſhop's ſee. This caſtle is built in the middle of the town, on a craggy rock. In 1692, this place was taken by Louis XIV. in perſon, after a ſiege of ſix days only; but in 1695, it was taken by king William, after a long and bloody ſiege, although it was defended by 16,000 men, under the command of marſhal Boufflers, and marſhal Villeroy was in the neighbourhood, at the head of 100,000. On the death of Cha. II. king of Spain, the French ſeized this city, but it was ceded to the houſe of Auſtria by the peace of Utrecht. In 1715, it was allowed to be garriſoned by Dutch troops, as one of the barrier towns of the United Provinces. In 1746, it was again taken by the French, but reſtored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1781, the emperor Joſeph II. deſtroyed the fortifications of all the barrier towns, except theſe of Namur, from which, however, in violation of a ſolemn treaty, he expelled the Dutch garriſon. In 1792, it was once more taken by the French; but they were compelled to evacuate it the

following year. It soon afterwards, however, again fell into their hands. It is seated between two mountains, at the confluence of the Maese and Sambre, 24 miles WSW of Liege, and 32 SE of Bruſſels. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 29 N.

NANCI, a famous city of France, in the department of Meurthe and late duchy of Lorrain, with a biſhop's ſee. It contains 74,000 inhabitants, and is divided by a canal, into the old town and new. The firſt, though irregularly built, is very populous, and contains the ducal palace. The primatial church is a magnificent ſtructure, and in that of the Cordeliers are the tombs of the ancient dukes of Lorrain. The new town, whoſe ſtreets are perfectly ſtraight, was already one of the fineſt in Europe, before the magnificent works with which Stainſlaus I, titular king of Poland, and duke of Lorrain, enriched it. The cathedral is a ſuperb ſtructure. Nanci is 25 miles S by E of Metz, and 212 E of Paris. Lon. 6 17 E, lat. 48 41 N.

NANFIO, an iſland of the Archipelago, a little to the N of that of Santorini. It is 16 miles in circumference, and abounds with partridges, but has no harbour. The mountains are nothing but barren rocks and there are no ſprings ſufficient to water the fields. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and their trade is in onions, wax, and honey. The ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be ſeen, and conſiſt chiefly of marble columns. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 36 15 N.

NANGASACKI, a city of Japan, in the iſland of Ximo-Fiſen, with a well-frequented harbour. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Chineſe and Dutch. The latter are never ſuffered to come into the city, unleſs when their ſhips arrive, and then they deliver up their guns, helms, and ſails, as pledges of their good behaviour. Lon. 128 32 E, lat. 32 32 N.

NANG-KANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-ſi, built on lake Po-yang, and containing four cities of the third claſs under its juriſdiction.

NAN-KING, or KIANG-NING-FOU, a city of China, and capital of the province of Kiang-nan, and ſaid to have been one of the moſt beautiful cities in the world. It is ſtill the largeſt in China, being 17 miles in circumference, and three diſtant from the river Yang-tſe-kiang, from which canals are cut, ſo large, that veſſels may enter the town. Nan-king has loſt much of its ancient ſplendour; it had formerly a magnificent palace, no veſtige of which is now to be ſeen; an obſervatory at preſent neglected, temples, tombs of the emperors, and other ſuperb monuments, of which nothing remains but the remembrance. A third of the city is deſert, but the reſt is well inhabited. Some quarters of it are extremely populous and full of buſineſs. The ſtreets are not ſo broad as thoſe of Pe-king; they are, however, very beautiful, well paved, and bordered with rich ſhops. The public buildings are mean except a few temples, the city gates, and a tower of porcelain, 200 feet high. It is 500 miles SSE of Pekin. Lon. 119 25 E, lat. 32 46 N.

NAN-NGAN-FOU, a beautiful and populous city of China, in the moſt ſouthern part of the province of Kiang-ſi; it is a beautiful, populous and commercial city, and much frequented. It contains in its diſtrict, four cities of the third claſs. It is 200 miles N by E of Canton.

NAN-TCHANG-FOU, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-ſi. It is the reſidence of a vicegerent, and commands eight cities in its diſtrict.

NANTES, an ancient rich and conſiderable town of France, in the department of Lower Loire and late province of Bretagne. It formerly had a univerſity, and a biſhop's ſee, and was the residence of the dukes of Bretagne, who built a ſtrong caſtle on the ſide of the river, which ſtill exiſts. The cathedral contains the tombs of the ancient dukes. The bridges over the Loire, in which are ſeveral iſlands, are almoſt a league in length. The ſuburbs are ſo large, that they exceed the city. The inhabitants are computed at 60,000. Since the peace in 1783, Nantes has had a conſiderable ſhare in the commerce with the United States. A great quantity of ſalt is made in the territory of Nantes, both at the bay of Bourgneuf, and in the ſalt marſhes of Guerande and Croiſic. Large veſſels can come no higher than Port Launai, where they are unloaded into ſmaller veſſels which go up to Nantes, being a diſtance of 12 miles. It was in this place that Henry IV promulgated the famous edict, in favour of the proteſtants, which was revoked in 1685, by Lewis XIV. In 1763 the theatre here took fire, during the time of performance, and ſeveral perſons loſt their lives. Nantes is 58 miles S by W of Rennes, and 217 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 47 13 N.

NANTUA, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province

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Treffe, ſituate at the extremity of a great lake of the ſame name, 18 miles SE of Bourg. Here Charles the Bold was interred.

NANTUCKET, an iſland of N America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſets, of which it is a county. The inhabitants of which have conſiderable whale fiſhing on the coaſt, even in Greenland. It lies to the S of Cape Cod, and is a low, ſandy, and barren iſland, the inhabitants depend almoſt intirely on the watery element for ſubſiſtence. It has but one town, called Sherburne, which is 80 miles S of Boſton. Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 41 0 N.

NAPUL, a province of Hindooſtan Proper, bounded on the S by Bahar, on the W by Oude and Rohilcund, on the NW by Sirinagur, and on the NE and E by the ridge of mountains called Himmaleh, by which it is ſeparated from Thibet. Catmandu is the capital.

NAPLES, a kingdom of Italy, comprehending the ancient countries of Samnium, Campania, Apulia and Magna Græcia. It is bounded on the NW by the Eccleſiaſtical State, on the S and W by the Mediterranean, and on the E by the gulf of Venice. Its extent from NW to SE is 280 miles, and from NE to SW from 96 to 100. It is divided into twelve provinces; namely, Terra di Lavora (the ancient Campania Felix) Principato Citeriore and Ulteriore, Moliſe, Baſilicata, Calabria Citeriore and Ulteriore, Abruzzo Citeriore and Ulteriore, Capitanata, Terra di Bari, and Terra d'Otranto; the laſt three forming the ancient Apulia, now called Puglia, on the E ſide of the kingdom. After many revolutions, the Normans became maſters of this country, in the eleventh century; and the ſovereigns were called counts, then dukes, and afterwards kings of Puglia; but in, 1282, Peter King of Arragon, cauſed all the Normans in the iſland of Sicily to be maſſacred; and this maſſacre was called the Sicilian Veſpers. After this, Puglia was joined to Sicily; and hence the ſovereigns took the title of King of the Two Sicilies. It has alſo been called the kingdom of Naples, from the city of that name which is its capital. France and Spain contended for the ſovereignty in the ſequel, and bloody wars and revolutions enſued. The country was then torn by the contentions of France and Spain for its ſovereignty. The French being defeated by the Spaniards in 1504, Lewis XII was obliged formally to give up all pretenſions to the crown, and the country was governed by Spaniſh viceroys. In 1647, happened the dreadful inſurrection of Maſſaniello in the city of Naples, by which the Spaniards were nearly expelled. The people, however, returning to their allegiance, on the aſſaſſination of Maſſaniello, the Spaniards continued in peaceable poſſeſſion of the kingdom till 1707, when it was conquered by prince Eugene, and ceded to the emperor by the treaty of Raſtadt, in 1714. It was recovered, however, by the Spaniards in 1734; and the eldeſt ſon of the king of Spain is now king of Naples and Sicily. The title of the king's eldeſt ſon is Prince of Calabria. The climate of Naples is extremely hot, eſpecially in July, Auguſt, and September; and is ſaid to be one of the moſt inconſtant and unfavourable to valetudinarians. In ſome ſeaſons it rains every day for ſix or ſeven weeks together. In winter there is ſeldom any ice or ſnow except on the mountains. But the moſt diſagreeable part of the climate is the ſirocc, or SE wind, which is very common in May, and is infinitely more relaxing, and gives riſe to vapours in a much higher degree, than the worſt of the rainy month of November, in Great Britain. In winter there is ſeldom any ice or ſnow, except on the mountains. The country, on account of its fertility, is juſtly termed a terreſtrial paradiſe: for it abounds with all ſorts of grain, the fineſt fruits and rice, flax, oil, and wine, ſaffron, garden productions of every kind, with manna, alum, vitriol, ſulphur, rock-cryſtal, marble in the greateſt plenty and perfection. It affords alſo wool and ſilk, and ſeveral ſorts of minerals. Beſides the manufactures noticed in the account of the city of Naples, waiſtcoats, caps, ſtockings, and gloves are alſo made of the hair or filaments, of a ſhellfiſh, which are warmer than thoſe of wool, and of a beautiful gloſſy green. The principal mountains are the Appennines, which traverſe this from S to N, and the celebrated volcano, Mount Veſuvius, five Italian miles from Naples. One of the greateſt inconveniences to which this kingdom is expoſed is earthquakes (ſee CALABRIA) which the eruptions of Mount Veſuvius contribute, in ſome meaſure, to prevent. Another inconvenience is the great number of reptiles and inſects engendered by the heat, ſome of which are very poiſonous. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Roman catholic; and the clergy and convents were ſaid to poſſeſs formerly two thirds of the whole kingdom. The inhabitants of this country have, at all times, born but an indifferent character among other nations. Proviſions are plentiful and cheap, therefore the lower claſs

of people work but little; their delight is to bask in the sun and to do nothing. Persons of a middle rank pass too much of their time in coffee-houses, and places of public resort; few pursue their callings with the zeal and activity we are wont to meet with in the professional men of colder countries. Gluttony is a much more predominant vice than ebriety, of which instances are extremely rare. In the female sex, the passion for finery is almost superior to all others, and, notwithstanding any effect the genial warmth of the climate may have on the constitution of a Neapolitan woman, Mr. Swinburne doubts whether she would not nine times out of ten prefer a present to a lover; yet I apprehend chastity is not the characteristic virtue of this place more than it is of any other populous metropolis; that furious jealousy for which the nation was so remarkable some generations ago, is almost eradicated; the breach of the conjugal vow sometimes occasions quarrels and assassinations among people of an inferior station, but the case is rare, and rivality between lovers is more frequently productive of such scenes. Of these vices, many are doubtless owing to the slavery and oppression under which they groan, and to a radical defect in the administration of justice.

Naples, an ancient and large commercial city of Italy, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a university, lying in the province called Terra di Lavora. It is seated at the bottom of the bay of Naples, which is one of the finest in the world, being almost of a round figure, of about 30 miles diameter, and three parts of it sheltered with a noble circuit of woods and mountains. It is built in the form of a vast amphitheatre, sloping from the hills to the sea. Although the style of architecture is inferior to what prevails at Rome, and it cannot vie with that city in the number of palaces, or in the magnificence of the churches, the private houses, in general, are better built. The circumference, including the suburbs, is said not to be less than 18 Italian miles, and the number of the inhabitants therein little less than 400,000. The houses are of stone, flat-roofed, and generally lofty and uniform; but many of them have balconies, with lattice-windows. The streets are well paved; but they are not lighted at night, and in the day-time are disfigured, in many places, by stalls, on which provisions are exposed to sale. Here are a great number of fine churches, convents, fountains, and palaces of the nobility, many of whom constantly reside here. It is usual to walk on the tops of the houses in the evenings, to breathe the sweet air after a hot sultry day. The climate here is so mild and warm, even in the winter, that plenty of green pease, artichokes, asparagus, and other vegetables, may be had so early as the beginning of the new year, and even all the winter. The terrace of St. Elmo is built on a mountain of the same name, and has the intire command of the town. Lower down on the same mountain, in a delightful situation, is a convent of Carthusians, on which much expence has been lavished, to render the building and the gardens equal to the situation. Naples is admirably situated for commerce, and has all the necessaries and luxuries of life in great profusion; but trade is in a languishing condition. Pictures, statues, and antiquities, are not common in Naples as might be expected in so great and ancient a city, many of the most valuable pieces having been sent to Spain by the viceroys. Owing to the populousness of the place, many of the streets are more crowded than those of London, and a great proportion of the poorest sort are obliged to spend the night in them for want of habitations. There is not a city in the world, perhaps, with the same number of inhabitants, in which so few contribute to the wealth of the community, by useful and productive labour, as Naples; for the number of priests, monks, fiddlers, lawyers, nobility, footmen, and lazzaroni, or vagabonds, surpasses all proportionable proportion; and the last alone are computed at above 30,000. The greatest part of these wretches have no dwelling houses, but sleep every night under porticos, piazzas, or any kind of shelter they can find. Those of them who have wives and children, live in the suburbs of Naples or Pesilippo, in huts, or in caverns or chambers dug out of that mountain. They are generally represented as a lazy, licentious and turbulent set of people, as indeed by far the greater part of the rabble are, who prefer begging or robbing, or running errands, to any fixed and permanent employment. Yet there are in Naples some flourishing manufactures, particularly of silk stockings, soap, snuff-boxes of tortoise shells and the lava of Mount Vesuvius, tables, and ornamental furniture of marble. The city is supplied with a vast quantity of water, by means of a very costly aqueduct from the foot of Mount Vesuvius. The nobility are excessively fond of splendor and show; as appears by the brilliancy of their equipages, the number of their

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ments, the richneſs of their dreſs, and grandeur of their titles. The king, it ſaid, counts a hundred perſons with the title of prince, and ſtill a greater number with that of duke, among his ſubjects. A few of theſe have eſtates, from 10 to 20,000l. a year; a conſiderable number have fortunes of about half that amount; but the annual revenue of many is under 100l. The inferior orders of nobility are ſtill poorer; many counts and marquiſes not having 400l. a year paternal eſtate; and very ſtill leſs; and not a few enjoy the title without any eſtate whatever. Although the churches and convents of Naples are not to be compared with thoſe of Rome in point of architecture, they ſurpaſs them in rich jewels, and in the quantity of ſilver and golden crucifixes, veſſels, and other ornaments. Of all the palaces, that of the king is not only the moſt magnificent, but alſo in the beſt ſtile of architecture. The cathedral tho' Gothic is a very ſplendid edifice. Here are kept the head and blood of St. Januarius, the tutelar ſaint of Naples; the latter in two glaſs cryſtal vials. The pretended liquefaction of the dry blood, as ſoon as brought near the head of the ſaint, is well known; but Mr. Addiſon ſays, it is one of the moſt amuſing tricks he ever ſaw. The harbour, though it is ſpacious, is kept in good repair. It is protected by a mole, two caſtles, and ſeveral batteries, but theſe could not protect the city from a bombardment. The mole runs above a quarter of a mile into the ſea, and at the extremity has a high tower to direct ſhips ſafely into the harbour. Naples is 110 miles SE of Rome, and SSE of Florence, and 300 S by E of Milan. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 40 55 N.

NAPOLI-DI-MALVASIA, a ſeaport of Turkey in the Morea, capital of the iſland of Malvaſia, ſeated on a rock, at the entrance of the bay of Napoli-di-Romani. It is very ſtrong, and defended by a good citadel; has a fine harbour, and a long wooden bridge, which joins it to the mainland. It gives name to that excellent wine, called Malmſey; and was anciently famed for the temple of Æſculapius. It is 22 miles SE of Napoli-di-Romania. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 56 57 N.

NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA, a ſeaport, and archiepiſcopal town of Turkey in the Morea, ſeated at the bottom of a bay of the ſame name. It has a large harbour, with a narrow mouth, through which one ſhip only can enter at a time, and is inhabited by 60,000 Greeks, beſides people of different nations, and very ſtrong both by nature and art. It is 56 miles SW of Athens. Lon. 23 4 E, lat. 37 36 N.

NARA, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon, with a magnificent caſtle, 25 miles NW of Meaco. Lon. 134 15 E, lat. 35 50 N.

NARBATH, a town in Pembrokeſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It has an old caſtle, and is ſeated on a hill, 12 miles NE of Pembroke, and 229 W by N of London. Lon. 4 46 W, lat. 51 50 N.

NARBONNE, an ancient city of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Lower Languedoc. Before the revolution of 1789, it was an archiepiſcopal ſee. In the time of the Romans, it was the capital of that part of Gaul, called Gallia Narbonenſis; and here the emperor Marcus Aurelius was born. Some Roman inſcriptions, in different parts of the city, are ſtill viſible; and the canal, from the river Aude, through the city, to the Mediterranean, by which veſſels come cloſe up to it, was cut by the Romans. Narbonne is famous for its honey, and the cathedral is remarkable for its noble choir. It is five miles from the Mediterranean, and 75 E by S of Toulouſe. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 43 11 N.

NARBOROUGH, an iſland of S America, on the coaſt of Chili, ſo called becauſe Sir John Narborough refreſhed his men here, when ſent to the S Sea in the reign of Charles II. Lon. 74 35 W, lat. 45. 0 N.

NARCONDAM, a barren rock, riſing abruptly out of the Indian ocean, uninhabited, and ſeemingly deſtitute of vegetation. It is about 20 leagues E of the Andamans.

NARDO, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto. In this little town there are 8000 inhabitants; it is 20 miles NW of Otranto. Lon. 18 16 E, lat. 40 18 N.

NARENTA, a town of Turkey in Dalmatia, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on a gulf of the ſame name, 46 miles NE of Raguſa. Lon. 18 27 E, lat. 43 35 N.

NARNALLA, a town of the Decean, in the province of Berar, 72 miles E of Burnampour. Lon. 77 34 E, lat. 21 25 N.

NARNI, an ancient epiſcopal town of Italy, in Sabina. Here are the ruins of a marble bridge, built by Auguſtus, one of whoſe arches was 150 feet high, and 200 broad; as alſo of an aqueduct that brought water from a ſpring at the diſtance of 15 miles. It contains a great many noble families, and is ſeated on the Nera, 20 miles SW of Spoletto, and 40 NE of Rome.

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NAROVA, a river of the Ruſſian empire, which iſſues from the lake Peipus, and watering Narva, flows into the gulf of Finland, eight miles below that town. It is noted for two pictureſque waterfalls, pompouſly deſcribed by travellers, but far inferior to that of the Rhine, at Schaffhauſen. The breadth of the river is about 200 feet, and the perpendicular height of the falls ſcarcely exceeds 20 feet.

NARSINGAPATAN, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, in the territory of Biſnagur. It was the reſidence formerly of a king, and is ſituate 400 miles SE of Bombay. Lon. 76 10 E, lat. 15 30 N.

NARVA, a ſtrong town of the Ruſſian empire, in Ingria, or the government of Peterſburgh. The houſes are built of brick ſtuccoed white; and it has more the appearance of a German than of a Ruſſian town. In the ſuburbs, called Ivangorod, or John's town, the coloſſal remains of an ancient fortreſs, built by Ivan Vaſſilievitch the Great, impend in a pictureſque manner over the ſteep banks of the Narova. Near Narva is the ſpot celebrated for the victory which Charles XII. in the 19th year of his age gained over the Ruſſian army in 1700. The town was taken by the czar about five years after, who traverſed the ſtreets on horſeback with his drawn ſword in his hand, reſtrained his troops from pillage, and placed guards at the doors of the principal houſes, and before the churches. The principal exports from Narva are hemp, flax, timber, and corn; the imports, ſalt, tobacco, wine, ſalted herrings, ſpices, tea, ſugar, and other grocery wares. It is ſituate on the Narova, eight miles from its mouth, and 100 W of Peterſburgh. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 59 18 N.

NARWAR, or NARWHA, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Agra, ſeated a little above the confluence of the Sinde with the Jumna. It is 127 miles S of Agra. Lon. 79 17 E, lat. 25 40 N.

NASEBY, a village in Northamptonſhire, famous for the deciſive victory gained by the army of the parliament over that of Charles I, in 1645. It is 12 miles N of Northampton.

NASHVILLE, a town of N America, in the State of Fenaſſee, and capital of the diſtrict of Mero. It is ſeated on Cumberland River, 160 miles E of Knoxville. Lon. 87 20 E, lat. 36 2 N.

NASSAU, a county of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine; bounded on the N by Weſtphalia, on the E by the county of Solmes, on the S by the territory of Mentz, and on the W by the electorate of Treves. It is very fertile, and contains mines of iron, copper, and lead.

NASSAU, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the ſame name, the houſe of whoſe ſovereign is divided into ſeveral branches. It is ſeated on the river Lahn, 12 miles SE of Coblentz. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 50 18 N.

NASSUCK, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Guzerat, 128 miles W of Aurungabad, and 95 SSW of Surat. Lon. 73 49 E, lat. 19 30 N.

NASTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 18 miles SE of Coblentz. and 22 NW of Mentz. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 19 50 N.

NATA, a ſeaport of S America, in the government of Panama, ſeated in a fertile country, on the bay of Parita, 70 miles SW of Panama. Lon. 81 15 W, lat. 8 10 N.

NATAL, a country on the E coaſt of Africa, lying NE of the Cape of Good Hope, inhabited by the Boſhman Hottentots. See HOTTENTOTS, COUNTRY THE.

NATCHITOCHES, a river of Louiſiana, which falls into the Miſſiſſippi, at Fort Coupee.

NATOLIA, a country, formerly called Aſia Minor. It is the moſt weſtern part of Turkey in Aſia, extending from the Euphrates as far as the Archipelago, the ſtrait of Gallipoli, the ſea of Marmora, and the ſtrait of Conſtantinople. It is bounded on the N by the Black Sea, on the S by the Mediterranean. The air is temperate and wholeſome, and the ſoil generally fertile. It is croſſed by a chain of mountains, formerly called Taurus, from E to W, and watered by a great number of rivers.

NATTAM, a town and fortreſs of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, in the country of Madura, 18 miles N of Madura, and 100 SSW of Trichinopoly. Lon. 78 18 E, lat. 10 10 N.

NAVARINO, a ſtrong and populous town of the Morea, with an excellent large harbour, defended by two forts. It is ſituate on a hill, near the ſea, eight miles SE of Modon, and 17 NW of Curon. Lon. 21 42 E, lat. 37 2 N.

NAVARRE, a kingdom of Europe, ſituate between France and Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is 75 miles in length and 60 in breadth. The air is more mild and temperate, and wholeſome, than in the neighbouring provinces of Spain; and though a mountainous country, it is yet very fertile, abounding in all ſorts of grain,

iron mines. It is divided into five dis-, whose capital towns are Pampeluna, ella, Tudela, Olita, and St. Gueſca. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and now orms the territory of Baſques, and de-ment of the Lower Pyrenees. It is parated from Spaniſh Navarre by the yrenees, and is a mountainous, barren ntry, 20 miles in length and 12 in adth. From this country, the late king France took his other title of the king of varre. See PALAIS, ST.

NAVARREINS, a town of France, in the partment of the Lower Pyrenees and late ntory of Beart, ſeated on the Gave-Oleron, 26 miles SE of Bayonne. Lon. 47 W, lat. 43 19 N.

NAVIDAD, a ſeaport of New Spain, ated on the Pacific Ocean, 350 miles of Mexico. Lon. 106 0 W, lat. 19 N.

NAVIGATORS ISLANDS, a cluſter of nds in the S Pacific Ocean. The in-bitants are a ſtrong and handſome race; rely a man to be ſeen among them than ſix feet high, and well propor-ed. The women are delicately beau-l; their canoes, houſes, &c. well ſtructed; and they are much more ad-ced in internal policy, than any of the nds in this ocean. They are ſurround-by a coral reef, but boats may land great ſafety. Lon. 169 0 W, lat. 14 S. See MAOUNA.

NAUEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in the ld Marche of Brandenburg. Lon. 12 , lat. 52 37 N.

NAUENHOF, a town of Upper Saxony, he circle of Leipſic, eight miles E of ſic.

NAUMBERG, a town of Germany, in electorate of Mentz, 14 miles WSW of el, and 36 SW of Gottingen. It is ſi-e on the Eder.

NAUMBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, ital of the duchy of Saxe Naumburg, ed on the Sala, 37 miles NE of Erfort, 60 W of Dreſden. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 12 N.

NAXKOW, a town of Denmark, in the of Laland, with a harbour commodious trade, and a plentiful fiſhery here. It is miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 31 lat. 54 52 N.

NAXOS, or NAXIA, a conſiderable d of the Archipelago, 25 miles in th, and 88 in circumference. It unds with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, n, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry-s; and, though it has no harbour, es on a conſiderable trade in barley, e, oil, cheeſe, figs, cotton, ſilk, flax, ſalt, oxen, ſheep, and mules. It is inhabi-ted both by Greeks and Latins, has four archiepiſcopal ſees, and a great many villages; but the whole iſland does not contain above 8000 inhabitants. The higheſt mountain is Zia, which ſignifies the mountain of Jupiter; but there are no antiquities, except ſome ſmall remains of a temple of Bacchus. The female dreſs of this iſland has ſomething ridi-culous in its appearance. The two wings of black velvet, which they fix behind to their ſhoulders, are altogether prepoſte-rous. The Greek women at Smyrna co-ver their breaſts with a ſingle gauze; at Naxia, they wear a heavy ſtomacher or breaſt-piece of velvet, covered with em-broidery and ſmall pearls. They add to this romantic cumbrous dreſs all the co-quetry of behaviour they can aſſume. They paint, blacken their eyebrows and eyelaſhes, and cover their faces with patches, made of a black ſhining talc, which they find in the iſland. This iſland was anciently famous for a ſort of marble called ophitus, from its being ſpotted like the ſkin of a ſerpent, with green and white ſpots. On the mountains near the coaſts of the Mediterranean is found the beſt emery, whence the neighbouring promon-tory is by the Italians called Cape Smerig-lio. On the S ſide of the iſland is a town defended by a caſtle. About a gun-ſhot from hence is a fine marble tower on a rock, in the middle of a heap of ſtately ruins of marble and granite, probably the remains of Bacchus's temple. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 36 41 N.

NAXOS, or NAXIA, the capital of the iſle of Naxos, with a caſtle and two ar-chiepiſcopal ſees, the one Greek and the other Latin. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. 25 59 E, lat. 37 8 N.

NAZARETH, a town of Paleſtine, famous for being the reſidence of Jeſus Chriſt, in the early part of his life. It is now nothing but a village, where the monks of St. Francis have a convent. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 32 30 N.

NAZARETH, a town of the United States, in Pennſylvania. It is a flouriſhing ſettle-ment of the Moravians, and is delightfully ſituate 10 miles N of Bethlehem, and 63 of Philadelphia.

NAZE, or CAPE LINDENAS, the moſt ſouthern promontory of Norway. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 57 30 N.

NEAGH, LOUGH, a lake of Ireland ſituate in the counties of Armagh, Down, Antrim, Londonderry, and Tyrone. It is the largeſt in Europe, thoſe of Ladoga, and

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Onega in Ruſſia, and that of Geneva in Switzerland, excepted; being 20 miles long and 15 broad. It is remarkable for a healing virtue, and alſo for petrifying wood, which is not only found in the water, but in the adjacent ſoil, at a conſiderable depth. On its ſhores ſeveral beautiful gems have been diſcovered.

NEATH, a corporate town in Glamorganſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſituate on the Neath, over which is a bridge, where ſmall veſſels come to load coal. On the other ſide of the river are the ruins of a fine monaſtery, and in the neighbourhood are iron forges, ſmelting works for copper, and coal mines. It is governed by a portreeve, who is ſworn in by the deputy conſtable of the caſtle of Neath, and ſeated near the Briſtol Channel, 32 miles NW of Landaff, and 200 W by N of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 51 43 N.

NEATH, a river in Glamorganſhire, which falls into the Briſtol Channel, below the town of Neath.

NEB, a river in the Iſle of Man, which runs into the Iriſh ſea, at Peel Caſtle.

NEBIO, or NEBBIO, a ruined city on the W ſide of the iſland of Corſica, with a biſhop's ſee, whoſe biſhop reſides at St. Fiorenzo, a mile diſtant.

NEBRA, a town in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. It is 12 miles NW of Naumburg. Lon. 11 26 E, lat. 51 13 N.

NECKAR, a river of Germany, which riſes in the black Foreſt, croſſes the duchy of Wirtemburg, and the palatinate of the Rhine, and falls into the Rhine, at Manheim.

NECKARS-GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on the Neckar. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 49 26 N.

NECKARS-ULM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, ſeated on the Neckar. It belongs to the grand-maſter of the Teutonic order. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 49 22 N.

NEDROMA, a city of Algiers, remarkable for its magnificent ruins. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 35 40 N.

NEEDHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſday. It is ſeated on the Orwell and has ſome trade in Suffolk-blues, and cloths; and women are employed in ſpinning and weaving bonelace. It is 10 miles NW of Ipſwich, and 73 NE of London. Lon. 1 23 E, lat. 52 15 N.

NEEDLES, two rocks in Hampſhire, N of the iſle of Wight, ſo called from their ſharp extremities.

NEEHEEHEOW, one of the Sandwich iſlands, five leagues W of Atooi. The E coaſt is high, and riſes abruptly from the ſea; the reſt of it conſiſts of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SE point. It produces plenty of yams, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants.

NEERWINDEN, a village of Auſtrian Brabant, a little N by W of Landen. Here were fought two celebrated battles which are ſometimes called by the name of Neerwinden; the one in 1693, the other in 1793 when the French were compelled to evacuate the Auſtrian Netherlands. See LANDEN.

NEFTA, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, 250 miles S by W of Tunis. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 33 0 N.

NEGAPATAM, a city of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel. It was firſt a colony of the Portugueſe, but was taken by the Dutch who were diſpoſſeſſed of it by the Engliſh in 1782; but, by the peace of 1783, it was agreed to be reſtored to the Dutch, whatever they ſhould give an equivalent for it. Negapatam is 183 miles S of Madras. Lon. 79 56 E, lat. 10 46 N.

NEGAMBO, a ſeaport on the W coaſt of the iſle of Ceylon. It has a fort built by the Portugueſe, which was taken in 1640, by the Dutch, who were forced to give it up to the Engliſh in February 1796. Lon. 83 45 E, lat. 7 30 N.

NEGRAIS, a ſeaport on the E ſide of the bay of Bengal, 240 miles WSW of Pegu. Lon. 94 4 E, lat. 15 50 N.

NEGRIL-POINT, the moſt weſterly promontory of the iſland of Jamaica.

NEGRO, CAPE, a promontory of Africa, on the W coaſt of Angola, being the moſt ſouthern country to which the Europeans uſually reſort to purchaſe ſlaves. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 15 54 N.

NEGRO'S-ISLAND, one of the Philippine Iſlands, between Panay and Mindoro.

NEGROLAND, or NIGRITIA, a country of Africa, through which the river Niger is ſuppoſed to run. It has the great deſert of Zahara on the N, and ſtretches far to the S, but the inland parts are very little known. The Europeans have many ſettlements on the coaſt, where they barter European goods for ſlaves, gold duſt, and Elephants teeth.

NEGROPONT, an iſland of Turkey in Europe, the largeſt in the Archipelago. It was anciently called Eubœa, and lies near the N coaſt of Livadia, ſeparated from it by the ſtrait of Negropont, over which is a bridge. It is 90 miles

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ength, and 25 in breadth, though in ſome places much narrower. It abounds in corn, wine, and fruits.

NEGROPONT, a ſtrong city, capital of an iſland of the ſame name, and a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It has a good harbour, which is commonly the ſtation of the Turkiſh ſhips. The walls of the city, in which the Turks and Jews reſide, are two miles and a half in circumference; but the ſuburbs, where the Chriſtians live, are much larger. It was taken, in 1469, from the Venetians, who attempted to retake it in 1688, without effect. It is ſeated in a ſtrait of the ſame name, 30 miles NE of Athens, and 260 SW of Conſtantinople. Lon. 24 8 E, lat. 38 30 N.

NEVAHAND, an ancient town of Perſia, in Irac Agemi, famous for a battle fought near it, between the califf Omar and Yez Degerd, king of Perſia, in 1638, when he loſt that kingdom. It is 170 miles NW of Iſpahan. Lon. 47 10 E, lat. 34 20 N.

NEIDENAU, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, ſituated on the Jaxt. It is 33 miles ESE of Heidelberg.

NEIDENBURG, a town of Pruſſia, with a caſtle on a mountain, 75 miles E of Culm.

NEILSTON, a village in Renfrewſhire, to the S of Paiſley. It is noted for a cotton manufactory. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 53 22 N.

NEISSE, a town of Sileſia, ſurrounded by thick walls and deep ditches. The biſhop of Breſlaw generally reſides here, and has a magnificent palace. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in grain and wine. This place ſuffered greatly in 1729, by an inundation and a fire. It was taken by the Pruſſians in 1741, who, after the peace, in 1742, built a citadel, to which they gave the name of Pruſſia. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 27 miles NE of Glatz, and 35 SE of Breſlaw. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 50 31 N.

NELLENBURG, a town of Suabia, capital of a landgravate of the ſame name, 20 miles S of Conſtance, and 20 NE of Schaffhauſen. Lon. 9 8 E, lat. 47 59 N.

NELSON, an Engliſh ſettlement in N America, on the W ſide of Hudſon's Bay, at the mouth of the river Nelſon, 250 miles SE of Churchill Fort. It belongs to the Hudſon's Bay Company, who carry on a great trade in beaver and other ſkins. Lon. 92 35 W, lat. 57 7 N.

NEMÆA, a village of the Morea, famous for the Nemæan games anciently celebrated here.

NEMOURS, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Iſle of France, with an old caſtle, between two hills. It is ſeated on the Loing, 10 miles S of Fontainbleau, and 15 SE of Paris. Lon. 2 37 E, lat. 48 16 N.

NEN, the principal river of Northamptonſhire, which riſes in the W part of the county. It is made navigable at Northampton, leaves the county at Peterborough, and croſſing the iſle of Ely, forms part of the W boundary of Norfolk, and falls into the Lincolnſhire Waſh. It likewiſe communicates, by ſeveral channels, with the Great Ouſe.

NEOCASTRO, a fort of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, where the Turks always keep a good garriſon. It is ſeated in the middle of the ſtrait of Conſtantinople, 12 miles from that city. Lon. 29 4 E, lat. 41 10 N.

NEOTS, ST. a town in Huntingdonſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is a well built town, has a conſiderable church, with a fine ſteeple, and a conſiderable trade in coal. It is ſeated on the Ouſe, over which is a fine ſtone bridge, 20 miles WSW of Cambridge, and 56 NNW of London. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 52 7 N.

NEPEAN ISLAND, an iſland of the S Pacific Ocean, oppoſite Port Hunter, on the S coaſt of Norfolk Iſland, conſiſting entirely of one maſs of ſand, held together by the ſurrounding cliffs, which are a border of hard rocks. The ſurface was covered with a kind of coarſe graſs, and upward of 200 fine pines were growing on it.

NEPI, an ancient town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the Triglia, 20 miles N of Rome. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 42 14 N.

NERAC, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne and late province of Guienne. It is ſituated on the river Baiſe, which is navigable here, and is divided by that river into great and little Nerac. In the feudal times, this was the reſidence and capital of the lords of Albert. Their ſtupendous caſtle, where Henry IV ſpent part of his youth, is now in ruins. In the 16th century, the greateſt part of its inhabitants embraced the reformed religion, but were obliged to ſurrender to Louis XIII, in 1621. Nerac is 20 miles SW of Agen, and 380 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 44 2 N.

NERBUDDA, a river of India, which iſſues from a lake on the ſouthern confines of the province of Allahabad, forms the boundary between Hindooſtan Proper and the Deccan, and falls into the gulf of Cambay, below Baroach.

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NERICIA, a ſubdiviſion of Sweden Proper, bounded on the N by Weſtmania, on the E by Sundermania, on the S by E Gothland, and on the W by W Gothland. Orebo is the capital, and the moſt conſiderable place in it.

NERO, an iſland in the E Indies, the ſecond of the Banda Iſlands, where the Dutch have a fort called Fort Naſſau. Here are large ſerpents, but not venemous, and the mountains are covered with trees, in which are birds of a very ſingular kind. Lon. 129 45 E, lat. 4 40 N.

NERTCHINSK, one of the four provinces of the Ruſſian government of Irkutzk. Its capital, of the ſame name, is ſeated on the Nertcha, which falls into the Schilka.

NESLE, a town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy. It is ſeated on the Lingon, eight miles NE of Royes, and 66 N by E of Paris. Lon. 2 59 E, lat. 49 51 N.

NESS, LOCH, a beautiful lake in Inverneſsſhire, 22 miles in length, and, for the moſt part, one in breadth, tho' ſometimes two. It is ſheltered on the NW by the high mountains of Urquhart and Mealfourvoney, and edged with coppices of birch and oak.

NESS, a river of Scotland, which is the outlet of Loch Neſs, and falls into the frith of Murray, a little below the town of Inverneſs.

NETHERLANDS, or LOW COUNTRIES, a large country of Europe, anciently called Gallia Belgica. In the ninth century, the ſons of the emperor Lewis the Pious having divided the dominions of their father, who poſſeſſed Germany, France, and Italy, a new kingdom was formed, comprehending Germany and France, and a part of the Netherlands. It was called Lotharia, but did not long ſubſiſt; for it was ſoon divided into two; and that ſeated near the Mediterranean was called the kingdom of Burgundy; while the other, to the N, had the name of Auſtraſia. Neither did this laſt continue long, it being divided into 17 provinces, under different names, which ſtill depended on the empire of Germany, and were called Lower Germany. In proceſs of time, the houſe of Burgundy purchaſed many of them, and was about to form them, with Burgundy, into a kingdom; but Charles the Bold, the laſt duke of Burgundy, being killed by the Swiſs, in 1477, his part of the Netherlands devolved on Mary his only child; who, marrying the emperor Maximilian, the Netherlands fell to the houſe of Auſtria. The emperor Charles V, king of Spain, in 1555, abdicated the ſovereignty of the Netherlands and ſoon after, the Spaniſh crown, in favour of his ſon Philip. The tyranny of this cruel bigot, Philip II. who endeavoured to introduce the inquiſition into the Low Countries, with the barbarities of the duke of Alva, exaſperated the people to ſuch a degree, that they, under the conduct of William I, prince of Orange, formed the famous league of Utrecht, in 1579, which proved the foundation of the republic of the Seven United Provinces. After a long and bloody war, the Spaniards agreed to a truce with the United Provinces, the very firſt article of which acknowledged them to be free and independent ſtates. The war was renewed in 1621; but, at laſt, by the treaty of Weſtphalia, in 1648, Philip IV. of Spain expreſsly renounced all claim to the ſovereignty over the United Provinces. The other ten provinces, however, returned under the dominion of Spain, but with very favourable ſtipulations with reſpect to their ancient laws and liberties. On the death of Charles II. king of Spain, and the ſubſequent acceſſion of a branch of the houſe of Bourbon to that monarchy, it was ſtipulated, by the treaty of Baden in 1714, that the Spaniſh Netherlands ſhould return to the German branch of the houſe of Auſtria. Some conſiderable parts, however, fell by conqueſt, or ceſſion, to the French and Dutch; the province of Artois, the Cambreſis, part of Luxemburg, Flanders, and Hainault, were in the hands of the French, called the French Netherlands; while the Dutch poſſeſſed the N part of Brabant and Flanders, from them denominated Dutch Brabant and Flanders. The emperor Charles VI, left the Auſtrian Netherlands to his daughter Maria Thereſa, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, who married Francis, grand duke of Tuſcany, after the emperor. During her reign, no ſovereign could be more beloved; no people more content and happy. But her ſon, Joſeph II, having projected many innovations in the conſtitutions, both in church and ſtate, and enforcing them with violence, an univerſal ſpirit of revolt broke out; an army of 40,000 men roſe, as if by magic, to ſupport the renunciation of all allegiance which ſeveral of the provinces, now to be made; a congreſs was formed from the different ſtates, in whom the ſupreme government was veſted; and by the end of December 1790, the Auſtrian forces were entirely expelled from the Netherlands. The new government, however, was not of long duration; for which, indeed, the manner in which the congreſs exerciſed its powers

r from being calculated. Leopold II. he ſucceſſor of the capricious and unfor-nate Joſeph, who died in the early part of 1790) was enabled, partly by force of ms, partly by conciliatory meaſures, and rtly by the mediation of the courts of ndon, Berlin, and Hague, to recover the ntire poſſeſſion of his authority in theſe vinces, and that, in a great meaſure, to e ſatisfaction of the people; the miniſters the mediating courts having guaranteed e reſtoration of the ancient Belgic conſti-tion, as enjoyed under the happy reign the empreſs queen Maria Thereſa. In 792, the French overrun the Netherlands, d endeavoured to effect another revolu-n, but were driven out of the country in 793. In 1794 they again recovered poſ-ion; and in 1795 the Netherlands were ced to form a part of the territory of e French Republic. The Netherlands, general, are 360 miles long, and 260 ad; lying between 2 and 7 deg. E . and 49 and 54 deg. N lat. They e, bounded on the W and N by the rman Ocean, on the E by Germany, n on the S by France. They once nſtituted a part of the German empire, er the name of the circle of Burgundy. he principal rivers are the Scheldt, ine, Maeſe, Moſelle, and Lis; and there e many fine navigable canals, which are great advantage to the commerce of the untry. The air is temperate; but the ouths of the rivers and harbours are ozen up in the winter. The ſoil is ex-mely fertile in corn and paſtures; and ere are ſeveral fine manufactures of lace, ens, cambrics, tapeſtry, &c. See UNIT-PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS.

NETTHKAU, a town of Germany in the cle of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Voigtland, ſeated on the Golich, 12 iles SW of Zwickou.

NETTUNO, a town of Italy, in Cam-gna di Roma. It is but thinly peopled, ough ſeated in a fertile ſoil, at the mouth the Lovacina, and the inhabitants are al-oſt all hunters. It is 24 miles S of Rome. on. 12 29 E, lat. 42 32 N.

NEVA, a river of Ruſſia, which iſſues om the lake Ladoga, and falls into the f of Findland, below Peterſburgh.

NEUBURG, the duchy of, in Germany, circle of Bavaria, divided into two rts, E and W. The W is about 50 miles g, and 8 broad, the E is about 17 miles ., and the ſame broad.

NEUBURG, a town of Suabia, in the ligaw, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated near the Rhine, 12 miles N of Baſle and 12 S of Briſach. Lon. 7 35 E, lat. 47 47 N.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in Lower Auſtria, with a famous monaſtery; ſeated on the Danube, five miles from Vienna. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 48 13 N.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Entz, 25 miles W of Stutgard. Lon. 8 34 E, lat. 48 52 N.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, ſubject to the elector palatine. It is 28 miles NE of Augſburgh, and 40 SW of Ratiſbon. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 48 45 N.

NEUBURG, a ſtrong town of Denmark, on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſle of Funen, with a famous harbour, 53 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 1 E, lat. 55 30 N.

NEUCHATEL, a territory of Swiſſerland, which, with that of Vallengin, forms one principality, between the lake of Neuchatel and the borders of France; extending 36 miles from N to S, and 18 in its greateſt breadth. By the death of the ducheſs of Nemours, in 1707, the ſovereignty of Neuchatel and Vallengin was claimed by Frederick I. of Pruſſia, as heir to the prince of Orange; and his right was acknowledged by the ſtates of the country. The conſtitution is a kind of limited monarchy. The inhabitants are proteſtants, except in the two diſtricts of Landeron and Creſſier, where there are moſt catholics. In 1529, this principality entered into an alliance with the cantons of Bern, Friburg, Soleure, and Lucern. The air is healthy and temperate; but the ſoil is not equally temperate every where, however there are large vineyards that produce white and red wine, which laſt is excellent. The paſtures on the mountains feed a great number of all ſorts of cattle, and there are plenty of deer in the foreſts, and a great many fiſh in the lakes and rivers. The people are ingenious, polite, active, and induſtrious.

NEUCHATEL, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a principality of the ſame name. It contains not more than 3000 ſouls, and is ſituate partly on the plain between the lake of Neuchatel and the Jura, and partly on the declivity of that mountain. The chief article of exportation is wine, which is much eſteemed, and produced from the vineyards in its vicinity; and there are here manufactures of printed linens and cottons. Among the many public works which have been lately executed here, are the new townhouſe, and a ſuperb

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cauſeway leading toward the valley of St. Imier. Neuchatel is governed by a great and little council; the firſt is compoſed of 40 perſons; the ſecond conſiſts of 24 members, comprehending the mayor, who is preſident. It is 25 miles NE of Lauſanne, and 25 W of Bern. Lon. 7 0 E, lat. 47 5 N.

NEUCHATEL, or YVERDUN, a lake of Swiſſerland, which takes its name from a town of the ſame name, ſtretches about 20 miles in length from the town of Yverdun to that of Neuchatel, in a direction from SW to NE, at which extremity it has a communication with the lake of Bienne by a narrow outlet, and is 17 miles long, and 5 broad.

NEVERN, a village in Pembrokeſhire, near a river of the ſame name, one mile NE of Newport. There are ſeveral monuments of antiquity in this pariſh, and among the reſt a ſingle ſtone, of a ſquare form, 13 feet high and two broad, with a circular top, charged with a croſs, and all the ſides are neatly carved with knotwork of various patterns.

NEVERS, a conſiderable epiſcopal town of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois, ſeated on the Loire over which it has a handſome bridge. The town is built in the form of an amphitheatre, containing many elegant buildings, among which is the ancient palace, in which John Caſimer, king of Poland, expired in 1672. It is 145 miles SE of Paris. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 46 59 N.

NEUFCHATEL, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, noted for excellent cheeſe, commodiouſly ſeated on the river Arques, 30 miles SE of Dieppe, and 75 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 49 46 N.

NEUFCHATEAU, a town of Auſtrian Luxemburg, 27 miles WNW of Luxemburgh. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 49 53 N.

NEUFCHATEU, a commercial town of France, in the department of the Voſges and late province of Lorrain. It is ſeated in a ſoil fertile in corn, wine, and all the neceſſaries of life, on the river Mouzon, 25 miles SW of Nanci, and 150 E by S of Paris. Lon. 5 47 E, lat. 48 24 N.

NEUHAUS, a ſtrong town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a caſtle. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 49 8 N.

NEHAUS, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen. It was once a place of great trade, and had a commodious harbour at the mouth of the Oſte, but a ſand bank accumulating in it, at the iſſue of the Oſte, into the Elbe, its trade was almoſt annihilated, and it is now of much leſs conſequence than formerly. It is 19 miles NNW of Slade. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 53 52 N.

NEUHAUSEL, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, ſeated in a marſhy plain, on the river Neytracht, 15 miles NW of Comora, and 40 SE of Preſburg. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 48 1 N.

NEVIN, or NEWIN, a town in Carnarvonſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the Iriſh Sea, 20 miles W by W of Carnarvon, and 249 WNW of London. Lon. 4 25 W, lat. 52 52 N.

NEVIS, one of the Leeward Caribbee Iſlands, in the W Indies, divided from the E end of St. Chriſtophers by a narrow channel. It has but one mountain, which is in the middle, very high, and covered with large trees up to the top. Here are ſprings of freſh water and a hot bath, much of the ſame nature as thoſe of Bath, in England. It is a ſmall iſland, but very fruitful, and ſubject to the Engliſh. Charleſton is the capital.

NEUMARK, a town of Tranſylvania on the river Meriſch, 56 miles N of Clauſenburg. Lon. 23 35 E, lat. 47 19 N.

NEUMARK, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, 30 miles NNW of Ratiſbon. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 49 18 N.

NEUS, a river of N Carolina, which enters Pamlico Sound, below Newbern, where it is a mile and a half broad.

NEUSALTZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau, 12 miles NW of Glogau.

NEUSIDLE, a town of Hungary, 24 miles SW of Preſburg, ſituate on a Lake of the ſame name.

NEUSOL, a town of Upper Hungary, it has a large caſtle, in which is a church covered with copper. It is noted for the greateſt copper mines in all Hungary which are in its neighbourhood, and is ſeated on the Gran, 10 miles N of Cremnitz, and 50 NE of Leopoldſtadt. Lon. 18 29 E, lat. 49 9 N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony in the duchy of Holſtein, ſeated on the Baltic, 22 miles NNE of Lubec. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 54 10 N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 15 miles S of Schwerin. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 53 24 N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Saxony in the duchy of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, with a ſtrong caſtle, 15 miles NW of Hanover. Lon. 9 59 E, lat. 52 34 N.

NEUSTADT, an epiſcopal town of Lower Auſtria, with a caſtle, and an ar-

val, 30 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 16 27 E, lat. 47 48 N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, seated on the Saale, 12 miles NE of Schweinfurt. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 50 24 N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Kocher, 12 miles NNE of Halibron. Lon. 9 20 E. lat. 49 17 N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on a small chain of mountains nine miles N by W of Landau. Lon. 8 7 E, lat. 49 20 N.

NEUVILLE, a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle. Before Switzerland was invaded by the French, it was governed by two burghermasters and a small and great council, each consisting of twenty-four members.

NEUWIED, a flourishing commercial city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of the principality of Wied. It contains between 6 and 7000 inhabitants. Neuwied is 10 miles NNW of Coblentz. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 50 32 N.

NEWARK, a flourishing town of the United States, in New Jersey, with one episcopal and two presbyterian churches one of which is the largest in the state. It has the reputation of making the best cider in the world, and is nine miles W of New York.

NEWARK UPON TRENT, a borough in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Trent, over which is a bridge, and once had a handsome castle, now in ruins. Newark has a good trade, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is 17 miles NE of Nottingham, and 124 N by W of London. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 53 6 N.

NEWBERN, the county town of Craven, in the state of N Carolina, situate on a flat sandy point of land at the confluence of the Neus and the Trent, 499 miles S by W of Philadelphia. Lon. 77 5 W, lat. 35 20 N.

NEWBIGGIN, a fishing town of Northumberland, seven miles E of Morpeth. It is situate on the N side of the bay of Newbiggin.

NEWBURGH, a corporate town in the isle of Anglesey, with a market on Tuesday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the river Brant, 15 miles SW of Beaumaris, and 257 NW of London. Lon. 4 27 W, lat. 53 10 N.

NEWBURN, a petty village in Northumberland, on the W side of Newcastle, inhabited by Colliers. Here, a part of the army of Charles 1, under lord Conway, was defeated by the Scotch in 1640.

NEWBURY, a corporate town in Berkshire, with a market on Thursday, its poor are chiefly employed in spinning. Two battles were fought near this town with dubious success, between the forces of Charles 1 and the parliament, in 1643 and 1644. Newbury is commodiously seated on the river Kennet, 26 miles S of Oxford, and 56 W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 51 25 N.

NEWBURY-PORT, a town of the United States, in Massachusets. This town is noted for ship building which is carried on to a great extent, and is situate on the river Merrimak, two miles from the sea, and 45 E of Boston. Lon. 71 5 W, lat. 42 45 N.

NEWCASTLE, a town in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Friday. It is a poor town and its once fine castle, is now in ruins. It is seated on the Tyvy, 17 miles NW of Carmarthen, and 219 WNW of London. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 52 4 N.

NEWCASTLE UNDER LINE, a borough in Staffordshire, with a market on Monday. It had four churches, now reduced to one; and the castle, whence it took its name, is quite demolished. It has a manufacture of hats, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is a large place with broad paved streets and is famous for more stone-ware being made near it than at any place in England. It is seated on a rivulet, 15 miles of Stafford, and 149 NNW of London. Lon. 2 2 W, lat. 53 12 N.

NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, a large borough and seaport in Northumberland, situate between the Picts Wall and the Tyne. The river is so deep, that ships of 600 ton burthen may come up to the town, in ballast but the colliers wait at Shields for their lading which is brought down the river in lighters. The town may be considered as divided into two parts, of which Gateshead, on the Durham side, is one; and both were joined by a stone bridge, which originally consisted of 12 arches; but by the embankment of the river to form the quays on the N side, they were reduced to nine. In 1771, a dreadful flood carried away four of those arches, with some houses that stood upon them; and the bridge was entirely rebuilt in 1779. Through this place went part of that wall

which extended from sea to sea, and was built by the Romans to defend the Britons against the incursions of the Picts. The town was defended by a strong wall, in which were seven gates, and as many turrets, with several casements bomb-proof; but the castle and walls are now in ruins. Here is a noble exchange; and the finest quay in England except that of Great Yarmouth being longer than that of London and Bristol. Here are four parish churches, beside one at Gateshead. St. Nicholas church stands on the top of a high hill, and has a lofty steeple of curious architecture. Among the other public buildings is a mansion house for the mayor, who is allowed 600 a year for his table, besides a coach and barge, a hall for the surgeons; a large hospital, built by the contribution of the keel men, for the maintenance of the poor of their fraternity, and several charitable foundations, situate in the centre of the great collieries, which have for centuries supplied London and most of the southern parts of the kingdom with coal. This is the staple trade of, and has been the source of great wealth to Newcastle the coals carried thence anually are computed to amount to 1,187,000 tons; it also manufactures steel, iron, glass, woollen cloth; earthen ware, white lead, milled lead &c. to a great extent, and here is a round tower for the manufactory of patent shot; it exports large quantities of lead, salt, salmon, butter, tallow, and is particularly famous for its grindstones, that scarce a vessel goes from thence without some of them; hence the proverb, "that a Scotchman and a Newcastle grindstone travel all the world over." Ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery, and the trade to the West Indies has become very considerable. The streets in the old part of the town are narrow, and very uneven, being built on the declivity of a steep hill, but the Upper or N part of the town, which is inhabited by the politer sort of people is much pleasanter and has several level, well built, and spacious streets. The suburbs are chiefly used as glass houses, iron manufactories, and breweries, where beer is made which has obtained great reputation, and they are inhabited by keel-men a rough and sturdy race, employed in carrying the coal down the river in keels, or lighters, to the large ships. The annual revenue of the customs here is computed to amount to near 100000l. Newcastle was made a borough by William I, and the first charter for digging coal was granted by Henry III in 1239. It is 34 miles S of Alnwick, 94 N of York, and 271 NNW of London. Lon. 1 27 W, lat. 55 3 N.

NEWCASTLE, a town of the United States, in Delaware. It was taken from the Dutch by the English, who called it Newcastle, and was the first town settled on the river Delaware, and is 35 miles SW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 38 W, lat. 39 37 N.

NEWCASTLE, a town of Virginia, seated on the Pamunkey, a branch of York River, 40 miles NW of Williamsburg.

NEWDIGATE, a village in Surry, with a medicinal spring of the same nature as that of Epsom.

NEWENHAM, CAPE, a rocky point of considerable height, on the W coast of N America. It was discovered by captain Cook in 1778. Lon. 162 24 W, lat. 59 42 N.

NEWENT, a town in Glocestershire, with a market on Friday, seated near a branch of the Severn, eight miles NW of Glocester, and 114 WNW of London. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 51 56 N.

NEWFIDLER-SEA, a lake of Hungary 17 miles long and six broad, 20 miles N by W of Presburg, and 28 ESE of Vienna.

NEW FOREST, a forest in Hampshire, situate in that part of the county which is bounded on the E by Southampton Water, and on the S by the English Channel. It was afforested by William the Conqueror, who expelled the inhabitants for that purpose, and was then 10 miles longer than it is now. His son William Rufus was killed in this forest, by an arrow shot by Walter Tyrrel, which glanced accidentally glanced against a tree. The spot is pointed out by a triangular stone; its timber is now appropriated to the use of the royal navy.

NEWFOUNDLAND, a large island on the E coast of N America, between 47 and 52° N lat. Its form is triangular; the N point is separated from Labrador by the strait of Bellisle, and from this apex it is 350 miles in length to the base, which is 200 in breadth. It is a mountainous country and the climates rather severe, the ground being covered with snow five months in the year. The coasts are high and the shores most remarkably wooded and the hills are clothed with birch, hazel, spruce fir, and pine. In few parts of it there are trees sufficiently large for the building of merchantmen, the boat is made of juniper, and the pine furnishes masts and yards, but no masts have ever been found for a large cutter. It seems to have no inhabitants of its own, but in the summer time is visited by the Eng-

maux Indians. It has ſeveral bays and harbours, and there are about 500 Engliſh families who continue here all the year, beſides the garriſon of St. John's Placentia, and other forts. The great importance of this iſland ariſes from its fiſhery, which begins in May and ends in September; the great fiſhing-banks to the SE of this iſland, are reſorted to by at leaſt 10,000 people and 8 or 900 ſail of ſhips, and the fiſh when cured are exported to Spain, Portugal, Italy and the Weſt Indies. In winter the chief employment of the inhabitants is to cut wood; and the ſmalleſt kind, uſed for fuel, is drawn by their large dogs, trained up and harneſſed for that purpoſe. There is great plenty of game, fiſh, and fowl, but very little corn, fruit, or cattle. St. John's is the principal ſettlement.

NEWHAVEN, a town of Suſſex, at the mouth of the river Ouſe, with a quay on the E ſide, where ſhips may ride ſecure in all weather. It is chiefly inhabited by maritime people, and is ſeven miles S by E of Lewes, and 56 S of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 50 48 N.

NEWHAVEN, a flouriſhing town of the United States, in Connecticut, with a univerſity, conſiſting of one college, called Yale College, and a conſiderable trade with New York and the W India iſlands; it lies round the head of a bay, four miles N of the Sound, and 132 NNE of New York. Lon. 72 58 W, lat. 41 20 N.

NEWMARKET, a town partly in Cambridgeſhire, and partly in Suffolk, with a market on Thurſday. It has one pariſh in each county, but all the town is in Suffolk. It is the moſt celebrated place in England for horſe-races; and here Charles II built a houſe for the ſake of this diverſion. It has two charity ſchools ſettled by Queen Anne with 50l. a year each. It is 14 miles E of Cambridge, and 60 N by E of London. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 52 20 N.

NEWNHAM, a corporate town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Friday. It is ſeated on the Severn, eight miles SW of Glouceſter, and 112 WNW of London. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 51 46 N.

NEWPORT, a borough in the Iſle of Wight, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is a large populous and well frequented town governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It is ſeated almoſt in the middle of the iſland, on the river Cowes, which is navigable for ſmall veſſels, 17 miles S by E of Southampton, and 91 SW of London. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 50 40 N.

NEWPORT, a borough in Cornwall, which has no market, but ſends two members to parliament. It is 3 miles N of Launceſton, and 214 W by S of London. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 50 43 N.

NEWPORT, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Saturday and a handſome freeſchool, 17 miles E of Shrewſbury, and 140 NW of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 52 45 N.

NEWPORT, a ſeaport town in Monmouthſhire, with a market on Saturday, it had once a ſtrong caſtle which is now demoliſhed. It is ſeated on the river Uſk, over which is a handſome bridge, 19 miles SSW of Monmouth, and 152 W by N of London. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 51 36 N.

NEWPORT, a corporate town in Pembrokeſhire, with a market on Saturday, and the ruins of a caſtle. It is governed by a mayor, and ſeated at the foot of a high hill, at the bottom of a bay of the ſame name, 18 miles NE of St. David's, and 235 WNW of London. Lon 4 50 W, lat. 52 6 N.

NEWPORT, a ſeaport of the United States, in Rhode Iſland. Its harbour which is one of the fineſt in the world; ſpreads Weſtward before the town which lies upon a gradual aſcent and exhibits a beautiful view from the water, and to the W of the town is Goat Iſland, on which is a fort. Newport has a handſome ſtate-houſe and an elegant public library. It is 80 miles NE of New York. Lon. 71 6 W, lat. 41 35 N.

NEWPORT-PAGNEL, a town in Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Saturday. It has a manufacture of bonelace, and is ſeated on the Ouſe, over which it has 2 bridges 14 miles ENE of Buckingham, and 51 NNW of London. Lon. 0 43 W, lat. 52 4 N.

NEW RIVER, for ſupplying London with water. This river has its riſe at Amwell, near Ware, in Herts, and was formed by the great Sir Hugh Middleton, who was obliged, in order to avoid the eminences and vallies in the way, to make it run a courſe of about 39 miles, and to carry it over two vallies, in long wooden troughs lined with lead; that at Buſhill being 660 feet in length, and 30 in height; under which is an arch, capacious enough to admit the largeſt waggon loaded with hay or ſtraw. In ſhort, over and under this river, which ſometimes riſes thus high, and at others is conveyed under ground, run ſeveral conſiderable currents of land waters, and both above and below it a great number of brooks, rills, and watercourſes have their paſſage.

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NEWRY, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, ſituate on the ſide of a ſteep hill, at the foot of which is Newry-water, having over it two ſtone bridges; and there is a third bridge over a navigable canal, by which it has a communication with Lough Neagh and Carlingford bay. It has ſuffered greatly by the rebellions in Ulſter, and was burnt by the duke of Berwick in 1689; but it is now ſo much improved in trade and buildings, that is the largeſt town in the county. It is 49 miles N of Dublin. Lon. 6 20 W, lat. 54 15 N.

NEWRY-WATER, a river of Ireland, which ſeparates the counties of Armagh and Down, and watering Newry, enters Carlingford Bay.

NEWSHAM, a village in Durham, ſituate on the Tees, five miles from Darlington. This being the uſual ford over the river from the S, the biſhop of Durham is met here, at his firſt coming to the ſee, when the lord of Stockbourn, juſt below it, being at the head of the country gentlemen, advances into the middle of the river, with his truncheon, and preſents it to the biſhop, who returns it, and is then conducted along amid the acclamations of the populace. Here was formerly a nunnery.

NEWTON, a borough in Lancaſhire, with a market on Saturday. It ſends two members to parliament, and is five miles N of Warrington, and 190 NW of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 53 28 N.

NEWTON, a borough in the Iſle of Wight, which ſends two members to parliament, but has no market. It is 14 miles S of Southampton, and 93 SW of London, Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 50 43 N.

NEWTON, a town in Montgomeryſhire, with a market on Saturday, ſeated on the Severn, ſeven miles SW of Montgomery, and 169 WNW of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 52 21 N.

NEWTON-BUSHEL, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, ſeated on the Teign, 15 miles S by W of Exeter, and 188 WSW of London. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 50 32 N.

NEWTONSTEWART, a town in Wigtonſhire, ſituate on the navigable river Cree, over which there is a handſome bridge, and whoſe mouth, in Wigton Bay, affords a valuable ſalmon-fiſhery. Several manufactures have been commenced with ſucceſs in this town. It is 26 miles E by N of Port-Patrick.

NEWTON, a village in Renfrewſhire, to the S of Paiſley. It is noted for ſeveral large print-fields.

NEWTOWN, the capital of the county of Bucks, in Pennſylvania, in the United ſtates five miles from the Delaware, and 2 NNE of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 1 W, lat. 40 14 N.

NEWTOWN LIMAVADY, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, ſeated near the E coaſt of Lough Foyle, 15 miles ENE of Londonderry.

NEW-YEAR'S-HARBOUR, a part of Staten Land, in S America, Lon. 64 11 W, lat. 54 48 S.

NEW-YEAR'S-ISLANDS, ſmall iſlands in S America, on the N ſide of Staten Land. Great numbers of ſea lions, ſeals, &c reſort to theſe iſlands.

NEYLAND, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of ſays and bays. It is ſeated on the Stour, over which is a bridge, 16 miles SW of Ipſwich, and 57 NE of London. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 52 1 N.

NEYTRACHT, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Neytra, 40 miles NE of Preſburg. Lon. 17 49 E, lat. 48 28 N.

NGAN-KING-FOU, the capital of the weſtern part of the province of Kiang-nan in China; its ſituation is delightful. It is governed by a particular viceroy, who keeps a large garriſon in a fort built on the banks of the river Yang-tſe-kiang. The commerce and riches of this city render it very conſiderable; and every thing that goes from the ſouthern part of China to Nan-king muſt paſs through it. All the country belonging to it is level, pleaſant, and fertile. It has under its juriſdiction only ſix cities of the third claſs. Lon. 116 45 E, lat. 30 35 N.

NGAN-LO-FOU, a rich and populous city of China, in the province of Hoquang, containing, in its diſtrict, two cities of the ſecond and five of the third claſs. It is 425 miles W by S of Nan-king.

NIAGARA, a river of N America, which forms the communication between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and runs nearly S to N about 30 miles. At the entrance of this river, on its eaſtern ſhore, is Fort Niagara; and 18 miles N of this are thoſe remarkable falls, which are reckoned among the greateſt natural curioſities in the world. Above the falls in the middle of the river, is an iſland 800 or 900 feet long; the lower end of which is just at the perpendicular edge of the fall. On both ſides of this iſland all the waters that come from the lakes of Canada, ruſh with aſtoniſhing grandeur, down a ſteep cata-

precipice of 137 feet perpendicular; and in strong rapid that extends to the distance of nine miles below, fall near as much more. Before the water comes to this land, it runs but slowly compared with its motion afterwards, when it grows the most rapid in the world. Before it comes to the fall it is perfectly white and in many places thrown up high into the air and seems to outfly an arrow in swiftness. The river then loses itself in Lake Ontario. The noise of the Niagara falls, in a clear day and fair wind, may be heard at the distance of 45 miles. When the water strikes the bottom, it rebounds to a great height, and causes a thick cloud of vapours, on which the sun, when it shines, paints a beautiful rainbow.

NIAS, a small island, in the E Indies; the women are remarkable for their beauty, and are purchased as slaves by the Dutch and Portuguese. It is situate at the W end of Sumatra. Lon. 97 0 E, lat. 1 10 N.

NIBANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 57 miles W of Parma. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 45 5 N.

NICARAGUA, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, bounded on the N by Honduras, on the E by the Atlantic Ocean, on the SE by Costa Rica, and on the SW by the S Pacific Ocean, being about 400 miles from E to W, and 120 from N to S. It is one of the most fruitful provinces of Mexico, and is well watered by lakes and rivers. The air is temperate and wholesome; and the country produces plenty of sugar, cochineal, and the chocolate. Leon de Nicaragua is the capital.

NICARAGUA, a lake of New Spain, in the province of the same name. It is 200 miles in circumference, has some islands in it, and stretching from the city of Leon NW to SE, communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by the river St. Juan.

NICARIA, an island of the Archipelago, between Samos and Tina, anciently called Icaria, 50 miles in circumference. A chain of mountains covered with wood and full of rocks, which the inhabitants who are very poor, make their abode, runs through the middle of it and supports them with water. They are of the Greek religion, about 3000 in number, and apply themselves to swimming and diving for sponges, and for goods lost by shipwreck. Lon. 26 30 E, lat. 37 40 N.

NICASTRO, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 17 miles S of Cirenza. Lon. 16 21 E, lat. 39 3 N.

NICE, a county of Italy, bounded on the W by the river Var and the Maritime Alps, which divide it from France; on the N by Piedmont; on the E by the territories of Genoa; and on the S by the Mediterranean. It was anciently an appendage of Provence, in France, but has for many years, belonged to the king of Sardinia. In 1792, it was conquered by the French. The inhabitants supply Genoa with timber for ship building and carry on a trade in paper and other articles. It is 60 miles long and 30 broad, and contains about 125,000 inhabitants.

NICE, an ancient and considerable city of Italy, capital of the county of the same name, with a strong citadel and a bishop's see. It is of a triangular form, and confined in its situation, having a high rock on the E, the river Paglion on the W, and the Mediterranean on the S; from which last it is separated by a beautiful and extensive terrace, used as a public walk. The harbour is on the E side of the rock, and called Limpia, from a small river that falls into it. The exports are silk, sweet oil, wine, cordials, rice, oranges, lemons, and all sorts of dried fruits. It has been several times taken by the French, and last of all in 1800. It is four miles E of the mouth of the Var, and 83 S by W of Turin. Lon. 7 23 E, lat. 43 42 N.

NICE, a city of Asia. See ISNIC.

NICHABURG, a city of Persia, and the largest and richest in Korasan, famous for a mine of turcois-stones in its neighbourhood. It is 37 miles S of Mesched. Lon. 57 48 E, lat. 36 30 N.

NICHOLAS, ST. a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, with a handsome church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, to which pilgrims formerly resorted, from all quarters. It is seated on the Meurthe, five miles SE of Nanci, and 265 E of Paris.

NICHOLAS, ST. a seaport of Russia, in the government of Archangel, seated at the mouth of the Dwina, on the White Sea, six miles S of Archangel.

NICHOLAS, ST. or MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, a town, harbour, and cape of the W Indies, at the NW extremity of St. Domingo, commanding the strait called the Windward Passage. The harbour is very capacious at the entrance; and ships of any burden may ride at anchor in the basin, during the greatest storm. It was taken by the English, aided by the French royalists, in 1793. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 19 15 N.

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NICKLESBURG, a town of Germany, in Moravia, with a caſtle, 27 miles N of Vienna.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, ſeveral iſlands at the entrance of the gulf of Bengal. They are almoſt entirely uncultivated; but the cocoa-nut, the mellori or lerum (a kind of bread-fruit) and other tropical fruits, grow ſpontaneouſly to the greateſt perfection. The largeſt of theſe iſlands is about 40 miles long, 15 broad, and the inhabitants are ſaid to be a harmleſs ſort of people, low in ſtature but very well made, and ſurpriſingly active and ſtrong. They are naturally good humoured and gay, and are very fond of ſitting at table with Europeans, and eat moſt enormouſly. There ſubſiſts among them a perfect equality. A few aged people, have a little more reſpect paid them, but there is no appearance of authority over one another. Theſe iſlands extend northward, from the N point of Sumatra. The largeſt of them, which gives name to the reſt, is 40 miles in length and 15 in breadth. Its S extremity is in lon. 94 23 E, lat. 8 0 N.

NICOLAS, ST. one of the largeſt of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, between St. Lucia and St. Jago. It is 75 miles in length; and the land is ſtony, mountainous, and barren. Lon. 14 10 W, lat. 16 32 N.

NICOLO, ST. the moſt conſiderable, and moſt populous town of the iſle of Tremeti, in the gulf of Venice. It has a harbour, defended by a fortreſs, in which is an abbey and a church. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 42 10 N.

NICOMEDIA, a town of Turkey in Aſia in Natolia, now called Iſchmich, or Schmit. It was formerly a large place, as appears by the fine ruins; and now contains 30,000 inhabitants, who conſiſt of Greeks, Armenians, and Turks. It is ſtill a place of conſequence and carries on a trade in ſilk, cotton, glaſs, and earthen ware. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, and is 50 miles SW of Conſtantinople. Lon. 29 30 E, lat. 40 30 N.

NICOPOLI, a town of Bulgaria, famous for the firſt battle fought between the Turks and the Chriſtians in 1396, when the emperor Sigiſmund loſt the day, and had 20,000 men killed. It is ſeated on the Danube, 130 miles NW of Adrianople. Lon. 25 33 E, lat. 44 26 N.

NICOPOLI, or CLANISH, an ancient town of Armenia, built by Pompey the Great, in memory of a victory gained over Mithridates. It is ſeated on the Cerauna, 165 miles SW of Erzerum. Lon. 37 55 E, lat. 38 15 N.

NICOSIA, a ſtrong town, capital of the iſland of Cyprus, and the reſidence of a Turkiſh baſhaw, delightfully ſeated between the mountain Olympus and a chain of other mountains. It was formerly well fortified by the Venetians, but now the works are in ruins. It is three miles in circumference; and there are plantations of olives, almonds, lemons, oranges, mulberries, and cypreſs-trees, interſperſed among the houſes, which give the town a delightful appearance. The church of St. Sophia is an old Gothic ſtructure which the Turks have turned into a moſque, and deſtroyed the ornaments. It is 100 miles W of Tripoli, and 150 SW of Aleppo. Lon. 34 45 E, lat. 35 54 N.

NICOTERA, a ſeaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee, 9 miles NE of Reggio, and 185 SE of Naples. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 38 34 N.

NICOYA, a town of New Spain, on the Pacific Ocean, at the bottom of a bay. 45 miles SE of Leon de Nicaragua. Lon. 88 0 W, lat. 10 15 N.

NICÆA, an archiepiſcopal town of Turkey in Aſia, in Caramania. Lon. 36 5, lat. 39 25 N.

NIDAW, or NIDOW, a handſome town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwic of the ſame name, in the canton of Bern, with a caſtle. It is ſituate on the lake Bienne, 15 miles NW of Bern, and 30 SW of Zuric.

NIDDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 20 miles N of Frankfort, and 38 ENE of Mentz. Lon. 8 58 E, lat. 50 17 N.

NIDECKEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia and duchy of Juliers. It is ſituate on, and ſurrounded by rocks, and is 13 miles SSE of Juliers. Lon. 16 E, lat. 50 46 N.

NIDJIBABAD, a ſmall town of Hindoſtan Proper, 80 miles NNE of Delhi. Lon. 78 41 E, lat. 29 35 N.

NIEBLA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated on the Rio Tinto, 20 miles W of Seville. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 37 26 N.

NIEDERBIEBER, a village of Germany, in the principality of Wied, three miles from Neuwied. Many valuable antiquities, and the traces of a Roman city, were diſcovered here in 1791.

NIEMECZ, a ſtrong town of Moldavia, between Soczoway and Braſlaw, about 25 miles from each. Lon. 26 16 E, lat. 46 58 N.

NIEMEN, a large river of Poland, which riſes in Lithuania, and paſſes

Bielica and Grodna: it afterward runs through part of Samogitia, and Eastern Prussia, where it falls into the arm of the sea, called the Curisch-haff, by several mouths, of which the most northern is called the Rus, being the name of the river it passes by.

NIENBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick-Lunenburg, with a strong castle. It carries on a considerable trade in corn and wool, and, is a rich and strong town is seated on the Weser, 30 miles NW of Hanover, and 37 SE of Bremen. Lon. 9 28, lat. 52 45 N.

NIEN CLOSTER, a town of Lower Saxony, in the bishopric of Schwerin, three miles E of Wismar.

NIENHUIS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the Lippe, 20 miles E of Lipstadt. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 51 50 N.

NIEPER. See DNIEPER.

NIESTADT, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 15 miles S of Schwerin. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 53 39 N.

NIESTADT, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Fuyhre, 25 miles NE of Berlin. Lon. 14 1 E, lat. 52 49 N.

NIESTER. See DNIESTER.

NEUPORT, a seaport of Austrian Flanders, seated on the German Ocean, at the mouth of the Yperlee. It has been taken and retaken in various wars, the last time by the French in 1794. It is nine miles SW of Ostend, and 16 NE of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 51 7 N.

NIGER, a large river of Africa, formerly very little known. In order to ascertain the rise, course, and termination of the Niger, Mr. Park was sent out by the African Association in 1795. The course of this river which was formerly supposed to be from E to W, is now determined by Mr. Park to be from W to E. In tracing the course of the Niger Mr. Park proceeded as far as Silla, the end of his journey Eastward; he was disabled from proceeding further by sickness, hunger and fatigue; particularly as he must have relied on the charity of the Moors, if he had continued his journey, who seemed to be a set of merciless fantatics. So great is the rapidity with which the Niger traverses the empire of Casshna, that no vessel can ascend the stream; and in the rainy season, it swells above its banks, floods the adjacent lands, and often sweeps before it the cattle and cottages of the inhabitants.

NIGRITIA. See NEGROLAND.

NIKOPING, a town of Denmark, capital of the island of Falster, or Hulster, in the Baltic, with a strong fort, 55 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 54 50 N.

NIKOPING, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, 60 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 58 40 N.

NILE, a large and celebrated river of Africa, to which the country of Egypt owes its fertility; and the exploring of whose sources has, from the remotest ages, been accounted an impracticable undertaking. This discovery has however, been lately made by Mr. Bruce, who spent several years at the court of Abyssinia, and by the favour of the emperor and great people of the country, was enabled to accomplish this arduous task. In the middle of a marsh, near the bottom of the mountain of Geesh, arises a hillock of a circular form, about three feet from the surface of the marsh itself, though apparently founded much deeper in it. The diameter of this is something short of twelve feet; it is surrounded by a shallow trench, which collects the water, and voids it eastward; it is firmly built with sod or earthen turf, brought from the sides, and constantly kept in repair, and this is the altar upon which all their religious ceremonies are performed. This mouth, or opening of the source, is some parts of an inch less than three feet in diameter, and the water stood about two inches from the lip or brim. This spring is about six inches deep. This is the first fountain of the Nile. Ten feet distant from the first of these springs, a little to the west of south, is the sacred fountain, about eleven inches in diameter; but this is eight feet three inches deep. And about twenty feet distant from the first, is the third source, its mouth being something more than two feet large, and it is five feet eight inches deep. The Nile thus formed by the union of streams from these three fountains, runs E for about 30 yards, with very little increase of water, till it is turned gradually NE and then N by the grassy brink of the land descending from Sacala. Here it receives the addition of several springs, and becomes capable of turning a common mill. From this it turns W about four miles farther, where is a cataract of about six feet, after which it leaves the mountainous country, and takes its course thro' the plains of Goutto. Here it flows so gently, that its motion is scarcely discernible, and its direction is so winding, that it forms more than 20 sharp angular peninsulas, in a course of 5 miles. Its course then inclines to the NE and E, when it falls

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down another cataract, and then receives the Jemma, a ſtream not inferior in ſize to itſelf. Proceeding to the N, it croſſes the ſouthern part of the lake Tzana, or Dembea, and iſſues out at the W ſide of it in the territory of Dara. After emerging from this lake, it firſt receives the name of the Nile. The banks in the courſe of a few miles become very high, and are covered with the moſt beautiful and variegated verdure that can be conceived. It is now confined by the mountains of Bejemder till it reaches Alata, where is the third cataract, which is repreſented by Mr. Bruce as the moſt magnificent ſight he ever beheld. The river had been conſiderably increaſed by rains, and fell in one ſheet of water, without any interval, about half an Engliſh mile in breadth, with a force and noiſe that was truly terrible, and which ſtunned, and made him for a time, perfectly dizzy. A thick fume, or haze, covered the fall all round, and hung over the courſe of the ſtream both above and below, marking its tract, though the water is not ſeen. The river, though ſwelled with rain, preſerved its natural clearneſs, and fell, as far as he could diſcern, into a deep pool, or baſon, in the ſolid rock, which was full, and in twenty different eddies to the very foot of the precipice; the ſtream when it fell, ſeeming part of it to run back with great fury upon the rock, as well as forward in the line of its courſe, raiſing a wave, or violent ebullition, by chaffing againſt each other. About half a mile below the cataract, the Nile is confined between two rocks, where it runs into a narrow channel with impetuous velocity and great noiſe. Below this tremendous waterfall the Nile takes a SE direction along the W ſide of Begemder and Amhara, on the right incloſing the province of Gojam. It receives a great number of ſtreams from both ſides, and after ſeveral turns takes at laſt a direction almoſt due N, and approaches within 62 miles of its ſource. It now ſeems to have forced its paſſage through a gap in ſome very high mountains, which bound the country of the Ganges, and falls down a cataract 280 feet high, and immediately below this are two others of very conſiderable height. It now runs cloſe by Senaar, in a direction nearly N and S, and afterwards makes a ſharp turn to the E. Leaving Sennaar, it paſſes by many large towns inhabited by Arabs, and turning to the NE it joins the Tecazze, and paſſes a large and populous town named Chendi. Having at length received the great river Atbara, it turns directly N for about two degrees; it then turns to W by S, for more than two degrees in longitude, and arrives at Korti. From Kor it runs almoſt SW till it paſſes Dongela, after which it comes to Moſcho. From thence turning to the NE, it meets with a chain of mountains in about 22° 15′ of N lat. where is the ſeventh cataract named Jan Adel. This is likewiſe very tremendous, though not above half as high as that of Alata. This courſe is now continued till it falls into the Mediterranean, there being only one other cataract in the whole ſpace which is much inferior to any of the already deſcribed. The Nile overflows regularly every year; the cauſes of its inundations are thus deſcribed by Mr. Bruce. The ſun being nearly ſtationary for ſome days in the tropic of Capricorn, the air there becomes ſo much rarefied, that the heavy winds, charged with watery particles, rush in upon it from the Atlantic on the W, and from the Indian ocean on the E. Having thus gathered ſuch a quantity of vapour as it were to a focus, the ſun now puts them in motion, and drawing them after it in its rapid progreſs northward, on the 7th of January, for two years together, ſeemed to have extended its power to the atmoſphere of Gondar, when for the firſt time, the air appeared in the ſky white, dappled, like clouds, the ſun being then diſtant 34° from the zenith, without any one cloudy or miſty ſpeck having been ſeen for ſeveral months before. Advancing to the line with increaſed velocity, and deſcribing larger ſpaces, the ſun brings on a few drops of rain at Gondar the 1ſt of March, being then diſtant 5° from the zenith; theſe are greedily abſorbed by the thirſty ſoil; and this ſeems to be the fartheſt extent of the ſun's influence, capable of cauſing rain, which at firſt only falls in large drops, and laſts but a few minutes: the rainy ſeaſon, however, begins moſt ſeriouſly upon its arrival at the zenith of every place, and theſe rains continue conſtant and increaſing after he has paſſed it, in his progreſs northward. In April, all the rivers in Amhara, Begemder and Laſta, firſt diſcoloured, and then beginning to ſwell, join the Nile in ſeveral parts of its courſe neareſt them; the river then, from the height of its angle of inclination, forces itſelf through the ſtagnant lake without mixing with it. In the beginning of May, hundreds of ſtreams pour themſelves from Gojam, Damot, Maitſha and Dembea, into the lake Tzana, which had become low by intenſe evaporation, but now begins to fill inſenſibly, and contributes a large quantity of water to the Nile, before it falls down the cataract of Alata. In the beginning of June, the

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having now paſſed all Abyſſinia, the rivers here are all full, and then is the time of the greateſt rains in Abyſſinia, while it is for nine days, as it were, ſtationary in the tropic of Cancer.

NIMEGUEN, a large and commercial city, capital of Dutch Guelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and ſeveral forts. It is noted for the peace concluded here in 1695; and has been often taken and retaken, the laſt time by the French in 1794. It is ſeated on the Waal, 35 miles SE of Utrecht, and 70 NE of Antwerp. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 51 55 N.

NING-KOUE-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, noted for its manufactures of paper, made of a ſpecies of reed; and containing, in its diſtrict, ſix cities of the third claſs.

NING-PO-FOU, called by the Europeans LIAMPO, an excellent ſeaport of China, on the E coaſt, oppoſite to Japan, in the province of Tche-kiang. The ſilks manufactured here are much eſteemed in foreign countries, eſpecially in Japan, where they are exchanged by the Chineſe for copper, gold, and ſilver. This city has four others under its juriſdiction, beſides a great number of fortreſſes. It is 850 miles SE of Pekin. Lon. 120 18 E, lat. 29 57 N.

NINGOUTA, a city of Eaſtern Chineſe Tartary, in the department of Kirin. It is ſurrounded by a wooden wall, compoſed of plain ſtakes, driven into the earth. Within this paliſado, there is another of the ſame kind, a league in circumference, which has four gates, correſponding to the four cardinal points.

NINOVE, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, on the river Dender, with an abbey, 13 miles W of Bruſſels. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 50 52 N.

NIO, an iſland of the Archipelago, to the S of Naxia, anciently called Ios. It is 15 miles in circumference, and fertile in corn, but has very little wood or oil. It has ſeveral commodious harbours, and is remarkable for nothing but Homer's tomb, who is ſaid to be buried here. Lon. 25 35 W, lat. 36 43 N.

NIORT, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and late province of Poitou. Its dry ſweetmeats are much eſteemed, and it is noted for manufactures of coarſe woollen goods. It is 28 miles NE of Rochelle. Lon. 0 33 W, lat. 46 20 N.

NIPHON, the largeſt iſland of Japan, 600 miles long, and 150 broad, containing 65 provinces. It was diſcovered, in 1542, by the Portugueſe, who were caſt on ſhore by a tempeſt. The chief town is Jedo. It is 134 miles E of China.

NISHERÉI-NOVOGOROD, an archiepiſcopal town of Ruſſia, in a government of the ſame name, with a citadel. It is ſeated on a mountain, at the confluence of the Volga and Occa, 280 miles E by N of Moſcow. Lon. 46 30 E, lat. 56 34 N.

NISIBEN, or NESBIN, a very ancient and celebrated town of Diarbeck, now only the ſhadow of what it was, and ſeated in a vaſt plain, 70 miles SW of Diarbekar. Lon. 38 26 E, lat. 36 10 N.

NISIDA, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Naples, very fertile, and would be more ſo but for the great number of rabbits. It has a harbour, called Porto Pavone.

NISMES, a flouriſhing city of France in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee. Here are ſeveral monuments of antiquity, of which the amphitheatre, built by the Romans, is the principal. The Maiſon Quarree, or the ſquare houſe, is a piece of architecture of the Corinthian order, and one of the fineſt in the world. The temple of Diana is, in part, gone to ruin. Niſmes was taken by the Engliſh in 1417. The inhabitants were all Calviniſts; but Lewis XIV. demoliſhed their church, in 1685, and built a caſtle to keep them in awe. The population of Niſmes is computed at near 50,000. It is ſeated in a plain, abounding in wine and oil, 12 miles NW of Arles, and 75 NE of Narbonne. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 43 51 N.

NISSA, or NESSAVA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, ſeated on the Moravia. It was burnt by the imperialiſts in 1689, and is 20 miles E of Precop, and 120 SE of Belgrade. Lon. 22 32 E, lat. 43 32 N.

NITH, a river in Dumfrieſſhire, which iſſues from a lake in the mountains to the NW, and paſſing the towns of Sanquhar, Morton, and Drumlanrig, joins the Cairn, a little above Dumfries, and their united ſtreams form a fine eſtuary in Solway Frith.

NITHSDALE, a diviſion of Dumfrieſſhire, Scotland, lying to the W of Annandale. It is a large and mountainous country, and derives its name from the river Nith. It was formerly ſhaded with noble foreſts, which are now almoſt deſtroyed. It yields lead, and the mountains are covered with ſheep and black cattle.

NITRIA, a famous deſert of Egypt, 37 miles in length, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea. It had formerly a great number of monaſteries, which are now reduced to four: and it takes its name from

a ſalt lake, out of which is got the natrum of the ancients.

NIVELLE, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, remarkable for its abbey of noble canoneſſes, whoſe abbeſs is ſtyled princeſs of Nivelle. Here alſo is John of Nievelle, ſo much admired by the common people; which is the figure of a man in iron, ſtanding on the top of a tower near the clock, who ſtrikes the hours with a hammer. The place enjoys great privileges, and has a manufacture of cambrics. It is 15 miles SE of Bruſſels. Lon. 4 36 E, lat. 50 35 N.

NIVERNOIS, a late province of France, between Burgundy, Bourbonnois, and Berry. It is pretty fertile, contains mines of iron, and is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the Loire, Allier, and Yonne, are the principal. It now forms the department of Nievre.

NIXABOUR, a town of Perſia, in Koraſan, 80 miles SE of Meſched. Lon. 61 32 E, lat. 35 40 N.

NIXAPA, a conſiderable town of New Spain, with a rich Dominican convent. The country near it produces a great deal of indigo, cochineal, and ſugar. It is 30 miles SE of Antequiera. Lon. 97 15 W, lat. 16 42 N.

NIZZA-DELLA-PAGLIA, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, ſeated on the Belbo, 15 miles SW of Alexandria. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 45 15 N.

NOANAGUR, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, ſituated on the S coaſt of the gulf of Cutch. It is capital of a diſtrict inhabited by a piratical tribe, called Sangarians. It is 390 miles NW of Bombay.

NOCERA, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, 18 miles NE of Spoletto. Lon. 12 49 E, lat. 43 1 N.

NOCERA-DI-PAGANI, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, 15 miles S of Naples. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 40 36 N.

NOGARCOT, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, noted for a celebrated pagoda. It lies in the province of Napoul and is 50 miles NE of Catmandu. Lon. 85 12 E, lat. 28 40 N.

NOGAYANS, the name of a Tartar nation which occupy the deſerts on the northern ſide of the Euxine and the Caſpian ſea, and on the northern ſide of Mount Caucaſus; beſides ſeveral ſettlements to the W and NW of the Euxine; in ſuch a manner that they occupy the lower part of Volga, the rivers Terek, Kouma, and Kouban, the environs of the Palus Mœotis, the borders of the Tanais in the peninſula of Krimea, and the banks of the Boryſthenes and the Drieſter to the other ſide of the Danube.

NOGENT-SUR-SEINE, a town of France in the department of Aude and late province of Champagne, ſeated on the Seine 25 miles NW of Troyes. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 48 30 N.

NOGENT-LE-ROTROU, a pretty conſiderable town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire and late province of Perche, ſeated on the Huiſne, 35 miles NE of Mans. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 48 26 N.

NOIR, CAPE, a promontory of America, at the S extremity of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 73 3 W, lat. 54 32 S.

NOIRMOTIER, an iſland of France near the mouth of the river Loire. It is 18 miles in length and eight in breadth, full of bogs, and yet there are good paſture. The Engliſh attacked it without ſucceſs in 1795. The principal town is of the ſame name. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 47 0 N.

NOLA, an ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, with a biſhop's ſee, 12 miles NE of Naples. The ruins of its ancient edifices are almoſt obliterated, and nothing remains of the two amphitheatres but ſome brick walls, the marble caſings having been taken away by an earl of Nola to build his palace. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 40 56 N.

NOLI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a biſhop's ſee, and a good harbour. It is five miles NE of Final, and 30 SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 21 E, lat. 44 18 N.

NOMBRE-DE-DIOS, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Darien, and bay of Porto-Bello, to which its once flouriſhing trade is now transferred. Lon. 78 35 W, lat. 9 40 N.

NOMENY, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, ſeated on the Selle, 12 miles N of Nanci. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 48 50 N.

NON, CAPE, a promontory of Africa, oppoſite the Canary Iſlands. It was long conſidered by the Portugueſe, in their attempts to explore Africa as an impaſſable boundary denoted by its name. But they doubled it at laſt, in 1412. Lon. 10 W, lat. 28 30 N.

NONA, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the ſea, ſeven miles S W of Zara. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 44 35 N.

NONTRON, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, 21 miles N of Perigneux, and 30 SSW of Limoges. Lon. 1 33 E, lat. 45 32 N.

NOOPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan Pro-

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, in the province of Guzerat, 55 miles Surat, and 142 W of Burhanpour. 73 50 E, lat. 21 11 N.

NOORDEN, a considerable town of Ostphalia, 12 miles N of Embden. Lon. 7 E, lat. 53 38 N.

NOOTKO. See KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

NORBERG, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland, 34 miles N of Stroemsholm. In its vicinity are the best iron mines in the province. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 60 2 N.

NORCIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto. It is a kind of republic, situated among the mountains, 20 miles E of Spoletto. Lon. 13 4 E, lat. 42 48 N.

NORD. See NORTA.

NORDBURG, a town of Denmark, at the N extremity of the isle of Alsen, with a castle, nine miles NNW of Sunderburg.

NORDGAW. See BAVARIA, UPPER PALATINATE OF.

NORDHAUSEN, an imperial town of Lower Saxony, under the protection of the elector of Saxony. The inhabitants are protestants. It is 25 miles SW of Halberstadt. Lon. 11 3 E, lat. 51 45 N.

NORDHEIM, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, situate between the Ruhme and Leina, ten miles N of Gottingen, and 45 S of Hanover. It carries on a pretty considerable commerce. Lon. 9 55 E, lat. 51 34 N.

NORDKIOPING, a town of Sweden, in Gothland. It is one of the largest and most commercial provincial towns in Sweden, and covers a large space of ground, being 10 miles in circumference; but the houses are scattered, and the inhabitants do not exceed 10,000. The river Motala flows through the town, forms a series of cataracts, and is divided into four principal streams, which encircle several rocky islands, covered with buildings: at the extremity of the town it is navigable for small vessels. Here are manufactures of cloth, which employ 200 men; three sugar houses; one of tobacco; fifty mills for grinding corn, which is exported in large quantities; and a cannon foundery. They have also a salmon-fishery which gives employment and riches to many of the inhabitants. It is 90 miles W of Stockholm. Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 58 54 N.

NORDLAND, a province of Northern Norway, included in the government of Drontheim.

NORDLINGEN, a commercial and free imperial town of Suabia, seated on the Aigre, 38 miles NW of Augsburg. Lon. 11 49 E, lat. 48 52 N.

NORDSTRAND, an island of Denmark, in the duchy of Slesvick, which was entirely overflowed in 1634. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 54 40 N.

NORFOLK, a county of England, 77 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the N and E by the German Ocean, on the W by Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, and on the S and SE by Suffolk. It contains 31 hundreds, one city, 32 market-towns, and 660 parishes; and sends 12 members to parliament. The air differs in different parts of the county according to the soil, which in some places is marshy, especially on the sea-coast, and there the air is foggy and unwholesome; in others it is clayey and chalky, poor, lean and sandy, and there the air is good. The county is almost all champaign, except in some places where rise gentle hills. The marsh lands yield rich pasture for cattle: the clay grounds pease, rye and barley; and the sandy heaths feed vast flocks of large sheep, of which some villages are said to keep 4000 or 5000. These heaths also abound in rabbits of a silver gray colour. Great quantities of mackarel and herring are caught upon the coasts of this county, the former in the spring and the latter in September; especially at Yarmouth, where they are cured in a particular manner, and to great perfection. Wood and honey are also very plentiful on this county, and on the coasts jet and ambergrease are sometimes found. Turnips are also more generally grown here than in any other part of the country; likewise buck-wheat, which is used for feeding swine and poultry. The manufactures of the county, which is exceedingly populous, are chiefly woollen and worsted stuffs and stockings, for which they are well supplied with wool from the vast flocks of sheep fed on it. The county is well watered and supplied with fish by the rivers Yare, Thyrn, Waveney, the Greater and Lesser Ouse, and the Bure, besides rivulets. Turkies are reared here to a larger size than elsewhere, and there is abundance of game, especially pheasants. Norwich is the capital.

NORFOLK, a town of the United States, the most populous in Virginia, seated on James River, 105 miles SE of Richmond. Lon. 76 25 W, lat. 35 40 N.

NORFOLK ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, lying E of New S Wales, and settled by a colony of convicts, sub-

ordinate to that government. It is very hilly, but ſome of the vallies are tolerably large. Mount Pitt, the only remarkable hill, is 12,000 feet high. The iſland is well watered; at or near Mount Pitt, riſes a copious ſtream which, flowing thro' a very fine valley, divides itſelf into ſeveral branches, each of which retains ſufficient force to be uſed in turning mills. The whole iſland is covered by a very thick foreſt, choaked with underwood, and the principal timber tree is the pine, which is very uſeful in building, and ſeems to be durable. The woods are inhabited by innumerable tribes of birds, many of them, very gay in plumage. The ſoil, when cleared, may be rendered very productive; and the air is very wholeſome. The ſpring is perceptible in Auguſt; but the trees are in a conſtant ſucceſſion of flowering and fruiting the year round. In ſummer, the heat is exceſſive; from February to Auguſt may be called the rainy ſeaſon; and the winter, from April to July, is very pleaſant. The cliffs round the coaſt are 240 feet high, quite perpendicular; and the want of a ſafe harbour is a great inconvenience. The ſettlement is formed in Sydney Bay, on the S ſide of the iſland, in lon. 168 12 E, lat. 29 4 S.

NORFOLK SOUND, is a very extenſive place; it lies in Lon. 135 36 W, lat. 57 3 N. How far it ſtretches to the N is not known.

NORLAND, one of the five general diviſion of Sweden, comprehending the provinces of Geſtrikeland, Helſingland, Medelpadia, Hiemtland, Herjedalia, Ongermania, and Weſt Bothnia.

NORMANDY, a late province of France, bounded on the W by the Atlantic, on the N by the Engliſh Channel, on the E by Picardy and the Iſle of France, and on the S by Perche, Maine, and Bretagne. It is one of the moſt fertile in France, and abounds in all things except wine, but that defect is ſupplied by cider and perry. It contains iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours. This province now comprehends the departments of Calvados, Eure, the Channel, Orne, and Lower Seine.

NORRISTOWN, a town of the United States, capital of the county of Montgomery, in Pennſylvania. It is ſeated on the river Skuykill, 12 miles NW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 24 W, lat. 40 7 N.

NORTELGA, or NOR TELGE, a maritime town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, near which is a forge for making fire arms. It was much injured by the Ruſſians in 1719, who ravaged the town. It is 30 miles NE of Stockholm. Lon. 18 32 E, lat. 50 44 N.

NORTH, or NORD, a department of France, which comprehends the late French provinces of Hainault, Flanders and the Cambreſis.

NORTH CAPE, the moſt northern promontory of Europe, on the coaſt of Norway. Lon. 25 57 E, lat. 71 20 N.

NORTH COAST, a department of France. See CÔTES DU NORD.

NORTH FERRY, a ſmall town at the N ſide of the frith of Forth, at the Queen's ferry paſſage. It formerly had a chapel endowed by Robert I.

NORTHALLERTON, a borough in the N riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeated on a ſmall brook, which, a mile below, runs into the river Wiſk. It is a well-built town, a place, 30 miles NNW of York, and 220 N by W of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 54 23 N.

NORTHAMPTON, a county of Pennſylvania, 111 miles long and 35 broad. By a computation of the inhabitants made in 1790, it contained 24,250. Eaſton is the capital.

NORTHAMPTON, a town of the United States, in Maſſachuſets. It is the chief town of Hampſhire and is ſituate on the Connecticut, 100 miles W of Boſton.

NORTHAMPTON, the county-town of Northamptonſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the Nen, which is navigable to Lynn. Its fairs are noted for horſes both for the draught and ſaddle; and it is beſides a great thoroughfare for the W and N roads. Its principal manufacture is ſhoes, of which great numbers are ſent beyond ſea; and next to that ſtockings and lace. The horſe market is reckoned to exceed all others in the kingdom, it being deemed the centre of all its horſe-markets. Its horſe fairs, both for ſaddle and harneſs, and the chief rendezvous of the jockies from York and London. It is a handſome town, has a ſpacious market-place, and had ſeven churches, which are now reduced to four. It was almoſt intirely deſtroyed by fire in 1675, but was ſoon rebuilt. It ſends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and has a good free ſchool, and a county infirmary and gaol. In the meadows below the town, a battle was fought, in 1460, between Henry VI and the Yorkiſts, in which the former was defeated and made priſoner; near it is a fine Gothic ſtructure, called Queen's Croſs, erected by Edward I

memory of his queen Eleanor. This town is 10 miles SE of Coventry, and 66 NW by N of London. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 52 11 N.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a county of England, 60 miles long and 22 where broadeſt; bounded on the S by Bucks and Oxfordſhire, on the W by that county and Warwickſhire, on the NW by Leiceſterſhire, and Rutlandſhire, on the N by Lincolnſhire, and on the E by the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford. It lies in the dioceſe of Peterborough, contains 20 hundreds, one city, 12 market-towns, and 330 pariſhes and there are 130,000 inhabitants. As this county is very, well cultivated, free from marſhes, except the fens of Peterborough, in the centre of the kingdom, and of courſe at a diſtance from ſea, it enjoys a very pure and wholeſome air. In conſequence of which it is very populous, and ſo full of towns and churches, that 30 ſpires or more may be ſeen in many places at one view; and even in the fens the inhabitants ſeem to enjoy a good ſtate of health, and to be little affected by the water which frequently overflows their grounds, eſpecially in winter, but it is never ſuffered to remain long upon it. Its ſoil is fertile both in corn and paſturage in which it is particularly celebrated; but it labours under a dearth of fuel, as it doth not produce much wood, and by lying at a diſtance from the ſea cannot be eaſily ſupplied with coal. Horned cattle, and other animals, are fed to extraordinary ſizes; and many of the large black breed are reared. Woad for the diers is cultivated here; but the county is not diſtinguiſhed for manufactures. Beſides many leſſer brooks is well watered by the rivers Nen, Welland, Ouſe, Learn, Cherwell and Avon, of which three firſt of which are for the moſt part navigable.

NORTHCURRY, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſday and Saturday. It is ſeated on the Tone, 20 miles SW of Wells, and 134 W by S of London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 0 N.

NORTHFLEET, a village in Kent, ſeated on the Thames, one mile W of Gravеſend, and 21 from London. The church is very large, and contains fragments of monument, as ancient as the fifteenth century. Vaſt quantities of bricks are made, and great numbers of curious foſſils have been dug up here.

NORTHLECH, a corporate town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Wednesday, ſeveral almſhouſes, and a free grammar-ſchool. It is ſeated on the Lech, 25 miles E of Glouceſter, and 80 W by N of London. Lon. 1 43 W, lat. 51 46 N.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of England, which received its name from being ſituate N of the Humber. In the Saxon heptarchy it was a part of the kingdom of the Northumbrians, which contained alſo the counties of York, Lancaſter, Durham, Cumberland, and Weſtmorland. It forms the N extremity of England, and is bounded on the E by the German Ocean, on the S by the biſhopric of Durham, on the SW and W by Cumberland, and on the NW and N by Scotland, from which it is ſeparated by the Tweed. It extends 70 miles from N to S, and 50 from E to W. It lies in the dioceſe of Durham; contains 12 market-towns, and 460 pariſhes; and ſends eight members to parliament. The air of this county is not ſo cold as might be imagined from the lat. in which it lies; for its ſituation between two ſeas, in the narroweſt part of England, gives it the advantage of having the cold moderated by the vapours of each; and, for this reaſon, the ſnow ſeldom lies long in this county, except on the tops of high hills. The air is very healthful, and the people who generally live to a great age, are ſeldom afflicted with ſickneſs. The ſoil is various, the eaſtern part, which is fruitful, having very good wheat, and moſt ſorts of corn, and has rich meadows on the banks of the rivers; but the weſtern part is generally barren, it being moſtly heathy and mountainous. The SE part abounds with pit-coal, of which 658,858 chaldrons are computed to be annually ſhipped from thence to London. There are alſo large quantities of lead and timber. The rivers cauſe the country to be well watered, and afford great plenty of ſalmon and trout. The principal of theſe are the Tyne, the Tweed, and the Cocket. Alnwick is the county town, but the largeſt is Newcaſtle.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of Pennſylvania, 180 miles long and 80 broad. A computation was made of its inhabitants in 1790, when it contained 17,161. Sunbury is the capital.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a town of Pennſylvania, ſeated in the angle formed by the junction of the W and E branches of the Suſquehannah, juſt above Sunbury, and 138 miles NW of Philadelphia.

NORTHWICH, a town in Cheſhire, with a market on Friday. It is ſeated on the Weaver near its conflux with the Dane, and is noted for its ſalt-works. The ſtratum of ſalt lies about 40 yards deep

and ſome of them are hollowed into the form of a temple. Vaſt pits of ſolid rock ſalt have been dug here to a great depth, from which immenſe quantities are raiſed; and much of it, in its crude ſtate, goes to Liverpool by the river Weaver, to be exported. Northwich is 20 miles NE of Cheſter, and 173 NW of London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 53 16 N.

NORTON, or CHIPPING NORTON, a corporate town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. Roman coins have been frequently found here. It is 12 miles SW of Banbury, and 74 NW of London. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 51 55 N.

NORTON SOUND, an inlet of the ſea, on the W coaſt of N America, diſcovered by captain Cook in his laſt voyage. There is no good harbour in all the ſound, nor even a tolerable ſtation for ſhips. Lon. 168 47 W, lat. 64 55 N.

NORWAY, a kingdom of Europe, the moſt weſterly part of the ancient Scandinavia, lying between the 57th. and 72nd. degrees of N lat. and between the 5th. and 31ſt. degrees of E lon. extending in length about 1000 miles in a direct line from Lindiſnaes, in the dioceſe of Chriſtianſand to the N cape at the extremity of Finmark. It is bounded on the N and W by the Northern Ocean, on the E by Swediſh Lapland and Sweden, and on the S by the Categate. Its breadth, which is very unequal, is from 30 to 280 miles. It is divided into the four governments of Aggerhuys or Chriſtiania, Chriſtianſand, Bergen, and Drontheim. From its rocky ſoil and northern poſition, Norway is not populous in proportion to its extent. Mr. Coxe has calculated the number of inhabitants to be 750,000, but he is ſuppoſed to have overrated them conſiderably. They maintain their own army, which conſiſts of 24,000 foot, and 6000 cavalry. Their troops are much eſteemed for their bravery, and, like the Swiſs mountaineers, are exceedingly attached to their country. Norway is bleſſed with a particular code, called the Norway Law, compiled by Grieffelfeld, at the command of Chriſtian V, the great legiſlator of his country. By this law, peaſants are free, a few only excepted on ſome noble eſtates near Frederickſtadt; and the benefits of this code are viſible in the great difference, in their appearance, between the free peaſants in Norway and the enſlaved vaſſals of Denmark, though both living under the ſame government. The Norwegians are generally well formed, tall, ſturdy and robuſt, brave, hardy, honeſt, hoſpitable and ingenious; yet ſavage, raſh, quarrelſome and litigious. Their women are well ſhaped, tall, comely, remarkably fair and obliging. The mountaineers acquire ſurpriſing ſtrength and dexterity by hard living, cold, laborious exerciſe, climbing rocks, ſkaiting on the ſnow and handling arms. Thoſe who dwell in the maritime parts of Norway exerciſe the employments of fiſhing and navigation, and become very expert mariners. The peaſants never employ any handicraftſmen for neceſſaries to themſelves and families; they are their own hatters, ſhoemakers, taylors, tanners, weavers, carpenters, ſmiths, and joiners; they are even expert in ſhip-building; and ſome of them make excellent violins. Great part of Norway is covered with foreſts of wood, which conſtitute the principal article of commerce in this country. They chiefly conſiſt of fir and pine, for which great ſums are received from foreigners, who export an immenſe number of maſts, beams, planks, and boards. The climate of Norway is very different in different parts of the kingdom. At Bergen the winter is ſo moderate, that the ſeas are always open and practicable, except in creeks and bays. On the E ſide of Norway, from the frontiers of Sweden to Lofield, the cold generally ſets in about the middle of October with great ſeverity, and laſts till the middle of April. The ſoil of Norway varies in different places, according to the ſituation of rock or valley. The mountains are bare and barren; but the earth waſhed down from them, enriches and fertilizes the vallies. In theſe the ſoil generally conſiſts of black mould, ſand, loam, chalk, and gravel, lying over one another in unequal ſtrata. The face of the country is in many places deformed by large ſwamps and marſhes, very dangerous to the traveller. The ploughed lands, in reſpect to mountains, woods, meadows and waſtes do not exceed the proportion of 1 to 80, ſo that the whole country does not produce corn to maintain above half the number of its inhabitants. The principal trees, as noticed above, are the fir and pine; it produces likewiſe oak, plenty of elm trees, aſh, hazel, and birch. They carry on a conſiderable trade with foreign nations. Their exports are copper wrought and unwrought; iron caſt into cannon, ſtoves, and pots, or forged into bars; maſts, timber, deal-boards, planks, marble, millſtones, herring, cod, ling, flounders, furs, hides, goat-ſkins, ſeal-ſkins, the furs of bears, &c, down, feathers, butter, tallow, train-oil, tar, juniper and other ſorts of berries and nuts. They have inexhauſtible quarries of excellent marble, black, white,

blue, grey and variegated. Gold has likewise been found in a ſmall quantity, and a conſiderable ſilver mine is at preſent wrought at Koningſberg at the riſk of his Daniſh majeſty. Theſe were viſited by Mr. Coxe, who ſays that they formerly produced 70,000l; but they now produce only 50,000l. The mines of cobalt, and the preparation of Pruſſian blue is much more productive. It abounds in lakes and rivers; the former ſo large, that they appear like inlets of the ſea. Norway was formerly governed by its own hereditary ſovereigns. On the demiſe of Hagen V, in 1319, without male iſſue, his grandſon in the female line, Magnus Smek, united in his perſon the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. Magnus was ſucceeded in the kingdom of Norway by his ſon Hagen VI, huſband of the celebrated Margaret; and, at his deceaſe, in 1380, Norway was united to Denmark by their ſon Olof V. who dying without iſſue, Margaret herſelf was raiſed to the throne by the unanimous voice of the nation. On her death, it deſcended, with Denmark and Sweden, to her nephew Eric. Sweden was afterward ſeparated from Denmark by the valour and addreſs of Guſtavus Vaſa; but Norway continues united to Denmark. The capital is Chriſtiania.

NORWICH, an ancient and populous city, the capital of Norfolk, with a market on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday. It is ſurrounded by a wall, now much decayed, and ſeated on the Yare, which runs through it, and is navigable to Yarmouth, without locks. Though, as it has been ſaid, it is a populous city, yet there is void enough in it for another colony; and, from the intermixture of its houſes with trees, it is called a city in an orchard. It adds much to the trade of Yarmouth, by the vaſt cargoes of coal, wine, fiſh, oil, and all other heavy goods, which come to it from thence by the river Yare. Its manufactures are generally ſent to London, though conſiderable quantities are exported from Yarmouth to Holland, Germany, Sweden, and Norway, &c. It is a county of itſelf, governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. There are, beſide the cathedral, 36 pariſh churches, two churches for the Flemings, ſome diſſenting meeting-houſes, and a Roman catholic chapel. It has a ſtately caſtle, on a hill, which is the ſhire-houſe and the county gaol; the aſſizes for the city being held at the Guildhall. The city is reckoned ſix miles in compaſs. It has 12 gates, and ſix bridges over the Yare, and contains about 45,000 inhabitants. This town is famous for its worſted manufacture. By a late calculation from the number of looms at work in the city only, it appeared there were no leſs than 120,000 people employed in their manufactures of wool, ſilk, &c. in and about the town, including thoſe employed in ſpinning the yarn uſed for ſuch goods as are all made in this city. There is a ſtocking manufactory alſo here, which has been computed at 60,000l. a year. It is 43 miles N of Ipſwich, and 109 NE of London. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 52 40 N.

NORWICH, a town of the United States, in Connecticut, ſeated at the head of the Thames, 12 miles N of New London; at which place and Norwich the executive courts of law are held alternately. Here are made paper of all kinds, ſtockings, and buttons, ſtone and earthen ware, and all kinds of forge-work.

NORWICH, a town of the State of Vermont, 183 miles N of New York. Lon. 72 22 W, lat. 43 40 N.

NOSSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, ſituate on the Muldau, 18 miles W of Dreſden. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 51 2 N.

NOTCHENGONG, a town of the Deccan in the province of Berar, 75 miles SSW of Ellichpour. Lon. 79 17 E, lat. 20 32 N.

NOTEBURGH, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburgh, ſeated on an iſland in the lake Ladoga, at the place where the river Neva proceeds from this lake. It has a good citadel, and was capital of Ingria, before Peterſburgh was built. It is 25 miles E of Peterſburgh. Lon. 31 9 E, lat. 59 56 N.

NOTO, an ancient large and handſome town of Sicily, and capital of Val-di-Noto. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1693, but another town was built at ſome diſtance from it, called Noto Nuovo. It is 22 miles SW of Syracuſe. Lon. 15 29 E, lat 36 50 N.

NOTTELEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Munſter, ſeven miles W of Munſter.

NOTTINGHAM, a town of the United States, in Maryland, five miles NE of Baltimore.

NOTTINGHAM, the county-town of Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is ſituate on a rocky eminence, crowned by its caſtle; a magnificent modern ſtructure, belonging to the duke of Newcaſtle, and built on the ſite of an ancient fortreſs, celebrated in Engliſh hiſtory. It is a populous and

handſome town, diſtinguiſhed by its ſpacious market-place, and noted for its excellent ale. It is one of the principal ſeats of the ſtocking manufacture, particularly of the finer kinds, as thoſe of ſilk and cotton; and has alſo a manufacture of coarſe earthen ware. It has three pariſh churches, and ſeveral meetings for the diſſenters. The ſtreets are well paved, and from their ſituation in a rock always clean. It is remarkable for its vaults, or cellars, cut into the rock; and in the neighbourhood are many coalpits, which afford plenty of fuel, at little expence. At this town Charles I ſet up his ſtandard, at the commencement of the civil war. Nottingham is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeated on a river which communicates with the Trent, one mile to the S. It is 16 miles E of Derby, and 123 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 52 58 N.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, 48 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Yorkſhire and Lincolnſhire, on the E by the latter county, on the S by Leiceſterſhire, and on the W by Devonſhire. It lies in the dioceſe of York: contains 95,000 inhabitants, and ſends eight members to parliament. No county in England enjoys a pleaſanter and healthier air. As for the ſoil, it differs widely in various parts of the county. Towards the W where lies the foreſt of Sherwood, which takes up the greateſt part of it, it is ſandy, but the S and E parts, watered by the Trent and rivers that fall into it, are fruitful, both in corn and paſture; but the former produces little, except, wood, coal, and ſome lead. The county has a variety of manufactures and commodities, as wool, leather, tallow, ſtockings, earthen ware, and ſtrong ale. The principal rivers are the Trent, and Idle; the former inferior only to the Severn, Thames, and Humber.

NOVALLE, a ſmall, but populous town of Italy, 10 miles NE of Padua, and 12 SW of Treviſo. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 45 29 N.

NOVARA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Novareſe, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on an eminence, 12 miles NE of Vercell, and 25 W by S of Milan. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 45 25 N.

NOVA SCOTIA, or ARCADIA, a country of Britiſh North America, bounded on the W by the United States, on the N by the river St. Lawrence, on the E by the gulf of that name, and on the S by the Atlantic and bay of Fundy; being ſo indented by the latter, that its eaſtern part forms a peninſula. It extends from Cape Sable, moſt ſouthern point, in lat. 43 23 to 47 N, and from 60 15 to 67 0 W lon. In 1784, part of this country was formed into a new province. See NEW BRUNSWICK. It is very unhealthy, on account of the thick fogs which obſcure the atmoſphere for a great part of the year, and for four or five months it is intenſely cold. The moſt part of the country is one continued tract of foreſt, and the ſoil, except on the river banks, is thin and barren. Halifax is the capital.

NOVELLARA, a town of Italy, capital of a ſmall diſtrict of the ſame name with a caſtle, where the ſovereign reſides. It is 17 miles E by N of Parma, and 22 by W of Mantua. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 44 48 N.

NOVI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 22 miles NW of Genoa. Lon. 29 E, lat. 44 45 N.

NOVI BAZAR, a conſiderable town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, near the Oreſco, 72 miles W of Niſſa, and 130 S of Belgrade. Lon. 21 1 E, lat. 43 35 N.

NOVIGRAD, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Upper Hungary capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle, ſeated on a mountain, near the Danube, 25 miles NW of Buda. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 47 36 N.

NOVIGRAD, a ſtrong town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a caſtle, ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, near the gulf of Venice, 17 miles E of Nona, and 25 NW of Zara. Lon. 16 35 E, lat. 44 36 N.

NOVIGRAD, a very ſtrong place of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, ſeated near the Danube, 35 miles N of Niſſa. Lon. 22 32 E, lat. 44 6 N.

NOU-KIAN, a river of Aſia. See AVA.

NOVOGOROD, one of the moſt ancient cities, and once the metropolis of Ruſſia, now capital of a government of the ſame name, and formerly called Great Novogorod, to diſtinguiſh it from other Ruſſian towns of the ſame appellations. It was, for a long time, governed by its own dukes, and was, in fact, a republic, under the juriſdiction of a nominal ſovereign. It was the great mart of trade between Ruſſia and the hanſeatic cities, and made the moſt rapid advances in opulence and population. At this period its dominions were ſo extenſive, extending to the N as far as the frontiers of Livonia and Findland; comprising great part of the province of Archangel, and a large diſtrict beyond the NW limits of Siberia, its power ſo great, as

-s ſituation ſo impregnable, as to give riſe -o a proverb, Who can reſiſt the gods and -reat Novogorod? It continued in this -ouriſhing ſtate till the 15 century, when -an Vaſſelievitch grand Duke of Ruſſia laid -ge to the town. The inhabitants were -onſtrained to ſurrender and deliver up the -harter of their liberties. It ſtill con-inued to be the moſt flouriſhing, and com-ercial town of Ruſſia and at this period -ontained 400,000 ſouls. The proſperity -f Novogorod at this time, experienced a -oft fatal downfall from which it never -ecovered. Ivan, having diſcovered a con-piracy between the inhabitants and the -ing of Poland, butchered about 25,000 or -,000 of the inhabitants. But the ſplen-dour of this once flouriſhing town was not -otally obſcured, until Peter the Great -ounded Peterſburg to which he transferred -he commerce of the Baltic. It now con-ains ſcarce 7000 ſouls; but a vaſt num-ber of churches and convents ſtand mel-ancholy monuments of its former mag-nificence. The town ſtretches on both -ides of the Volkoff, a river of conſidera-le depth and rapidity, which ſeparates -t into two diviſions; namely, the Trad-ing Part and the quarter of St. Sophia, -which are united by a bridge. Novogorod -is ſituate near the lake Ilmen, 125 miles -SE of Peterſburgh. Lon. 32 45 E, lat. -58 20 N.

NOVOGOROD SEVERSKOI, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in the government of -Kief, ſeated on the Deſna, 140 miles -NE of Kiof.

NOVOGORODECK, a town of Lithuania, -capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, -ſeated in a vaſt plain, 70 miles S of Wilna. -Lon. 26 8 E, lat. 53 35 N.

NOVOMIRGOROD, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Catharinenſlaf, 136 miles -NW of that place. Lon. 31 44 E, lat. -48 40 N.

NOUTRA, a ſmall town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. It lies on the -confiers of Hungary, and poſſeſſes mines of -lead and ſilver. It is 30 miles S of Cracow. -Lon. 19 49 E, lat. 49 40 N.

NOYA, an ancient town of Spain, in -Galicia, ſeated on the Tamara, 15 miles -W of Compoſtella.

NOYERS, a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of -Burgundy, ſeated on the Serin, in a valley -ſurrounded by mountains, where there are -many vineyards 17 miles SE of Auxerre. -Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 47 39 N.

NOYON, an ancient and formerly epiſcopal town of France, in the department of Oiſe, and late province of the Iſle of France. It gave birth to the famous Galvin and is ſeated near the Oiſe, 22 miles NW of Soiſſons, and 60 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 49 35 N.

NOZEROY, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche-Comté, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on a mountain, 20 miles SE of Salines, and 30 S of Beſancon. Lon. 6 13 E, lat. 46 47 N.

NUBIA, or SENNAR, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by Egypt, on the E by the Red Sea, on the S by Abyſſinia, and on the W by Bornou. The Nile runs through it; on the banks of which, and of the other rivers, it is fruitful, but in other places barren, ſandy, and deſtitute of water. The inhabitants make their bread and drink of a ſmall round ſeed called doca, or ſeff, which is very ill taſted. Their houſes have mud walls, are very low, and covered with reeds. The dreſs of the better ſort is a veſt without ſleeves, and they have no coverings for their heads, legs, and feet. The common people wrap a piece of linen cloth about them, and the children go quite naked. They are a ſtupid debauched people, but profeſs to be Mahometans. The productions of the country are gold, elephants teeth, civet, and ſandal-wood; and a great many ſlaves are ſent into Egypt. The principal towns known to the Europeans are Dangola and Sennar.

NUESTRA SENOKA-DE-LA-PAZ, a town of S America, in Peru, and in the audience of Los Charcas, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, in a valley abounding with vines and fruits, which begin to be ripe in January. Lon. 64 5 W, lat. 16 50 S.

NUESTRA SENORA-DE-LA-VITTORIA, a town of N America, in the province of Mexico, on the coaſt of the bay of Campeachy, and in the province of Tabaſco. Lon. 92 35 W, lat. 18 0 N.

NUEVA SEGOVIA, a town of the E Indies, in the Iſle of Luzon, and one of the Philippines, with a biſhop's ſee. The Portugueſe alcayed, major of the province, reſides in this place. It is ſeated near the mouth of the river Cagayan. Lon. 120 30 E, lat. 18 59 N.

NUITZ, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or and late province of Burgundy, famous for its excellent wines. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles SW of Dijon, and 130 SE of Paris. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 47 10 N.

NUMANCIA, anciently a conſiderable

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town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, celebrated for a ſiege of 14 years maintained againſt the Romans, who finally ſubdued and deſtroyed it, in the year 133 B. C. The ruins of it are ſtill to be ſeen, near the head of the river Douero, four miles above the town of Soria.

NUN, or NED DE NUN, a province of Africa, ſeparated on the S from the kingdom of Sus, by a ſandy deſert. The emperor of Morocco pretends to be ſovereign of this country, but his authority is only nominal. This vaſt, but deſert province, is inhabited by different tribes of Arabs, who are ſcattered over every part capable of cultivation.

NUNDYDROOG, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, capital of a diſtrict, in the Myſore country. Its fortreſs is built on the ſummit of an almoſt inacceſſible mountain, 1700 feet in height, but was beſieged and taken by the Engliſh under lord Cornwallis, in 1792. It is 70 miles N of Seringapatam.

NUNEATON, a town in Warwickſhire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of woollen cloth. It was formerly noted for its nunnery, and is ſeated on the river Anker, eight miles N by E of Coventry, and 99 NNW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 52 36 N.

NUNEHAM, a village, five miles E by S of Oxford; remarkable for its Spinning Feaſt, an annual feſtival, inſtituted by lord and lady Harcourt, for the encouragement of virtue and induſtry.

NUNNY, a village in Somerſetſhire two miles SW of Frome, with a fair on November. It is remarkable for an old caſtle taken by the parliament's forces in 1645, the ſhell of which is ſtill entire and a fine piece of antiquity.

NUREMBURG, or NUREMBERG, a free imperial city of Germany, capital of the circle of Franconia, with a univerſity. It is ſix miles in circumference, ſurrounded by high walls, flanked with 365 towers; and the river Pegnitz, over which are 12 ſtone bridges, runs through the middle, and divides it into two parts. The government is ariſtocratical; and the townſmen are divided into eight quarters, each of which has a captain. The burgeſſes are very induſtrious, and the beſt workmen in arts; their maps and prints are in high eſteem, as well as their muſical and mathematical inſtruments; nor are they leſs curious in clockwork, and in the ſeveral manufactures of iron, ſteel, ivory, wood, and alabaſter. The beſt toys are made here, which are commonly known in England by the name of Dutch toys. Here is a famous academy for painting, an anatomical theatre, and a public library. The ancient and ſuperb caſtle or palace, with the inhabitants bought of the burgeſſes, is ſtill ſtanding at the extremity of the city; and the arſenal is one of the beſt in Germany. The houſes are built of ſtone, and are four or five ſtories high. Though their religion is the Lutheran, the church of the Holy Ghoſt has a variety of relics, as alſo the imperial crown and ſceptre, the globe of the empire, the ſword of St. Mauriee, the imperial mantle, the white robe of the emperors, called the dalmatic, the golden ſurplice, the mantle of the choir, and the gloves, ſlippers, and hereditary crown of the emperor Rodolph II. All theſe rarities are placed in a room which is ſuſpended by a rope in the air, and they are never taken down but at the coronation of an emperor, or when any perſon of high diſtinction wants to ſee them. No Jews are ſuffered to lodge a ſingle night here; nor can they enter the city at all without paying a certain toll. Nuremburg, in proceſs of time, obtained a conſiderable territory, 100 miles in circumference, in which are two large foreſts. It is 55 miles NW of Ratiſbon, 62 N of Augſburg, and 250 W by S of Vienna. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 49 27 N.

NURTINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is ſituate on the Neckar, 10 miles SE of Stutgard, and 60 E of Heidelburg. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 48 33 N.

NUSSERPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, 30 miles NE of Tatta. Lon. 68 20 E, lat. 25 20 N.

NUYS, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. It was taken by the French in 1794; and is ſeated on the river Erfft, five miles SW of Duſſeldorf, and 20 NW of Cologne. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 51 11 N.

NYBORG, a town of Denmark, in the iſle of Funen, ſeated in a commodious bay. It has the remains of an old caſtle, in which Chriſt an II was born, and is 20 miles E of Odenſee. Lon. 10 45 E, lat. 55 30 N.

NYLAND, a province of Sweden in Finland, lying on the gulf of Finland, to the W of Carelia.

NYMBURG, a ſtrong town of Bohemia, ſeated on the river Elb. The Saxons took it by aſſault in 1634. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 50 8 N.

NYON, a commercial town of Switzerland in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwic of the ſame name, with a ſtrong

here are a great many Roman inscrip-
, and it is a trading place. It is seated
the lake of Geneva, 10 miles NNE of
city. Lon. 6 12 E, lat. 46 21 N.

NYONS, a town of France, in the de-
ment of Drome and late province of
Dauphiny, seated on the river Aigues
which it has a lofty bridge of one
, the work of the Romans, and a mi-
al spring named Pontias, and some ma-
factures of soap and woollen stuffs. It
ght miles NW of Buis. Lon. 5 15 E,
. 44 26 N.

NYSLOT, a strong town of Russia, in
government of Livonia, with a castle.
is seated on the Narova, among large
rshes, 20 miles SW of Narva, and 60
N of Wiburg. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 61
N.

NYSTADT, a town of Sweden, in Fin-
d, noted for a peace concluded here, in
21, between the emperor of Russia and
king of Sweden, and it is seated on a
of the gulf of Bothnia, 55 miles NW
Abo. Lon. 31 1 E, lat. 61 10 N.

NYSTED, or NYESTED, a town of Den-
k, in the island of Laland, with a
siderable trade to the duchy of Meck-
burg and other places of Germany.
. 11 4 E, lat. 54 43 N.

O.

OAKHAM, or OKEHAM, the county-
town of Rutlandshire, with a market
Saturday. Near the church remain
decaying walls of an old castle; and
silver pennies of the later Mercian
gs were found here in 1749. It is seat-
in the centre of a fertile valley, called
Vale of Catmose, 28 miles S by E of
ingham, and 98 N by W of London.
. c 46 W, lat. 52 42 N.

OCKHAMPTON, or OCKHAMPTON, a
ough in Devonshire, with a market on
urday. It sends two members to par-
ent, is governed by a mayor, and has
e remains of a castle, dismantled by
nry VIII. It is seated on the river Ock,
miles W of Exeter, and 195 W by S
London. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 50 48 N.

OAKS CREEK. See CANIADERAGO.

OBAN, a village in Argyleshire; seated
the seacoast, where there is an excellent
ing station, and a custom-house.

OBDACH, a town of Germany, in the
y of Stiria, seated at the confluence
the rivers Achza and Traun, three
miles below the lake Chienzee, and 35 W of Gratz. Lon. 14 43 E, lat. 47 3 N.

OBERKIRCH, a town and castle of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace, lately belonging to the archbishop of Strasburg, from which place it is 3 miles distant. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 48 35 N.

OBERNDORF, a town of Germany in the Circle of Suabia, in the Black Forest, subject to the house of Austria. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, and seated on the Neckar, 14 miles N of Rothweil. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 48 22 N.

OBERNPERG, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, seated on the Inn, 15 miles S of Passau, to whose bishop it belongs. Lon. 13 36 E, lat. 48 15 N.

OBERSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the river Nahe, 30 miles E by S of Treves. Lon. 7 26 E, lat. 49 42 N.

OBERWESEL, formerly an imperial town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, taken by the French in 1794, and seated on the Rhine, 40 miles ENE of Treves. Lon. 7 48 E, lat. 50 1 N.

OBIDOS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a strong castle, seated on a rock, 38 miles N of Lisbon. Lon. 9 18 E, lat. 39 17 N.

OBOLLAH, a strong town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi, seated on a branch of the Tigris, near Bussarah. Lon. 45 15 E, lat. 30 15 N.

OBSKAYA, a bay of the Frozen Ocean, in Asia. Lon. 72 25 E, lat. 70 0 N.

OBVINSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm. It is situate on the Kama, 60 miles N of Perm. Lon. 56 0 E, lat. 58 44 N.

OBY, a river of Russia in Asia, which rises in the desert of Ischimska, and running N joins the Irtysh, near Tobolsk, and falls into the bay of Obskaya.

OCANO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on a plain, abounding in all the necessaries of life, 18 miles E of Toledo. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 39 52 N.

OCHSENFURT, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, and in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 10 miles SE of Wurtzburg. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 49 35 N.

OCCA, a large river of Russia, which falls into the Volga, near Nishnei Novogorod.

OCHSENHAUSEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, 14 miles S of Ulm,

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and 40 WSW of Augſburg. Lon. 10 51 E, lat. 48 10 N.

OCKER, a river of Lower Saxony, which riſes in the S part of the duchy of Brunſwick, runs by Goſlar, Wolfenbuttle, and Brunſwick, and falls into the Aller, W of Gythorn.

OCRIDA. See LOCHRIDA.

OCZAKOW, or OCZAKOFF, a town and fortreſs, lately of Turkey in Europe, but now included in the Ruſſian government of Catharinenſlaf. It has been frequently an object of conteſt between the Turks and the Ruſſians, many thouſands of whom, on both ſides, have fallen in the different ſieges it has undergone. It was taken by ſtorm by the Ruſſians, in 1788, and was confirmed to Ruſſia, by the ſubſequent peace. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Dnieper, oppoſite Kinburn, 50 miles W of Cherſon, and 190 N by E of Conſtantinople. Lon. 30 50 E, lat. 46 50 N.

ODENSEE, a conſiderable and ancient town of Denmark, capital of the iſle of Funen, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, two miles from the bay of Stegeſtrand, and 75 W of Copenhagen. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 55 30 N.

ODER, a river of Germany, which has its ſource near a town of the ſame name, in Sileſia. It runs N through Sileſia; Franckfort, Lebus, Cuſtrin, and Frinwalt, in Brandenburg; and Gartz, Stetin, Cammin, Wollin, Uſedom, and Wolgaſt, in Pomerania. Below Stetin it forms a large lake, afterward falling into the Baltic Sea by three mouths; between which lie the iſlands of Uſedom and Wollin.

ODER, a town in the SW extremity of Sileſia, at the ſource of the river Oder, 16 miles SW of Troppaw. Lon. 17 30 E, lat. 50 46 N.

ODERBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the middle March of Brandenburg, ſituate on the Oder, 35 miles NE of Berlin. Lon. 14 15 E, lat. 52 58 N.

ODERBURG, a town of Sileſia, ſeated near the confluence of the Oder and Elſa, 10 miles S of Ratibor. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 50 2 N.

ODERNHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on the Seltz, 20 miles S of Mentz. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 31 N.

ODIHAM, a corporate town in Hampſhire, with a market on Saturday, 24 miles NE of Wincheſter, and 42 W by S of London. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 51 18 N.

OELAND, an iſland of Sweden, in the Baltic Sea, ſeparated from the coaſt of Gothland, by a ſtrait of 10 miles in breadth. It is 84 miles long, but not more than nine broad, and very fertile. Borkholm is the chief town. Lon. 17 5 E, lat. 56 44 N.

OELFELDT, a town of Lower Saxony in the duchy of Magdeburg, ſeated on the Aller, 25 miles E of Brunſwick. Lon. 11 20 E, lat. 52 27 N.

OELSNITZ, a town of Upper Saxony in the territory of Voigtland, ſeated on the Elſter. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 50 19 N.

OESEL, an iſland of the Baltic, on the coaſt of Livonia, at the entrance of the gulf of Riga. It is 74 miles long and 30 broad, and defended by two forts. It formerly belonged to Denmark, but now to Ruſſia. Its capital is Arenſburgh.

OETING, a town of Upper Bavaria with an old chapel. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, and is ſeated on the Inn, eight miles NW of Burghauſen. Lon. 12 44 E, lat. 48 14 N.

OETING, or OETINGEN, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Wirnitz, 12 miles NNW of Donawert, and 20 WNW of Ingolſtadt. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 48 58 N.

OFFA'S DIKE, an entrenchment thrown up by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend England againſt the incurſions of the Welſh. It runs through Herefordſhire, Shropſhire, Montgomeryſhire, Denbighſhire, and Flintſhire.

OFFANTO, a river of the kingdom of Naples, which riſes in the Appennines, paſſes by Conza and Monte Verde; ſeparates Capitanata from Baſilicata and Terra-di-Bari; and falls into the gulf of Venice, near Barletta. It is the ancient Aufidus.

OFFENBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. It ſurrendered to the French in July 1796 and is ſeated on the Maine, five miles E of Francfort. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 49 54 N.

OFFENBURG, an imperial town of Suabia, under the protection of the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the Kintzig, 12 miles SE of Straſburg, and 28 S of Baden. Lon. 8 1 E, lat. 48 31 N.

OFFIDA, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, 26 miles S of Loreto. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 42 53 N.

ONGERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It has a caſtle belonging to the elector, and is ſituate on the Rhine, four miles WNW of Mentheim.

OHETEROA, an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean. It is 13 miles in circuit, and

either harbour nor anchorage. It is ...ner so populous nor fertile as the islands ... the N of it; yet its manufactures are ...a superior kind. The cloth is of a better ... and the spears and clubs are better cut ... polished, and the carving is executed ... a better manner. The people are lusty ... well made, and rather browner than ...le of the Society Islands. Lon. 150 47 ..., lat. 22 27 S.

OHIO, a river of N America, which has ... source in the Allegany mountains, and ... called the Allegany, till its junction ... the Monongahela at Fort Pitt, when ... first receives the name of Ohio. It ...unds the state of Kentucky in its whole ...gth: and the only disadvantage it has, ... a rapid, one mile and a half long, in ... 38 3 N, about 400 miles from its ...uth. In this place the river runs over ...ocky bottom, above 1000 yards broad, ... the descent is so gradual, that the fall ... not probably in the whole exceed ten ... When the stream is low, empty ... only can pass this rapid; but, when ..., boats of any burden may pass in ...ty. The Ohio carries a great uniform ... of breadth, from 400 to 600 yards, ...ept the last 150 miles, where it is from ... to 1000 yards. After a course of near ...00 miles from Pittsburg, in which ... receives numbers of large and small ...rs, it enters the Mississippi in lat. 36 ... N.

OHIAU, a town of Silesia, in the prin...dity of Brieg, in whose neighbourhood they cultivate great quantities of to...co. It has a large castle and is situate ... the Ohla, eight miles NW of Brieg, ... 14 SE of Breslaw. Lon. 17 29 E, ...50 56 N.

OHRDRUF, a town of Upper Saxony, in ... principality of Gotha. It has been ...quently destroyed by fire, but has risen ...in like the phenix from its ashes, and ... now in a very flourishing state, and ...rises on considerable manufactures. It ...ight miles SSE of Gotha, and 15 SW ... Erfurt. Lon. 10 57 E, lat. 50 55 N.

OHRINGEN, a town of Franconia, 34 ...les ESE of Heidelberg, and 33 S of ...ertheim. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 49 13 N.

OICH, LOCH, a lake in Inverness-shire, ...extending four miles from E to W. It ...ntains some little wooded islands; and ... waters flow through loch Ness into ...Murray Frith.

OIRA, an ancient town of Naples, in ...rra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, and ... old castle. It is seated at the foot of ... Appennines, 20 miles NE of Tarento. ...on. 17 54 E, lat. 40 38 N.

OISANS, a town of France in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny, 28 miles SE of Grenoble. Beauvais is the capital. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 45 0 N.

OISE, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France.

OISE, a river, which has its source in the Ardennes, and falls into the Seine, near Pontoise. It gives name to the above department.

OKEHAM. See OAKHAM.

OKINGHAM, or WOKINGHAM, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Tuesday eight miles SE of Reading, and 32 W of London. Lon. 0 59 W, lat. 51 25 N.

OKOTZK, a province of the government of Irkutzk, in Russia. Its capital, of the same name, is seated at the mouth of the Okota, in a bay of the Eastern Ocean.

OLDENBURG, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. The church of St. Lambert contains the tombs of the last counts of Oldenburg, which are very curious. It is noted for its horses; and is seated on the Hunta, 22 miles W of Bremen, and 45 SE of Embden Lon. 8 8 E, lat. 53 7 N.

OLDENBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Baltic, 30 miles N of Lubec. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 54 22 N.

OLDENDORF, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, seated on the Wenaw and Esca. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 53 16 N.

OLDENDORF, a town of Westphalia, in the territory of Schawenburg, seated on the Weser, 28 miles SW of Hanover. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 52 16 N.

OLDENZEEL, a town of the United Provinces in Overyssel, 30 miles E of Deventer. Lon. 6 57 E, lat. 52 20 N.

OLDESLO, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Trave, 17 miles W of Lubec, and 25 NE of Hamburg. Lon. 10 18 E, lat. 53 52 N.

OLERON, an isle of France, five miles from the coasts of Aunis and Saintonge. It is 12 miles long and five broad; is populous and fertile, producing corn and wine, and is defended by a castle. It contains about 10 or 12,000 inhabitants, and on a headland is a light-house, and on its E side stands a strong castle. In the reign of Richard I. this island was part of the possessions of the crown of England; and here that monarch compiled the code of

maritime laws, called the Laws of Oleron, which are received by all nations in Europe, as the ground of all their marine constitutions. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 46 3 N.

Oleron, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Gave, 10 miles SW of Pau. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 43 7 N.

Olesko, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, 38 miles ENE of Lemburg. Lon. 25 10 E lat. 50 23 N.

Olita, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, with a citadel, 20 miles E of Lucko. Lon. 26 8 E, lat. 52 15 N.

Olinda, a town of Brasil, seated on the Atlantic, with a very good harbour. It was taken by the Dutch in 1630, but the Portuguese have since retaken it. Lon. 35 0 W, lat 8 13 S.

Olita, a town of Spain, in Navarre, where their kings formerly resided. It is seated in a fertile country, 20 miles N of Tudela. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 42 22 N.

Oliva, a celebrated monastery of Western Prussia, three miles W of Dantzic. It contains several tombs of the dukes of Pomerania, and is remarkable for the peace concluded in 1660, between the emperor of Germany and the kings of Sweden and Poland.

Olivenza, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated near the Guadiana, 13 miles S of Elvas, and 40 E of Evora. Lon. 7 4 W, lat. 38 30 N.

Olmedo, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Adaja, 30 miles S of Valladolid. Lon. 4 29 W, lat. 41 20 N.

Olmutz, a commercial town of Moravia, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. It was taken by the king of Prussia, in 1741. In 1758, he besieged it again; but was obliged to raise the siege. It is seated on the Morava, 80 miles N by E of Vienna, and 97 S of Breslaw. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Olney, a town in Bucks, with a market on Monday, and a considerable manufacture of bonelace. It is seated on the Ouse, 12 miles SE of Northampton, and 56 NNW of London. Lon. 0 54 W, lat. 52 5 N.

Olone, an island, town, castle, and harbour of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, 30 miles NW of Rochelle, and 258 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 43 W, lat. 46 30 N.

Olonetz, a government of Russia, included formerly in the government of Novogorod. In this district are some considerable iron works.

Olonetz, a town of Russia, in a government of the same name, famous for its mines of iron, and its mineral waters. It is situate on the river Olonza, which falls into the lake Ladoga. Lon. 34 2 E, lat. 61 26 N.

Olse, or Oelse, a strong and considerable town of Silesia, with a castle where the duke generally resides. It is 17 miles NE of Breslaw. Lon. 17 26 E lat. 51 19 N.

Olsnitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Voigtland, seated on the Elster, 60 miles SW of Dresden. Lon. 12 27 E, lat. 50 40 N.

Olten, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwic, in the canton of Soleure. It is dependent on the bishop of Basle, and is seated a little to the N of the Aar, between Arberg and Araw. Lon. 7 45 E lat 47 16 N.

Olympus, a mountain of Natolia, one of the highest and most considerable in all Asia. The ancients supposed its top reached the heavens; and, from that circumstance, placed the residence of the gods there, and made it the court of Jupiter. There are several mountains of the same name.

Ombrone, a river of Italy, which rises in the Siennese, and falls into the Mediterranean.

Ombrone, a town of Italy, in the Siennese, between the river Ombrone and the lake Castigliano, three miles S of Grosetto.

Omegna, a town of the duchy of Milan, in the Novarese, with a castle, five miles N of Orta.

Omer, St. a fortified, large, and populous town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois. It was anciently a village, called Sithieu, and owes its present name and importance to a Saint, who built a monastery here in the seventh century. It is a fortress of considerable importance, and surrounded on one side with a large morass; and about it there are many sluices which serve to carry off the water, when it is overflowed, and in the midst of the morass there is a sort of floating island covered with verdure and trees. The cathedral was a handsome structure, and there were other fine buildings with a rich Benedictine abbey. The French became masters of the place in 1679. They produce good pasture; and the trees that grow upon them are kept low, that the wind

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may not have too much power over them. St. Omer is seated on the Aa, on the side of a hill, eight miles NW of Aire, and 115 N of Paris. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 54 50 N.

OMMEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyssel, seated on the Vecht, 12 miles NE of Deventer. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 52 32 N.

OMMENBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the Othera, nine miles SE of Marpurg, and 45 NE of Francfort. Lon. 9 13 E, lat. 50 30 N.

OMMIRABIN, a river of Africa, which rises in Mount Atlas, separates the kingdom of Morocco from that of Fez, and entering the Atlantic, forms a capacious bay on the E side of Azamor.

ONANO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated between Acquapendente and Petigliano, five miles from each.

ONE, a cape of Barbary, in Africa, near the mouth of the river Mulvia.

ONEEHELOW, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the N Pacific Ocean, five or six leagues W of Atooi. Its eastern coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea, but the other parts of the island consist of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SE point. It produces plenty of yams, and of the sweet root called tee. Lon. 161 0 W, lat. 21 50 N.

ONEG, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel. It lies on the lake Onega, near the White Sea, 80 miles S of Archangel. Lon. 37 24 E, lat. 63 35 N.

ONEGA, a river and lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. It is 100 miles long and 40 broad, and has a communication with lake Ladoga, and consequently with Petersburg. The river gives its name to a country full of woods, and falls into the White Sea.

ONEGLIA, a principality of Italy, surrounded by the territory of Genoa, but subject to the king of Sardinia. It abounds in olive-trees, fruits and wine.

ONEGLIA, a seaport of Italy, in a principality of the same name. The French and Spaniards had possession of it in 1744, but were driven from it by the Piedmontese. It was taken by the French, in 1794. It is seated on a small river, 30 miles SE of Cogni, and 50 W by S of Genoa. Lon. 7 31 E, lat. 43 58 N.

ONEIDA, or ONONDAGO, a lake of N America, in the state of New York. It is 10 miles W of Fort Stanwix, and extends westward about 25 miles where its outlet, the Onondago River, runs into Lake Ontario, at Oswego.

ONGAR, or CHIPPING ONGAR, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles W of Chelmsford, and 21 ENE of London. Lon. 0 16 E, lat. 51 43 N.

ONGOLE, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, seated on a river which falls into the bay of Bengal, not far from its mouth, and is 8 29 miles SW of Calcutta. Lon. 80 5 E, lat. 15 30 N.

ONONDAGO, a lake, and river, in the state of New York. The river flows W from the lake till it meets the Seneca, when its course turns N, to Oswego, where it enters Lake Ontario. It is boatable from its mouth to the head of the lake, except one fall which causes a portage of 20 yards. Towards the head-waters of this river, salmon are caught in great quantities.

ONORE, a seaport of Canara, on the coast of Malabar, 398 miles S by E of Bombay. Lon. 74 45 E, lat. 14 20 N.

ONOTH, a town of Hungary, 50 miles NE of Buda. Lon. 19 22 E, lat. 48 10 N.

ONRUST, a small island, at the mouth of the harbour of Batavia, where the Dutch build and careen their ships.

ONTARIO, a lake of N America, situate between 71 and 74° W lon. and 41 and 45° N lat. On its SW part it receives the waters of Lake Erie (by means of the river Niagara) and near the SE the Onondago River; and on the NE its waters enter the river Iroquois. It is 600 miles in circumference, and abounds with fish of an excellent flavour, among which are the Oswego bass, weighing three or four pounds.

ODODOANULLAH, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, seated on the W bank of the Ganges, at the foot of a chain of hills. The situation is esteemed unhealthy, on account of the forests in its vicinity. It was the seat of the government of Bengal, under Sultan Sujah, till he fell in the contest for empire with his brother Aurungzebe. The numberless ruins here, and in the neighbourhood, evince his passion for building, and the great extent of them. There still remains a part of the palace, which, in his time, was nearly destroyed by fire. Here is an elegant bridge over the Ganges, built by the same prince, famous for the victory gained over Meer Coffim, in 1764, by Major Adams. Oodoanullah is 82 miles N by W of Moorshedabad. Lon. 87 55 E, lat. 24 58 N.

OONALASKA, one of the islands of

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the Northern Archipelago, viſited by captain Cook in his laſt voyage. The native inhabitants of this iſland are to all appearance a very peaceable people, having been much poliſhed by the Ruſſians, who now keep them in a ſtate of ſubjection. As the iſland furniſhes them with ſubſiſtence, ſo it does, in ſome meaſure, with clothing, which is chiefly compoſed of ſkins. The upper garment, which is made like a waggoner's frock, reaches down to the knees. Beſides this, they wear a waiſtcoat or two, a pair of breeches, a fur cap, and a pair of boots, the legs of which are formed of ſome kind of ſtrong gut; but the ſoles and upper part are of Ruſſia leather. Fiſh and other ſea animals, birds, roots, berries, and even ſea-weed, compoſe their food. They dry quantities of fiſh during the ſummer, which they lay up in ſmall huts for their uſe in winter. They did not appear to be very deſirous of iron, nor to want any other inſtrument except ſewing needles, their own being formed of bone. With theſe they ſew their canoes, and make their clothes, and alſo work very curious embroidery. They uſe, inſtead of thread, the fibres of plants, which they ſplit to the thickneſs required. All ſewing is performed by the females, who are ſhoe-makers, tailors, and boat-builders. They manufacture mats, and baſkets of graſs, which are both ſtrong and beautiful. There is, indeed, a neatneſs and perfection in moſt of their works, that ſhows that they are deficient neither in ingenuity nor perſeverence. Lon. 165 0 W, lat 61 5 N.

OOROOP and OOSHESHEER. See KURILES.

OOSTBORCH, a town and fort of Dutch Flanders, in the iſle of Cadſand, four miles NE of Sluys. Lon. 3 29 E, lat. 51 22 N.

OOSTENBY, a town of Sweden, in the iſle of Oeland, 27 miles S of Borkholm.

OPORTO, or PORTO, a flouriſhing ſeaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a place of great importance, and by nature almoſt inpregnable; and is noted for its ſtrong wines, of which large quantities are exported to England; whence all red wines from Spain or Portugal are called Port wines. It is ſeated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Douero, which forms an excellent harbour, and is 147 miles N by E of Liſbon. Lon. 8 21 W, lat. 41 10 N.

OPPELEN, a ſtrong town of Sileſia, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle. The chief tribunal of juſtice, and the firſt conſiſtory of Sileſia, were ſettled here in 1742. It is ſeated on the Oder, in a pleaſant plain, 35 miles SE of Breſlaw, and 40 N of Troppaw. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 50 41 N.

OPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, near the Rhine, eight miles S of Mentz, and 12 N of Worms. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 43 N.

OPPIDO, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, 25 miles NE of Reggio. Lon. 16 21 E, lat. 38 19 N.

ORACH, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Boſnia, near the river Drino, 60 miles SW of Belgrade.

ORAN, a ſtrong and important ſeaport in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Tremeſen, with ſeveral forts, and an excellent harbour. It is ſeated partly on the ſide of a hill, and partly in a plain, almoſt oppoſite Carthagena, in Spain. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1509, and retaken in 1708. In 1732, the Spaniards became maſters of it again, and have kept it ever ſince. In 1790, it was deſtroyed by an earthquake, nothing but the exterior walls being left ſtanding; and 2000 perſons periſhed. The bey of Maſcara taking advantage of the diſtreſſed ſtate of the garriſon, attacked it with a conſiderable force, but was compelled to retire, after three obſtinate attacks. It is 124 miles W by S of Algiers. Lon. 0 8 W; lat. 36 2 N.

ORANGE, an ancient city of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny, and before the French revolution, an epiſcopal ſee. It was an important place in the time of the Romans. A triumphal arch, 200 paces from the town, was formerly within its limits; and here are alſo the remains of a fine amphitheatre, ſome aqueducts, &c. which eſcaped the fury of the Goths and Saracens. The fortifications were demoliſhed by Lewis XIV. in 1682. It is ſeated in a fine plain, on the river Aigues, 12 miles N of Avignon, and 50 NE of Montpellier. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 44 9 N.

ORANIENBAUM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Anhalt Deſſau, ſix miles SE of Deſſau.

ORANIENBAUM, a village of Ruſſia, on the gulf of Finland. Here is a royal palace, built by prince Menzikoff, afterwards converted into an hoſpital, then into a palace, by Peter III. It is 20 miles W of Peterſburg. Lon. 29 26 E, lat. 59 52 N.

ORANIENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the mid-

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de Marche of Brandenburg. Its present name had its rise from a villa built by the elector; it was anciently called Bretzow. A colony of the Vaudois was established here, in 1699, who had been driven from their country on account of their religion. It is situate on the Havel, 18 miles N of Berlin, and 28 NNE of Potzdam. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 52 50 N.

ORATAVIA, the capital of Teneriff, one of the Canary Islands, 150 miles W of the coast of Africa. Lon. 16 20 W, lat. 28 20 N.

ORBALSAN, a town of Piedmont, between Turin and Pignerol. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 45 2 N.

ORBE, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of the bailiwic of Echallens, admired by travellers for its romantic situation, and the boldness of its single arched bridge, projecting over the Orbe. It is 24 miles W of Friburg, and 40 W by S of Bern. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 46 40 N.

ORBE, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz. In its vicinity are famous salt works. It is 26 miles E of Frankfort.

ORBITELLO, a strong seaport of Tuscany, in the Siennese, defended by several forts, and seated near the Albegna, 58 miles SSW by W of Sienne, and 85 S of Florence. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 52 18 N.

ORBE, a river of France, which rises in the Cevennes, and after watering Beziers, falls into the gulf of Lyons, five miles below that town.

ORCADES. See ORKNEYS.

ORCHIES, an ancient town of France, in the department of the North and late province of French Flanders, 14 miles SE of Lisle. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 50 28 N.

ORCHILLA, an island of the Carribbean Sea, 80 miles N of the coast of Terra Firma, and 160 E by S of Curacao. Lon. 65 2 W, lat. 12 0 N.

ORCHEMONT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Luxemburg, situate on the river Semoy, 18 miles N of Sedan.

ORDINGEN, or URDINGEN, a town of the electorate of Cologne, in Germany, 11 miles N of Dusseldorf, and 32 NNW of Cologne.

ORDUNNA, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, seated in a valley surrounded by high mountains, 20 miles SW of Bilbo. Lon. 2 26 W, lat. 43 11 N.

ORESRO, the capital of the province of Nericia, in Sweden Proper, well known in history, and seated near the W extremity of the lake Hielmar. It has a castle in the middle of the town, situated on a small island, formed by two branches of the Swart. It was formerly a royal residence. Here are manufactures of fire-arms, cloth, and tapestry; and it has a considerable trade with Stockholm, across the lakes Hielmar and Maeler, by means of the canal of Arboga; sending iron, vitriol, and red paint in particular. Orebro is 95 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 12 E, lat. 59 12 N.

OREGRUND, a seaport of Sweden, on the coast of Upland, in the gulf of Bothnia, opposite the small island of Ginson, 60 miles N of Stockholm. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 60 20 N.

OREL, a government of Russia, once a province of the government of Bielgorod.

OREL, capital of the above government, is seated on the Occa and Orel, 207 miles SSW of Moscow. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 53 0 N.

ORELLANA. See AMAZON.

ORENBURGH, one of the two provinces of the government of Ufa, in Russia. The inhabitants carry on commerce and exercise several trades, and have even some manufactories. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Ural, formerly called the Yaik, 480 miles NE of Astracan. Lon. 55 0 E, lat. 51 46 N.

ORENSE, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see, and famous for its hot baths. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Minho, over which is a bridge of one arch, 47 miles SE of Compostella. Lon. 7 36 W, lat. 42 19 N.

ORFA, a considerable town of Asia, in Diarbeck. It formerly belonged to Persia, but is now in the Turkish dominions, and has a good trade, particularly in carpets of several sorts, some of which are made here. It has a stately castle on a hill, and is seated on the Euphrates, 83 miles NE of Aleppo, and 100 SW of Diarbekar. Lon. 38 20 E, lat. 36 50 N.

ORFORD, a seaport and borough in Suffolk, with a market on Monday. It is said to have had twelve churches, but now only one, whose steeple is a seamark; and near it are the ruins of an old castle, a priory, and St. George's chapel. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the German Ocean, between two channels, 18 miles E by N of Ipswich, and 88 NE of London. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 52 11 N.

ORFORD NESS, a cape of England, on the SE coast of Suffex, which is a shelter for seamen when a NE wind blows hard

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upon the shore. Here is a lighthouse erected for the direction of ships. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 4 N.

ORGANFORD, a village, near Poole, in Dorsetshire, noted for the quantity of pennyroyal produced in the neighbourhood.

ORGAZ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, 15 miles S of Toledo. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 39 36 N.

ORGELET, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche-Comte, seated at the source of the Valouse, 30 miles N by E of Bourg. Lon. 5 39 E, lat. 46 36 N.

ORGIVAH, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 25 miles S of Granada. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 36 43 N.

ORIA, a decayed town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 40 miles NW of Otranto. Lon. 17 48 E, lat. 40 39 N.

ORIENT, or PORT L'ORIENT, a regular and handsome town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, built in 1720, by the French E India Company, who made it the exclusive mart of their commerce. The harbour, is defended by a citadel, opposite Port Louis at the bottom of the same bay, but can contain but a small number of men of war. The English made a fruitless attempt upon it in 1746. It is five miles SW of Hennebon. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 47 46 N.

ORIGUELA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a bishop's see, a university, and a citadel built on a rock. It is seated on the Segura, 33 miles N of Carthagena. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 38 10 N.

ORIO, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, at the mouth of the Orio, eight miles SW of St. Sebastian. Lon. 2 19 W, lat. 43 23 N.

ORISSA, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, bounded on the N by Bahar and Bengal, on the W by Berar, on the S by Golconda, and on the E by the bay of Bengal. In Oriffa, the district of Midnapour only is subject to the English; the rest being entirely in the hands of the Mahrattas and their tributaries.

ORISTAGNI, an ancient town of Sardinia, with a good harbour and an archbishop's see. It is large, and well fortified, but thinly inhabited, on account of the unhealthy air. It is seated on the W coast, on a bay of the same name, 42 miles NW of Cagliari. Lon. 8 51 E, lat. 40 2 N.

ORKENED, a town of Schonen in Sweden, 24 miles N of Christianstad. Lon. 14 9 E, lat. 56 48 N.

ORKNEY ISLANDS, a cluster of islands to the N of Scotland, from which they are separated by Pentland Frith. They are about 30 in number; but many of them are uninhabited, the greater part being small, and producing only pasturage for cattle. The principal islands are denominated by the names of Mainland, South Ronaldsha, Swinna, Flotta, Copinsha, Strumness, Stronsa, Sanda, &c. The currents or tides flowing between the islands are extremely rapid and dangerous. Near the land called Swinna are two great whirlpools called the wells of Swinna, which are considered dangerous by mariners, especially in a calm. The largest of these islands is called Pomona, in length 33, and in breadth 20 miles, containing 9 parish-churches, and excellent harbours. The air is moist on account of the neighbourhood of the sea, and frost and snow do not continue long. In some places the soil is barren and mountainous, and in others sandy and light; however, many of the islands produce good crops of barley and oats, but no wheat or other grain excepting what is included in gardens. These, when duly cultivated, produce all kinds of kitchen herbs and roots, bringing even fruit-trees to maturity, but out of them, in the open country, there is scarce a tree or shrub to be seen, except juniper, wild myrtle, heath, and the whoden. The Orkneys produce a great variety of herbs and berries, grass and corn, which last is exported as far as Edinburgh. In some of the islands, the natives have discovered mines of tin, lead, and iron, though none of them are wrought to any advantage; in others, we find abundance of marl, grey and red slate, quarries of free-stone, and even of marble and alabaster. Besides the abundance of little horses, black cattle, sheep, swine, and rabbits, the inhabitants of the Orkneys rear all kinds of domestic animals and tame poultry. The gentry of the Orkneys are civilized, polite and hospitable; and live like those of Scotland, from whom they are chiefly descended. They live comfortably, are remarkably courteous to strangers, and drink great quantity of wine, with which their cellars are generally well stored. The people of Orkney export annually great numbers of black cattle, swine, and horses, together with large quantities of corn, butter, tallow, salt, and stuffs made in the country, over and above the skins of foxes, otters, lambs, and rabbits, down, feathers, writing-quills, barms, kelp and wool. In the Orkney islands they see to read at six

t in June and July; and during four he ſummer months they have frequent mmunications, both for buſineſs and ſure, with each other, and with the inent: the reſt of the year, however, y are almoſt inacceſſible, through fogs, nefs, and ſtorms.

ORLAMUND, a town of Upper Saxony, Thuringia, belonging to the duke of e-Gotha. It is ſeated on the Sala, ite the mouth of the Oria, 50 miles of Leipſick. Lon. 11 24 E, lat. 50 N.

ORLANDO, a cape on the N coaſt of , 15 miles W by N of Patti. Lon. E, lat. 38 14 N.

ORLEANOIS, a late province of France, w forming the department of Loiret. s divided by the river Loire into the er and Lower, and is a very plentiful try.

ORLEANS, an antient city of France, tal of the department of Loiret and province of Orleanois, with an epiſ- ſee. It ſtands about 20 leagues S of s, on the northern bank of the Loire; s which there is an elegant bridge of arches, the entrance by which is ex- ngly noble and ſtriking, the ſtreet leads from it being compoſed of moſt ent modern buildings. In general, ever, excepting this ſtreet, it is very ly built; the ſtreets are narrow, and inhabitants in general poor. It is ſur- ded with walls, and fortified with 40 rks. The ſtreets almoſt all terminate the quay for the convenience of trade. s a place of conſiderable magnitude; s before the revolution had ſeveral in- ior courts of juſtice, and an univerſity of great repute. It was alſo a biſhop's ; and the cathedral is a moſt ſuperb ic ſtructure, and had the fineſt ſteeple rance till it was damaged in the time of civil wars. There were 22 pariſhes in d a great number of churches, ſome of h were collegiate, and religious houſes. re is alſo a public walk, planted with eral rows of trees; and there uſed to be ſugar bakers; a manufacture of kings and ſheep ſkins; a ſeminary in- ich divinity was taught; a great trade randy, wine, ſpices, and ſeveral manu- ures, which with many other com- odities, uſed to be conveyed to Paris by ans of the Loire, and the canal which s its name from the city. Under the s of Clovis, it was the capital of a king- m. It ſtood a memorable ſiege in 1428, inſt the Engliſh, which was raiſed by celebrated Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans. Near the city is a foreſt, containing 100,000 acres, planted with oak and other valuable trees. Orleans is 36 miles NE of Blois, and 60 SSW of Paris. Lon. 1 59 E, lat. 47 54 N.

ORLEANS, CANAL OF, which is about 48 miles long, commences at the river Loire, two miles above the city, croſſes the foreſt of Orleans, and terminates in the Loing, which falls into the Seine. It was finiſhed in 1682, and has 30 locks in its courſe.

ORLEANS, an iſland and town of N America, a little to the E of Quebeck. Lon. 69 50 W, lat. 47 0 N.

ORLEANS, NEW, a city of N America, capital of Louiſiana, built during the regency of the duke of Orleans. In 1788, ſeven eighths of this city were deſtroyed by fire. It is ſeated on the E ſide of the Miſſiſſippi, 105 miles from its mouth. Lon. 89 53 W, lat. 30 2 N.

ORLENGA, a ſmall town of Ruſſia. It is ſituate in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena, 232 miles N of Irkutſk. Lon. 105 40 E, lat. 56 0 N.

ORMEA, a town of Italy, in the county of Aſti, taken by the French in 1794. It is ſituate on the Tanaro, 10 miles S of Ceva. Lon. 8 9 E, lat. 44 16 N.

ORMOND, the northern diviſion of the county of Tipperary, in Ireland.

ORMSKIRK, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated near the river Douglas, 30 miles S of Lancaſter, and 206 NNW of London. Lon. 3 3 W, lat. 53 37 N.

ORMUS, a ſmall iſland of Aſia, in a ſtrait of the ſame name, at the entrance of the gulf of Perſia, nine miles S of Gombroon. It was taken, in 1507, by the Portugueſe, who fortified it; and it was afterward frequented by a number of rich merchants. In 1622, the Perſians, by the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, conquered this place, and demoliſhed the houſes, which were 4000 in number, containing 40,000 inhabitants. Some time after, the Perſians rebuilt the fort, and placed a garriſon in it; but they could never bring it to be a place of trade as before; however it is the key of the gulf of Perſia, on account of the commodiouſneſs of the harbour. It is almoſt deſerted; for it produces nothing but ſalt, which ſometimes is two inches deep upon the ſurface of the earth. Lon. 56 25 E, lat. 27 20 N.

ORMYAH, a town of the kingdom of Perſia, ſeated in the province of Tauris, 120 miles SW of Tauris.

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ORNANS, a town of France in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche-Comte. In its vicinity is a well the ſame, as that of Veſoul, which, during the time of great rains, overflows in ſuch a manner as to inundate the adjacent country; and fiſhes that it diſgorges are called *umbres*. Ornans is ſeated on the Louvre, eight miles SE of Beſancon.

ORNE, a river of France, in the late province of Normandy, which has its ſource at the village of Aunon, and falls into the ſea eight miles below Caen.

ORNE, a department of France, which includes the late province of Perche and part of that of Normandy. It takes its name from a river, which falls into the Engliſh channel eight miles below Caen. The capital is Alencon.

ORONOKO, a river of S America, which riſes in Popayan, and, after a courſe of 1380 leagues, enters the Atlantic Ocean, in 9° N lat. where its impetuoſity is ſo great that it ſtems the moſt powerful tides, and preſerves the freſhneſs of its waters to the diſtance of 12 leagues out at ſea.

ORONSA, a ſmall fertile iſland of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, ſeven miles W of Jura. Here are the ruins of an abbey, with many ſepulchral ſtatues, and ſome curious ancient ſculpture.

OROPESA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, 22 miles E of Placentia, and 50 W of Toledo. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 39 50 N.

OROPESA, a town of Peru, ſeated at the foot of the mountains, 150 miles NE of Potoſi. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 18 0 S.

ORR, a river in Kirkcudbrightſhire, Scotland which riſes near New Galloway, waters the town of Orr, and enters the Solway Frith.

ORSOVA, a town of Upper Hungary, in the bannat of Temeſwar. It is ſeated on the N ſide of the Danube, almoſt oppoſite Belgrade, and is ſubject to the Turks. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 45 30 N.

ORSOY, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, belonging to the king of Pruſſia. It is 20 miles SE of Cleves. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 51 28 N.

ORTA, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, ſeated on the Tiber, 10 miles E of Viterbo, and 30 N of Rome. Lon. 12 37 W, lat. 42 22 N.

ORTA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the province of Capitanata 11 miles NNE of Aſcoli.

ORTEGAL, a cape and caſtle on the N coaſt of Galicia, in Spain, 30 miles NNE of Ferrol. Lon. 7 39 W, lat. 46 N.

ORTENBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Auſtria, ſeated on the S bank of the Drave, oppoſite its confluence with the Liſer. Lon. 13 38 E, lat. 46 52 N.

ORTHEZ, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, ſeated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Gave de Pau, 12 miles SW of Pau. Lon. 0 24 W, lat. 43 5 N.

ORTON, a town in Weſtmorland, with a market on Wedneſday, 13 miles S of Appleby, and 272 NNW of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 54 28 N.

ORTZA, a town of Poland in Lithuania, in the palatinate of Witepſk. It is defended by a caſtle and is ſeated at the confluence of the Oreſa and Dnieper, 50 miles W of Smolenſko. Lon. 31 5 E, lat. 54 45 N.

ORVIETO, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a magnificent palace, capital of a territory of the ſame name. In this place is a deep well, into which mules deſcend, by one pair of ſtairs, to fetch up water, and aſcend by another. It is ſeated on a craggy rock, near the confluence of the rivers Paglia and Chiuna, 20 miles NW of Viterbo, and 50 N by W of Rome. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 42 42 N.

ORWELL, a river in Suffolk, which runs SE by Ipſwich, and uniting with the Stour, forms the fine harbour of Harwich. Above Ipſwich, it is called the Gipping.

OSACA, a large populous and commercial town of the iſland of Niphon, in Japan, with a magnificent caſtle, and a fine populous harbour. The hours of the night are proclaimed by the ſound of different inſtruments of muſic. Lon. 133 45 E, lat. 35 20 N.

OSERO, or OSORO, an iſland in the gulf of Venice, belonging to the Venetians, having that of Cherſo to the N, to which it is joined by a bridge. The capital is of the ſame name. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 45 0 N.

OSEY, an iſland in Blackwater River, near Malden, in Eſſex; it abounds with wild fowl at certain ſeaſons of the year, where the coal ſhips for Malden unload their cargoes.

OSIMO, an ancient town of Italy, in the marſquiſate of Ancona, with a rich biſhop's ſee, and a magnificent epiſcopal

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place. It is ſeated on the Muſone, 10 miles S of Ancona, and 110 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 34 E, lat. 43 29 N.

OSMA, an ancient epiſcopal town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, with a univerſity. It is almoſt gone to ruin, and is ſeated on the Douero, 80 miles N by E of Madrid. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 41 30 N.

OSNABURG, a biſhopric of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, 40 miles long and 30 broad. It is remarkable that this biſhopric is poſſeſſed by the papiſts and proteſtants alternately, according to the treaty of Weſtphalia. The proteſtant biſhop is always choſen by the houſe of Brunſwick Lunenburgh, and the catholic by the papiſts. The preſent biſhop is Frederic duke of York, ſecond ſon of the king of Great Britain. The inſpection and adminiſtration of eccleſiaſtical affairs, however, belong to the elector of Cologne, as metropolitan.

OSNABURG, a rich city of Germany, capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name, with a univerſity, and a caſtle. It is remarkable for a treaty of peace, concluded between Germany and Sweden, in 1648, in favour of the proteſtant religion. The proteſtants have two of the churches. The beer of this place is highly eſteemed in Germany. It is ſeated on the Haze, 20 miles NE of Munſter, and 75 W of Hanover. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 52 24 N.

OSNABURG, an iſland in the S Pacific ocean, diſcovered and named by captain Wallis, in 1767. It is called Miatea by the natives. Lon. 147 30 W, lat. 17 1 S.

OSORNO, a town of S America, in Chili, ſeated on Rio-Bueno, in a territory where there are mines of gold, 80 miles S of Baldivia. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 40 2 S.

OSSETIA, the country of the Oſſi, or Oſſeti, one of the ſeven Caucaſian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caſpian; bounded on the N by Great Cabarda, on the E by the Leſguis Tartars, and on the S and W by Imeritia. It contains 19 diſtricts, of which one is ſubject to Imeritia, and the others to Georgia. Theſe diſtricts are of very unequal ſize; ſome containing only five, and others 50 villages, each of which compriſes from 20 to 100 families. Their language has ſome analogy with that of the Perſian. Their hiſtory is intirely unknown. The Circaſſians and Tartars call them Kuſha, that is bones.

OSSORY, the weſtern diviſion of Queen's county, in Ireland.

OSSUNA, an ancient and conſiderable town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a univerſity, and an hoſpital, 40 miles E of Seville. Lon. 4 31 W, lat. 37 24 N.

OSTAGIO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 15 miles NW of Genoa. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 44 36 N.

OSTALRIC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It had a ſtrong caſtle, taken by the French, and demoliſhed in 1695. It is ſeated on the Tordera, 28 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 41 41 N.

OSTEND, a fortified ſeaport of Auſtrian Flanders, famous for the long ſiege it ſuſtained againſt the Spaniards, from July 5, 1601, to September 22, 1604, when it ſurrendered, by an honourable capitulation. In this ſiege the Dutch loſt 50,000, and the Spaniards 80,000 men. Upon the death of Charles II. king of Spain, the French ſeized Oſtend, but it was beſieged and taken by the allies after the battle of Ramillies in 1706. The emperor Charles VI. had formed a ſcheme of eſtabliſhing an E India company here; but this giving umbrage to the maritime powers, it was laid aſide. Oſtend was taken by the French in 1745, but was reſtored to the houſe of Auſtria by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. In the laſt war, as a neutral port, it became a great mart for trade; and it was greatly augmented both in population and buildings. In 1792, the French once more took Oſtend, which they were compelled to evacuate in 1793, when it was garriſoned by Britiſh troops. It was again taken by them in 1794. Oſtend is ſeated among a number of canals, and is almoſt ſurrounded by two of the largeſt of them, into which ſhips of great burden may enter with the tide. A ſecret expedition was ſent out by the Britiſh government for the purpoſe of deſtroying one of theſe canals in 1797; after effecting their purpoſe they were all taken priſoners. It is 10 miles W of Bruges, 22 NE of Dunkirk, and 60 NW of Bruſſels. Lon. 3 1 E, lat. 51 14 N.

OSTERODE, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Grubenhagen, noted for a manufacture of woollen ſtuffs. It has likewiſe a magazine of corn for the miners of Hartz foreſt, to whom it is delivered at a fixed price. It is 16 miles SW of Goſlar. Lon. 10 33 E, lat. 51 50 N.

OSTERRODE, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, ſituate on the Dribentz. It has an ancient caſtle, and is 65 miles SE of Dantzic, and 70 SSW of Koningſberg.

OSTERWIECK, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt. It carries on conſider-

able manufactures in woollen ſtuffs, and is ſituate on the Ilſe, 13 miles W of Halberſtadt, and 15 NE of Goſlar. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 52 20 N.

OSTIA, a once celebrated but decayed ſeaport of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, ſeated at the mouth of the Tiber, with a biſhop's ſee: the harbour is choaked up. It is 12 miles SW of Rome. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 41 44 N.

OSTIGLIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, ſeated on the Po, 15 miles E of Mantua. Lon. 11 8 E, lat. 45 7 N.

OSTINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſituate on the Aliſt, 8 miles W of Lipſtadt.

OSTROGOTHIA, the eaſtern part of Gothland, in Sweden.

OSTUNT, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the gulf of Venice, 16 miles NW of Brindici, and 24 NE of Tarento. Lon. 17 59 E, lat. 40 51 N.

OSWALD, ST. a village in Northumberland, on the Picts' wall, N of Hexham. Here Oſwald, who was afterward ſainted, ſet up the firſt croſs in the kingdom of Northumberland.

OSWEGO, a fort of N America, ſeated on the S ſide of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, 156 miles WNW of Albany. Lon. 76 15 W, lat. 43 15 N.

OSWIECZEN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia. It has a great trade in ſalt, and is ſeated on the Viſtula, 15 miles SW of Cracow. Lon. 19 44 E, lat. 50 0 N.

OSWESTRY, a corporate town in Shropſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It had a wall, and a caſtle, long ago demoliſhed; and has ſome trade from Wales in flannels. It is 18 miles NW of Shrewſbury, and 174 of London. Lon. 3 3 W, lat. 52 52 N.

OSYTH, ST. a village in Eſſex; here are the remains of an ancient monaſtery, now the ſeat of the earl of Rochford. It is ſituate near the ſea, nine miles SE of Colcheſter.

OPAHA, one of the Society Iſlands, in the S Pacific Ocean. It lies N of Ulitea; and is divided from it by a ſtrait, which, in the narroweſt part, is not more than two miles broad. This iſland is ſmaller and more barren than Ulitea, but has two very good harbours.

OTAHEITE, one of the Society Iſlands, in the S Pacific Ocean, lying in 18° S lat. and 150° W lon. and firſt diſcovered by captain Wallis in 1767, who called it George the Third's Iſland. M. de Bougainville next arrived at it in April 1768, and ſtaid 10 days. Captain Cook came hither, in 1769, to obſerve the tranſit of Venus; ſailed round the whole iſland in a boat, and ſtaid three months. It has ſince been viſited twice by that celebrated navigator. It conſiſts of two peninſulas, great part of which is covered with woods, conſiſting partly of bread-fruit trees, palms, cocoa-nut trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, ſugar-canes, and others peculiar to the climate, particularly a kind of pineapple and the dragon-tree. The people have mild features, and a pleaſing countenance. They are about the ordinary ſize of Europeans, of a pale mahogany brown, with fine black hair and eyes, and wear a piece of cloth round their middle of their own manufacture, and another wrapped about the head, in various picturesque ſhapes, like a turban. The women who are far from being ugly and unhandſome, wear a piece of cloth, with a hole in the middle, through which they paſs their heads, ſo that one part of the garment hangs down before, and the other before, to the knees; a fine white cloth, like muſlin, paſſes over the breaſts in various elegant turns round the body, a little below the breaſt, forming a kind of tunic, of which one turn ſometimes hangs gracefully acroſs the ſhoulder. Both ſexes are adorned, or rather diſfigured, by the black ſtains, occaſioned by puncturing the ſkin, and rubbing a black colour into the wounds. The birds moſt common are two ſorts of parroquets, one of a beautiful ſapphirine blue, another of a green colour, with a few red ſpots; a kind of fiſher, of a dark green, with a collar of the ſame hue round his white throat; a large cuckoo; ſeveral ſorts of pigeons or doves, and a bluiſh heron. The only quadrupeds found on the iſland are hogs, dogs, and rats, which are ſuffered to run about at pleaſure. Their houſes conſiſt only of a roof, thatched with the long pricky leaves of the palm-nut tree, and ſupported by a few pillars made of the bread-fruit tree. As a roof is ſufficient to ſhelter the natives from rains and nightly dews, and as the climate is one of the happieſt in the world, the houſes have ſeldom any walls, but are open on all ſides. Their cloth is made of the fibrous bark of the mulberry tree, which is beaten with a kind of mallet; and a glue, made of the alcea biſcus eſculentus, is employed to make the pieces of bark cohere. Some of theſe pieces are two or three yards wide, and 50 yards long. Though the natives are

excel moſt of the Americans in the knowledge and practice of the arts of ingenuity, yet they had not invented any method of boiling water; and having no veſſel that could bear the fire, they had no more idea that water could be made hot, than that it could be made ſolid. Long nails on the fingers are a mark of diſtinction among them, as among the Chineſe; for they imply that ſuch perſons only as have no occaſion to work, could ſuffer them to grow to that length. The two ſexes here eat ſeparately, as in many other countries. Their proviſions are chiefly fiſh, pork, cocoa-nuts, breadfruit and bananas; and they employ ſea-water as a ſauce both to fiſh and pork. Nothing can exceed their agility in ſwimming, diving, and climbing trees. Mr. Foſter is laviſh in his praiſes of the generoſity, goodnature, and hoſpitality of this people; and alſo of the beauty, elegance, and gracefulneſs of the air, features and perſons of many of them, eſpecially of the better ſort; to whoſe voyage, and captain Cook's, in the Endeavour, compiled by Dr. Hawkeſworth, we muſt refer the reader, as well as to the account of Captain Cooke's laſt voyage, publiſhed in 1785, for a more particular account of their dreſs, dwellings, food, domeſtic amuſements, navigation, diſeaſes, religion, funeral rites, wars, weapons, and government.

OTLEY, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Friday. It is ſeated on the Wharf, under a high craggy cliff, 25 miles W of York, and 202 NNW of London. Lon. 1 48 W, lat. 53 54 N.

OTOQUE, an iſland of S America, in the bay of Panama. Lon. 81 10 W, lat. 8 50 N.

OTRANTO, or TERRA D'OTRANTO, a province of Naples, bounded on the N by Terra-di-Bari and the gulf of Venice, on the E by the ſame gulf, and on the S and W by a great bay, between that and Baſilicata. It is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine. Here is a kind of ſpider, called a tarantula, whoſe bite is venomous; and the country is often viſited by locuſts.

OTRANTO, a city of Naples, capital of Terra d'Otranto, with a commodious harbour, an archbiſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong citadel, where the archbiſhop's reſides. It was taken, in 1480 by the Turks, who did a great deal of miſchief, but it has ſince been reſtored. It has alſo ſuffered greatly by the Algerine pirates. It is ſeated on the gulf of Venice, 37 miles SE of Brindici, and 60 SE of Tarento. Lon. 18 35 E, lat. 40 20 N.

OTRICOLI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto, ſeated on a hill, two miles from the Tiber, and 32 N of Rome. Lon. 12 23 E, lat. 42 26 N.

OSTEGO, a narrow lake of N America, in the ſtate of New York. It is nine miles long and lies at the head of the river Suſquehannah.

OTTENDORF, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Saxe Lauenberg. It is ſeated on the Meden, 24 miles N of Stade. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 53 53 N.

OTTENSHEIM, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Auſtria. It lies on the N ſide of the Danube, 16 miles SW of Freyſtatt.

OTTERBURN, a village in Northumberland, 25 miles W of Morpeth. It is celebrated for a battle, in 1388, on which is founded the ballad of Chevy Chace.

OTTERY, or OTTERY St. Mary, a town in Devonſhire, ſeated on the ſmall river Otter, 162 miles W by S of London. It has a market on Tueſday. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 50 44 N.

OTTONA or ORTONA, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, ſeated on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles N of Lanciano, and 43 E, of Aquileia. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 42 28 N.

OTTWEILER, a fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with a caſtle, 40 miles SE of Treves.

OUDE, a province of Hindooſtan Proper, ſubject to a nabob, whoſe dominions lie on both ſides of the Ganges, occupying (with the exception of the diſtrict of Rampour) all the flat country between that river and the northern mountains, as well as the principal part of that fertile tract, lying between the Ganges and Jumna, known by the name of Dooab, to within 40 miles of the city of Delhi. Oude and its dependencies are eſtimated at 360 miles in length from E to W, and in breadth from 150 to 180. The nabob is in alliance with the Britiſh; and a brigade of the Bengal army is conſtantly ſtationed on his weſtern frontiers; which anſwers the purpoſe of covering Oude as well as Bengal, and of keeping the weſtern ſtates in awe; and, in conſideration of this, the nabob pays an annual ſubſidy of 420,000l. His capital is Lucknow.

OUDE, an ancient city of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Oude, the remains of which are ſeated on the Gogra,

nearly adjoining Fyzabad. It is said to have been the first imperial city of Hindoostan, and to have been the capital of a great kingdom, 1200 years before the Christian era; and it is frequently mentioned in the Mahaberet, a famous Hindoo work in Sanscrit, under the name of Adjudiah. But whatever may have been its former magnificence, no traces of it are left. It is considered as a place of sanctity; and the Hindoos frequently come hither, in pilgrimage, from all parts of India.

OUDENARD, a strong town of Austrian Flanders, in the middle of which is a fort, seated on both sides of the river Scheld. Here is a manufacture of very fine linen and of curious tapestry. This town was besieged by the French in 1708, but they were obliged to raise the siege by the duke of Marlborough, who intirely routed their army. It is 12 miles S of Ghent, 15 NE of Tournay, and 27 W of Brussels. Lon. 3 49 E, lat. 50 51 N.

OUDENBURG, a town of Austrian Flanders, eight miles SE of Ostend, and 10 W of Bruges. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 51 9 N.

OUDIPOUR. See CHEITORE.

OVERFLACKEE, an island of the United Provinces, in Holland between the mouths of the Maese. Melisand is the principal town.

OVERYSCHE, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the Yscho, six miles NE of Brussels, and nine SW of Louvain. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 50 53 N.

OVERYSSEL, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the E by the bishopric of Munster, on the N by Friesland and Groningen, on the W by the Yssel, and on the S by the county of Zutphen and bishopric of Munster. It is divided into three districts, called Drente, Twent, and Salland. There are many morasses in this province, and but few inhabitants, in comparison with the rest. Its greatest riches consist in turf, which is dug up here, and sent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly Holland.

OUGEIN, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, capital of one of the Western Mahratta chiefs. It is a place of great antiquity, 452 miles SW of Poonah. Lon. 75 56 E, lat. 23 26 N.

OVIEDO, a town of Spain, capital of Asturia d'Oviedo, with a bishop's see, and a university. It is seated at the confluence of the Ove and Deva, which form the Asta, 50 miles NW of Leon and 208 of Madrid. Lon. 5 44 W, lat. 43 25 N.

OULZ, a town of Piedmont, 12 m. W of Susa. Lon. 6 46 E, lat. 45 10 N.

OUNDLE, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is a well built town, seated on the N over which are two bridges, 26 m. NE of Northampton, and 83 N by W of London. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 52 N.

OUREM, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle, on a mount between the rivers Leira and T. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 39 34 N.

OURIQUE, a town of Portugal, Alentejo, remarkable for a victory ed by Alphonso, king of Portugal, five Moorish kings, in 1139. The of these five kings are the arms of gal. It is 32 miles SE of Lisbon. 8 49 W, lat. 38 26 N.

OUSE, a river in Yorkshire, wh formed by the junction of the strea the Ure and Swale, which have sources near each other in the trac Richmondshire, and after collecting rills from this mountainous region, Aldborough, and thence take the nam Ouse, which is here a considerabl It flows through York, where it is gable for considerable vessels; and ward receiving the Wharf, Derwent and Don, it falls into the Humber.

OUSE, a river in Sussex, rising from branches, which unite their streams Lewes, and entering the English Ch form the harbour of Newhaven.

OUSE GREAT, a river which ri Northamptonshire, near Brackley, running through the counties of Buc ham, Bedford, and Cambridge, and ing this last county from Norfolk, fall a part of the German Sea called Washes, at Lynn Regis; is navigab some distance above Downham, w there is a good harbour for barges.

OUSE, LITTLE, a river, which ris the S part of Norfolk, and separating the SW that county from Suffolk, Downham, as it flows westward, bec navigable at Thetford, and discharg self into the Great Ouse.

OUSSORE, a town of Hindoostan, i Mysore country. It was taken by English in July 1792, and is 19 miles of Bangalore, and 69 ENE of Seringapatam. Lon. 77 47 E, lat. 12 50 N.

OUTEIRO, a town and fortress of P gal, in the province of Tra-los-Mon and 21 miles NW of Miranda de Dou Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 41 55 N.

OWERRA, or OVEIRO, a town a

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ritory of Guinea, in the kingdom of ...ra. The air is unwholesome, and the ... dry and lean; but there are several ...s of fruits, such as bananas and cocoa-... Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 6 0 N.

...WHYHEE, the easternmost, and by ...h the largest of the Sandwich Islands. ...greatest length from N to S is 28 and ...ll leagues, its breadth 24, and its cir-ference about 293 English miles. It ...vided into six large districts, two of ...h, on the NE side, are separated by a ...ntain, that rises in three peaks, per-...ally covered with snow, and may be ... clearly at 40 leagues distance. To ... N of this mountain the coast consists ...igh and abrupt cliffs, down which fall ...y beautiful cascades of water, and ... whole country is covered with cocoa-... and bread fruit trees. The peaks of ... mountain on the NE side appear to ...about half a mile high, and entirely co-...ed with snow. To the S of this moun-...n the coasts present a prospect of the ...st horrid and dreary kind, the whole ...ntry appearing to have undergone a ...l change from the effects of some dread-... convulsion. The ground is every ...re covered with cinders, and intersec-... in many places with black streaks, ...h seem to mark the course of a lava ... has flowed, not many ages back, from ... mountain to the shore. The southern ...montory looks like the mere dregs of a ...ano. The projecting headland is com-...d of broken and craggy rocks, piled ...gularly on one another, and terminat-... in sharp points: yet, amidst these ..., there are many patches of rich soil, ...ich are carefully laid out in plantations, ...d the neighbouring sea abounds with a ...at variety of excellent fish; so that this ...arter is much better inhabited than the ...e verdant parts. The fields are in-...ed with stone fences, and interspers-... with groves of cocoa nut trees. There ... supposed to be on this island about ...,000 inhabitants. So long as the ...e of capt. Cook shall be remembered, ... island will not be forgotten, it being ...re he fell a victim to a strange concate-...tion of events. Lat. 19 28 S Lon. 156 W.

OXFORD, the capital of Oxfordshire, ...h a market on Wednesday and Satur-...y. It is a bishop's see, and a university, ...h, besides the cathedral, has 13 parish ...rches. It is seated at the confluence ...the Thames and Cherwel, and, with ...e suburbs, is of a circular form, three ...es in circumference. The university ... said to have been founded by the great Alfred, but is generally supposed to have been a seminary of learning before his time, although it owed its revival and consequence to his liberal patronage, receiving from him grants of many privileges and large revenues. Here are 20 colleges, and five halls, several of which stand in the streets, and give the city an air of magnificence. The colleges are provided with sufficient revenues for the maintenance of a master, fellows, and students. In the halls, the students live, either wholly, or in part, at their own expence. The colleges are, University, Baliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's New, Lincoln, All Souls, Magdalen, Brazen Nose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John Baptist's, Jesus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, and Hertford. Of these, the most ancient is University College, founded before the year 872; and to Christ's Church College, begun by cardinal Wolsey, and finished by Henry VIII, belongs the cathedral. The halls are Alban, Edmund, St. Mary's New Inn, and St. Mary Magdalen. Among the libraries in the university, the most distinguished is the Bodleian, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley; those of All Souls College, Christ Church, Queen's New, St. John's Exeter, and Corpus Christi. Among other public buildings, are the Ashmolean Museum, the Clarendon Printing-house, Radcliff Infirmary, and an Observatory. Magdalen Bridge, besides the beauty of its architecture, has this singularity, that more than half of it is on dry ground, and the rest covers two small stripes of the Cherwel; this bridge is 526 feet long. The theatre, more magnificent than any thing of the kind in the world. The physic-garden of above five acres, walled round, with fine gates, one of which cost 600l. At Oxford, king John, compelled by his barons, summoned a parliament to meet, in 1258; the proceedings of which were so disorderly, that it was known afterward by the name of the Mad Parliament. Oxford is governed by a mayor, dependent on the chancellor and vicechancellor of the university; and sends four members to parliament, two for the university and two for the city. It is 20 miles SW of Buckingham, and 58 W by N of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 51 45 N.

OXFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the E by Buckinghamshire, on the W by Gloucestershire, on the S by Berkshire, and on the N by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. Its extreme length is 48 miles; its greatest breadth 26. It contains one city, 15 market

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burnt by commodore Anſon, becauſe the governor refuſed to ranſom it. Lon. 8. 19 W, lat. 12 6 S.

PALACIOS, a town of Spain in Andaluſia, 12 miles S of Seville. Lon. 5 24 W, lat. 37 20 N.

PALAIS, a town of France, capital of the iſland of Belleiſle, off the coaſt of Bretagne. It has a ſtrong citadel, which ſtood a long ſiege againſt the Engliſh, in 1761, and then ſurrendered on honourable terms. Lon. 3 2 W, lat. 47 18 N.

PALAIS, ST. a town and diſtrict of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, which, with the town and diſtrict of St. John Pied-de-Port, forms nearly the whole of the late province of Lower Navarre, a mountainous country, which produces ſcarcely any thing but millet, oats, and fruits of which they make cider. This is only a very moderate portion of the kingdom of Navarre, wreſted, in 1512, from John d'Albert, by Ferdinand king of Arragon and Caſtile. This portion, ſeparated from Upper Navarre by the Pyrenees, made part of the late kingdom of France, being annexed to it by Henry IV. who held it in right of his mother, Jeanne d'Albert. St. Palais is ſeated on the river Bidouſe, 15 miles SE of Bayonne. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 43 21 N.

PALAMBOANG, or PALAMBANG, a town of Java, capital of a kingdom; ſeated at the E end of the iſland, on the ſtraits of Bally. Lon. 114 0 E, lat. 7 10 S.

PALAMCOTTA, or TINEVELLY, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, 410 miles SW of Madras. Lon. 77 54 E, lat. 8 43 N.

PALAMOS, a ſtrong ſeaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a good harbour, ſeated on the Mediterranean, 47 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 58 E, lat. 41 58 N.

PALAMOW, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Bahar, 210 miles SSW of Patna. Lon. 84 10 E, lat. 23 40 N.

PALANKA, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Novigrad, ſeated on the Ibola, 37 miles N of Buda. Lon. 18 23 E, lat. 48 9 N.

PALAOS ISLANDS. See PHILIPPINES, NEW.

PALAWAN. See PARAGO.

PALAZZO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, five miles E of Ivrea.

PALLAZUOLLO, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, 80 miles S of Meſſina. Lon. 15 5 E, lat. 37 3 N.

PALAZTUOLO, a town of Italy, in the Breſciano, ſeated on the Oglio, 30 miles NE of Milan. Lon. 9 56 E, lat. 40 N.

PALENCIA, a town of Spain, in Le with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeate the Carion, 40 miles SW of Burgos. 110 N by W of Madrid. Lon. 4 42 lat. 42 10 N.

PALENO, a town of Naples, in ruzzo Citeriore, nine miles E of mona.

PALENZUELA, a town of Spain, in Caſtile, 25 miles SW of Burgos. Lo 15 W, lat. 42 5 N.

PALERMO, a city of Sicily, in the Va Mazara, with an archbiſhop's ſee, an large harbour. This city, which is the pital of Sicily, is of great antiquity; an a conjecture may be formed from its an name Panormus, which ſignifies an un ſal harbour, it was formerly in a very riſhing condition. By whom it was fou ed is uncertain, nor have we any auth accounts of its inhabitants till it becam colony of the Phœnicians, after whi paſſed into the hands of the various na that became maſters of this iſland. preſent city principally conſiſts of two w uniform, and well-built ſtreets, each a mile in length, croſſing each other at angles in the centre, where there is a octagon ſpace, ornamented with four tues. Moſt of the cities of Sicily have names: Palermo is denominated Happy. It has gained this epithet, doubt, on account of the advantages of ſituation. It has two harbours: in one, which is very large, and in which is a mole 1300 paces in length, ſhips a anchor; in the other their cargoes are l and unladen. Both the harbours ope the W: there is alſo a ſuperb quay wh extends a mile from W to E, in a re near direction, and is called La Mar The proſpect is, on the one ſide, loſt in wide expanſe of the ocean, and on the confined by the walls of the city: the w appear adorned with pilaſters, and cro with a row of balluſtrades through w the eye diſcovers a long range of pal Theſe objects altogether form a deligh ſpectacle. Indeed nothing can be m picturesque than the bay of Palermo. forms a large amphitheatre, with the ca tal of Sicily in the centre; ſurrounded ſome miles by a moſt delightful coun and incloſed by romantic rocks and m tains. The town was formerly ſurrou by a ſtrong wall; but the fortificat are now entirely neglected, except tow the ſea, where there are ſtill a weak works. The quay is the prin public walk here. Palermo is embelli

round with avenues of trees, and has principal entrances, facing the four cardinal points, which are at the extremities of the two spacious streets which cross each other. The most frequented of these streets is called Cassero. It begins where the quay ends, with the N gate called Porta Felice, the happy gate; and terminates on the S. The Porta Felice opens into the Marino, a delightful walk, that has on one side the wall of the city, and on the other the sea; and in the centre is an elegant kind of temple, which in summer, is made use of as an orchestra. Palermo is every where filled with public monuments, churches, monasteries, palaces, fountains, statues, and columns. The churches amount to 300, and many of them are very rich and magnificent. Spring-waters are very copious in this city. Not a quarter but is liberally supplied with fountains, most of which are marble, all of them adorned with pieces of sculpture, and all with large quantities of water. The situation of this city is truly happy; the sea, hills, the lofty mountains, present on all sides beautiful and striking objects. And from the fetters of the Inquisition, the abolition of which was procured by the marquis of Caraccioli, and from the influence of some other unfavourable institutions which are rapidly declining, Palermo must become one of the finest cities in the world; for the island of which it is the capital, being all cultivated like a garden, one of the most enchanting spots on the face of the earth. Palermo is the principal residence of the greater part of the Sicilian nobility; and as it is not the custom for gentlemen to walk in the streets, at least 1000 carriages are said to be kept in the town. They are for the most part in the English taste, very elegant, shown to the greatest advantage, with beautiful mules richly caparisoned, and as many servants in splendid liveries as can be crowded together, behind. Every evening all the people of rank drive about in this manner on the grand public terrace by the water-side. There are also very convenient hackney-coaches, covered and open, waiting all day in their respective stations. It is very remarkable, that the dead in Palermo are never buried. The dead bodies are carried to the capuchin convent, which is one of the largest in Italy; where, after the funeral service is performed, they are placed in a stone, heated by a composition of lime, which makes the skin adhere to the bones. They are then placed erect in niches, and fastened to the wall by the back or neck. A piece of coarse drab is thrown over the shoulders and round the waist; and their hands are tied together, holding a piece of paper with their epitaph, which is simply their name, age, and when they died. The number of the inhabitants is above 200,000; and the harbour, though very large, is not so commodious as might be expected, and the vessels that ride therein are not always very safe. There is a magnificent castle built near the sea-side, wherein the viceroy resides six months in the year; and his presence draws a great number of nobility to this place. This city has suffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1693; and it was greatly damaged by a fire in 1730, when a magazine of powder was blown up, containing 400 tons. It stands in a pleasant fruitful country, on the NE end of the island, and at the bottom of a gulph of the same name. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 38 15 N.

PALERMO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, six miles SSW of Cosenza.

PALICANDCHERRY, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the country of Calicut, 20 miles S of Coimbettore, and 66 SE of Calicut.

PALESTINE, a part of Turkey in Asia, so called from the Philistines who inhabited its sea coasts; it is called also Judæa, from the patriarch Judah, and the Holy Land, from its having been the residence and scene of our Saviour's passion, and in scripture Canaan, and the Promised Land. It is bounded by Mount Libanus, which divides it from Syria on the N, by Mount Hermon, which separates it from Arabia Deserta on the E, by the mountains of Seir and the deserts of Arabia Petræa on the S, and by the Mediterranean on the W. It is in general a fruitful country, abounding in corn, wine, and oil, where cultivated, and might supply the neighbouring countries with all these, as it anciently did, were its present inhabitants equally industrious. The parts about Jerusalem, its once famous capital, are the most mountainous and rocky, but they feed numerous herds and flocks, and yield plenty of honey, excellent wine and oil; and the vallies large crops of corn.

PALESTRINA, an episcopal town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, capital of a principality of the same name. It was famous for the Temple of Fortune, being then called Prenestæ, the ruins of which may yet be seen. It is 35 miles E of Rome. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 41 52 N.

PALESTRINA is one of the largest of the islands called the Lagunes, near Venice,

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where the moſt conſiderable of the nobility have country houſes. The principal harbour has the ſame name.

PALICATA, a ſeaport of the E Indies, on the coaſt of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 25 miles N of Madras. Lon. 81 33 E, lat. 13 30 N.

PALIMBUM, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in the iſland of Sumatra, ſeated on the E coaſt, 120 miles NE of Bencoolen, and ſubject to the Dutch. Lon. 103 31 E, lat. 3 0 S.

PALLISER'S ISLANDS, a group of iſlands in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 146 30 W, lat. 15 30 S.

PALMA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, ſeated on the river Cadoan, 20 miles E of St. Ubes. Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 38 37 N.

PALMA, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, in New Granada, 50 miles NW of St. Fe-de-Bogota. Lon. 73 40 W, lat. 4 30 N.

PALMA, one of the Canary Iſlands, lying to the N of Ferro. Lon. 17 50 W, lat. 28 37 N.

PALMA, or PALMA NUOVA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli. It is a very important place, for the defence of the Venetians againſt the Auſtrians and Turks; and is ſeated on a moſt agreeable valley, on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles SE of Udina, and 55 NE of Venice. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 46 2 N.

PALMARIA, a ſmall iſland, lying in the Mediterranean, 15 leagues from the coaſt of Italy. Lon. 12 45 E, lat. 40 58 N.

PALMARIA, a ſmall iſland, ſeated in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Italy, at the entrance of the gulf of Spezzia. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 41 1 N.

PALMAS, the capital of the iſland of Canaria. See CANARY.

PALMAS, one of the Philippine Iſlands in the E Indies, 16 leagues SE of Mindanao. Lon. 127 0 E, lat. 5 33 N.

PALMAS, CAPE, a promontory of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt of Guinea. Lon. 5 54 W, lat. 4 26 N.

PALMELA, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, with a caſtle on a rock, ſeated on the river Gadaon, 19 miles SE of Liſbon. Lon. 8 56 W, lat. 38 29 N.

PALMERSTON'S ISLAND, ſituated in the South Seas, and viſited by captain Cook in his ſecond and laſt voyages. It conſiſts of a group of ſmall iſlands, about nine or ten in number, connected by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a circular direction. This place admits of no anchorage, nor are there any inhabitants on it, though it abounds with cocoa-nuts, ſcurvy-graſs, and the wharra-tree. This iſland does not exceed a mile in circumference, and is not elevated above three feet from the level of the ſea. Lon. 102 57 W, lat. 18 0 S.

PALMYRA, formerly a magnificent city of Aſia, in the deſerts of Arabia, of which Zenobia was queen, who held out a long time againſt the Romans, but was at length taken captive, and led in triumph through the ſtreets of Rome. The ſtupendous ruins of this city were viſited by meſſieurs Wood and Dawkins in 1754; and Mr. Wood publiſhed a ſplendid account of them, illuſtrated with plates, in 1755. This place is likewiſe called Tedmor in the Deſert. The preſent inhabitants, conſiſting of 30 or 40 families, have erected their mud cottages within the ſpacious court of a magnificent temple of the ſun. Palmyra is 120 miles SE of Aleppo. Lon. 38 50 E, lat. 33 20 N.

PALNAUD, a diſtrict of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, ſituate toward the river Kiſtna, to the W of the Guntoor Circar, and belonging to the Carnatic.

PALOS, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a pretty good harbour: remarkable for being the place whence Chriſtopher Columbus ſailed to diſcover the New World, in 1492. It is ſeated near the Mouth of the Rio Tinto, 46 miles SW of Seville. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 37 14 N.

PALOS, CAPE, a promontory of Spain, in Murcia, to the S of a town of the ſame name, which ſeparates the bay of Carthagena, from that of Alicant. Lon. 6 39 W, lat. 37 37 N.

PALOTA, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Alba Regalis, taken from the Turks, in 1687. It is 40 miles SW of Buda. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 47 0 N.

PALOTZA, a ſmall town of Hungary, ſeated on the river Poprat, 54 miles N of Caſſovia. Lon. 21 20 E, lat 47 42 N.

PALTE, a famous lake of Thibet, being to the S of Laſſa, about three days journey and 12 miles S of the river Sanpoo or Burrampooter. It is 150 miles in circumference; and in the middle of it is one large iſland. On the W ſhore of the iſland, or congeries of iſlands, is a monaſtery, and the ſeat of the Lamiſſa Teſhoo Lepamo, or the Great Regenerate, in whom the Thibetians think that a divine ſpirit is regenerated, as it is in the Great Lama. The word *Lama* ſignifies a prieſt or miniſter of religion, and *Lamiſſa* is the feminine of Lama.

PAMIERS, a town of France, in the

partment of Arriege and late territory of Foix, with a bishop's see. It is not considerable as formerly, nor peopled in proportion to its extent. Near it is a mineral spring, said to cure the gout and obstructions. Pamiers is seated on the Arriege, eight miles N of Foix, and 30 S of Toulouse. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 43 N.

PAMLICO SOUND, a kind of inland sea, of N Carolina, 100 miles long and from 10 to 20 broad. It is separated, in its whole length, from the sea, by a beach of sand, hardly a mile wide, generally covered by small trees or bushes. Through this bank it has several inlets; but that of Ocracock is the only one that will admit vessels of burden. This inlet is in lon. 76 22 W, lat. 35 10 N.

PAMPELONNE, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, 15 miles N by E of Alby. Lon. 2 17 E, lat. 44 10 N.

PAMPELUNA, a town of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre, with a very strong citadel, and a rich bishopric. Its squares are handsome, and adorned with shops full of rich merchandise. It is seated in a very fertile plain, on the Arga, 42 miles S of Roncesvalles, and 167 NE of Madrid. Lon. 1 38 W, lat. 42 47 N.

PAMPELUNA, a town of S America, in New Granada, famous for its mines of gold, and numerous flocks of sheep. It is 160 miles N by E of St. Fe-de-Bagota. Lon. 71 36 W, lat. 6 30 N.

PAMPLIEGA, a town of Spain, in the province of Old Castile, 12 miles S of Burgos. Lon. 3 37 W, lat. 42 14 N.

PAN, or PAHANG, a town of Asia, on the E coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It is the capital of a kingdom of the same name, remarkable for the great number of elephants, and for the plenty of pepper it produces. Pan is 140 miles NE of Malacca. Lon. 103 20 E, lat. 3 20 N.

PANAGIA, a handsome town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Romania. Lon. 27 2 E, lat. 40 40 N.

PANAMA, a city of S America, the capital of Terra Firma Proper, and the seat of a royal audience and of a bishop, who is primate of Terra Firma. It was built in 1519, and was sacked and burnt by the English buccaneers in 1670. The Spaniards of Chili and Peru, used to bring the products and manufactures of Europe to Panama; but the commercial intercourse is now carried on by register ships, which go round Cape Horn, and convey directly to the ports of Chili and Peru the merchandise, which was formerly conveyed across the isthmus of Darien to Panama. In the harbour of Panama is a fine pearl fishery. This city is seated on a bay of the same name, 70 miles S of Porto Bello. Lon. 80 35 W, lat. 8 48 N.

PANARI, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, between Lipari and Strombolo. It is a barren inconsiderable island, and only five miles in circumference. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 38 38 N.

PANAY, one of the Philippine Islands, between those of Paragoa and Negro. It is 250 miles in circumference, and the most populous and fertile of them all. It is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks, and produces a great quantity of rice. Iloila is the capital.

PANCRAS, ST. a village in Middlesex, a little to the NW of London. It has a church dedicated to St. Pancras; and the churchyard is remarkable for being the principal place of interment for the Roman catholics. At a public house near the church is a medicinal spring. Here is an Hospital for innoculation, and the Veterinary College, established in 1791, under the patronage of people of the first rank and fortune, for the improvement of farriery, and the treatment of cattle in general: the noble stables, and anatomical theatre, are finished; but the present college is only a temporary building.

PANGA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, capital of the province of Bamba. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 6 30 S.

PANGLANG, a town of Pegue, in the Birman empire, situated on the river Rangoon. Lon. 17 4 E. lat. 95 54 S.

PANJAB, a country of Hindoostan Proper, being that watered by the five eastern branches of the Indus. It was the scene of Alexander's last campaign, and the *ne plus ultra* of his conquests. It forms a square of 250 miles, and includes the whole of Lahore, and a great part of Moultan Proper. To the lower part of Moultan it is flat and marshy, and inundated by the periodical rains which fall between May and October.

PANNANACH WELLS, a village in Aberdeenshire, noted for the mineral waters discovered in 1756; and a lodge has been erected for the accommodation of the company that frequent them in summer.

PANNIPUT, a town of Hindoostan Proper, situate in an extensive plain between the cities of Delhi and Sirhind. This plain is celebrated for an obstinate battle fought in 1762, between an army

of 200,000 Mahrattas, and Abdallah, king of Candahar, at the head of 150,000 Mahometans, when the former were totally defeated. Panniput is 72 miles NW of Delhi. Lon. 76 45 E, lat. 29 15 N.

PANOMI, a village of Turkey in the province of Macedonia, 16 miles S of Salonichi. Lon. 23 10 E, lat. 40 25 N.

PANORMO, a small town of Turkey in Europe. It is situate in the province of Albania, on a gulf of the Mediterranean, opposite the island of Corfu, 45 miles SSE of Valona. Lon. 20 2 E, lat. 40 0 N.

PANTALARIA, an island in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and the coast of Tunis, about 17 miles in circumference. It abounds in cotton, fruits, wine, and corn, and is subject to the King of Naples. Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 36 55 N.

PANTIKA, a town of Turkey in the Asiatic province of Natolia, situate on the NE coast of the sea of Marmora, 12 miles SE of Constantinople.

PANUCO, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico. The capital, of the same name, is a bishop's see, and is situate on the river Panuco, near the gulf of Mexico, and 170 miles N by E of the city of Mexico. Lon. 98 5 E, lat. 23 0 N.

PAOOM, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean, to the S of Malicoilo. Lon. 168 28 W, lat. 16 30 S.

PAO-TING-FOU, a town of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli, where the viceroy resides, and the most considerable city in the province, next to Pe king. It has twenty others under its jurisdiction; three of the second, and seventeen of the third class. The country around it is pleasant, and inferior in fertility to no part of China.

PAPA, a small but strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Eiprin. It was taken from the Turks, in 1683, after the raising of the siege of Vienna. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marchaltz, 45 miles W of Buda. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 47 26 N.

PAPOUI, ST. a late episcopal town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Lembe, eight miles E of Castlenaudary, and 35 SE of Toulouse. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 43 21 N.

PAPPENHEIM, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, where the count resides. It is seated near the Altmal, 17 miles NW of Neuburg, and 32 S of Nuremburg. Lon. 10 51 E, lat. 48 58 N.

PARA, a fort of Brasil, seated near the mouth of the river Amazon, and to the of the eastern branch of it. Lon. 50 0 W lat. 2 0 S.

PARACELS, a vast number of small islands and rocks, lying in the China Sea and forming a long cluster, near 2 miles in length, off the coast of Cochinchina.

PARADELLA, a town of Portugal, the province of Beira. Lon. 7 23 W, 41 4 N.

PARAGO, or PALAWAN, a large island in the Indian Ocean, between the Philippines and Borneo, which has a king, tributary to Borneo. The Spaniards have a fort here.

PARAGUA, the most westerly of the Philippine Islands, extending about 3 miles in length and 20 in breadth. Lon. 117 44 E, lat. 10 0 N.

PARAGUAY, a large country of America, bounded on the N by Amazon, on the E by Brasil, on the S by Patagonia, and on the W by Chili and Peru. It contains six provinces; namely, Paraguay Proper, Parana, Guaria, Uraguay, Tucuman, and La Plata, from which the whole country is also called La Plata. It has numerous lakes and rivers; of the latter, the three principal are the Paraguay, Uragua, and Parana; the united stream of which form the celebrated Rio-de-la-Plata. These rivers annually overflow their banks, and, on their recess, leave them enriched by a slime, that renders the soil extremely fertile. This vast country is far from being wholly subdued or settled by the Spaniards; many parts being entirely unknown. The principal province with which we have any knowledge is that called La Plata, toward the mouth of the Rio-de-la-Plata. This province, with the adjacent parts, is one continued plain for several hundred miles; extremely fertile, and producing cotton in great abundance, tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, which is peculiar to this country, and the infusion of which is drunk, in all the Spanish provinces of S America, instead of tea. They have also a variety of fruits, and very rich pastures; but the country is destitute of woods. The air is remarkably sweet and serene. The Spaniards discovered this country, by sailing up the Rio-de-la-Plata in 1515, and founded the town of Buenos Ayres. In 1580, the Jesuits were admitted into these fertile regions, and the next century, founded the fam-

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sions of Paraguay; which were a number of colonies, each governed by two Jesuits, one of whom was rector, the other vice curate. They had long resisted the Spaniards and Portuguese; but the Jesuits, by learning their language, conforming to their manners, &c. soon acquired great authority among them; till at last, by steadily pursuing the same artful measures, they arrived at the highest degree of power and influence, being in a manner the absolute sovereigns of a great part of this extensive country; for above 350,000 families are said to have been subject to them, living in obedience and awe bordering on adoration, yet produced without the least violence or constraint. In 1767, the court expelled the Jesuits, and the natives were put upon the same footing with the other Indians of the Spanish part of S America.

PARAMARIBO, the capital of Surinam, in Guiana, and before Surinam was taken by the British, was the chief place of the Dutch colonies in S America. It has a strong citadel; and a noble road for shipping, where there are seldom less than 80 sail loading coffee, sugar, cotton, and negro for Europe. The streets are perfectly straight, and lined with orange, shaddock, tamarind, and lemon trees in everlasting bloom. It is situate on the E side of the river Surinam, 16 miles from its mouth. Lon. 55 25 W, lat. 5 48 N.

PARAIBA, a town of S America in Brasil, at the mouth of a river of the same name. The Dutch got possession of it, in 1635, and fortified it with a slight rampart; but the Portuguese retook it soon after. The soil is pretty fertile, and produces sugar canes, and a great number of trees of Brasil wood. Lon. 49 53 W, lat. 6 50 S.

PARAMOUSIC, one of the Kurile islands, lying S of that of Shoomska. See KURILES.

PARANA, a province of Paraguay, so called from a large river, which uniting with the Paraguay, and afterward with the Uraguay, forms the Rio-de-la-Plata.

PARCHIM, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe. It is 20 miles SE of Schwerin. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 53 34 N.

PARCHWITZ, a town of Germany in the province of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz, subject to the king of Prussia. It has a considerable manufacture of cloth. It is 12 miles W of Wohlau, and 18 NE of Lignitz. Lon. 16 42 E, lat. 51 12 N.

PARDOBITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, subject to the house of Austria, with a manufacture of knives and sword blades. It is a fortified town and is 55 miles E of Prague. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 49 55 N.

PARELLA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, in the county of Canavez, 20 miles N of Turin.

PARENZO, a strong town of Venetian Istria, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour, on the gulf of Venice, 65 miles E of Venice. Lon. 13 56 E, lat. 45 24 N.

PARIA, or NEW ANDALUSIA, a province of Terra Firma, on the banks of the Oroonoko, near its mouth.

PARILLA, or ST. PARILLA, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, seated at the mouth of the river Santa, 50 miles SE of Truxillo, and 230 NW of Lima. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 8 36 S.

PARIS, the capital of France, one of the largest, finest, and most populous cities of Europe. The river Seine, which crosses it, forms two small islands; and it is six leagues in circumference, including the suburbs. The inhabitants are computed to be 800,000. There are nine principal bridges in Paris, two of which, and the most distinguished, occupy the whole breadth of the Seine; namely, Pont Neuf and Pont Royal; to which may be added, the new bridge, begun in 1787, and called Pont de Louis Seize. But it is here to be observed, that all the names of buildings, squares, streets, &c. in compliment to royalty, have been changed, since the abolition of monarchy, in 1792. The other bridges are, Pont St. Michel, Pont au Change, Petit Pont, Pont Notre Dame, Pont de la Tournelle, Pont Marie, and Pont Rouge. This last, which is a timber bridge, painted red, is the point of communication between the Isle du Palais and Isle St. Louis. Among a great number of public fountains, two only merit notice; that of the Innocents, in which, among other fine pieces of sculpture, is a Galatæa, by Goujeon; and that of Grenelle, the performance of the celebrated Bourchardon. There are three triumphal arches, erected to Lewis XIV, and known by the names of Porte St. Bernard, Porte St. Denis, and Porte St. Martin. The Place Royale, the Place Vendome, the Place des Victoires, and the Place de Louis XV. of an octagon form, in which was an equestrian statue, in bronze, of that monarch. This square, which is now called the Place de la Revolution, was the fatal scene of the execution of the late unfortunate Louis XVI, of his unhappy con-

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fort, Marie Antoniette and of his ſiſter the princeſs Elizabeth; the king on the 21ſt of January, the queen on the 16th October, 1793, and the princeſs, on the 10th of May 1794. Beſides many hundreds of victims of revolutionary deſpotiſm who likewiſe periſhed on this fatal ſpot, it is remarkable that many of the members of the French convention, who voted for the death of the king, ſuffered, in the ſequel, on the ſame ſcaffold; and among theſe was his infamous relation, the duke of Orleans, who had aſſumed the ludicrous name of Philippe Egalité. The moſt intereſting of the manufactures of Paris is that of the Gobelines (ſo called from a family of celebrated dyers ſettled in this city in 1450), in which tapeſtries are made after the pictures of the greateſt maſters, to ſuch perfection, that one, repreſenting Louis XV, a whole length, framed, and placed among the maſterpieces of painting was taken, for many days, by multitudes of viſitors, for a finiſhed piece. The manufacture of plate-glaſs likewiſe merits attention. The cathedral of Notre Dame, a Gothic ſtructure, is one of the largeſt in Europe, and contains forty-five chapels. Next to the cathedral, the moſt diſtinguiſhed churches are St. Sulpice, St. Euſtache, St. Gervais, St. Etienne du Mont, the old church of St. Genevieve, the new church of St. Genevieve (now the Pantheon, the churches of St. Severin, St. Roch, and Ville-de-Grace.—The fineſt college in Paris is that of the Four Nations, called alſo Mazarin, from the name of the cardinal its founder. There were lately ſix academies in Paris; namely the French academy, founded by cardinal Richelieu; that of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres, by Louis XIV; that of the Sciences; and thoſe of Painting and Sculpture, Architecture, and Chirurgery. Among the public libraries, that lately called the King's, holds the firſt rank in reſpect both to the extent of the buildings, and the number of the volumes. It was founded by Charles V in 1372. The other libraries are thoſe of St. Genevieve, the College of Mazarin, St. Victor, of the Doctrinaires, of the Advocates, and of the faculty of Medicine; that of St. Germain-des-Prés, one of the richeſt in France, containing between fifteen and twenty thouſand manuſcripts, and near a hundred thouſand volumes, is open every day to men of letters. The Royal (now National) Obſervatory is built of freeſtone, and neither iron nor wood has been employed in the erection. The Botanical Garden is worthy, in every reſpect, of its late appellation of Royal. The four principal palaces are the Louvre, the Thuilleries, the Palais-Royal, and the Luxemburg. The Louvre is diſtinguiſhed into the Old and New. The Old Louvre was begun by Francis I. in 1528, and the grand gallery, 1362 feet long, and 30 broad, which joins it to the Thuilleries, was begun under Cha. IX. and finiſhed by Louis XIV. who likewiſe built, in 16[illegible], the New Louvre. But it is ſtill an unfiniſhed ſtructure. In ſome of the apartments different academies have held their ſittings; and in others are the workſhops and lodging-rooms of artiſts. The Thuilleries, begun in 1564, by Catharine of Medicis, continued by Henry IV. and completed by Louis XIV. took its name from its ſituation in a place which were formerly many tile-kilns (*tuileries*), which, for three or four centuries, furniſhed the greateſt part of the tiles uſed in Paris. The garden of the Thuilleries, in front of the palace, and on the banks of the Seine, is unqueſtionably the fineſt public walk in Paris. From the palace, when attacked by the enraged mob, on the 10th of Auguſt 1792, the unfortunate Louis XVI. went for ſafety to the hall of the national aſſembly, thence to a priſon, and thence to the ſcaffold. The Palais Royal was built by cardinal Richelieu in 1629, and had the name of the Cardinal's Palace, till Anne of Auſtria came to reſide in it, in 1643, with her ſon Louis XIV. It has been long the property of the late dukes of Orleans; and the interior has been recently embelliſhed with many beautiful buildings, with ſhops, coffeehouſes, and a garden, which is to it like a perpetual fair, and one of the moſt pleaſing walks in the city. The palace of Luxemburg was built by Mary of Medicis in 1715, and, in form, ſomewhat reſembles Queen's College, Oxford. The gardens are open to the public on feſtival days. The Hotel des Invalides, for wounded and ſuperannuated ſoldiers, is a magnificent ſtructure, built by Louis XIV. as is the Military School, in the Champ de Mars, which was founded by Louis XV. The two principal theatres are the Theatre de la Nation and the Italian Theatre; which in point of elegance and convenience, are worthy, in every reſpect, of the capital of a great nation. The Monnoie, or Mint, is alſo a fine building, ſituate on that ſide of the Seine which is oppoſite the Louvre. The Hotel de-Ville, or Guildhall of the city, is an ancient ſtructure, in the Place de Greve, which was heretofore the common ſcene of execution. Paris is an archbiſhop-

and the ſeat of a univerſity. It is ſituated in the late province of the Iſle of France; and it now forms, with a ſmall diſtrict round it, one of the 83 departments of France. It is 70 miles S of Rouen, 265 SE of London, 625 NW of Vienna, and 630 NE of Madrid. Lat. 48 50 N, lon. 2 20 E.

PARKGATE, a village in Cheſhire, 12 miles NW of Cheſter, ſituate on the NE ſide of the river Dee. It is a ſtation for packet boats that frequently ſail to Ireland.

PARKSTEIN, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Saltzburgh, 16 miles N of Naburg. Lon. 12 14 E, lat. 59 40 N.

PARMA, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the N by the river Po, on the NE by the Mantuan, on the E by the Duchy of Modena, on the S by Tuſcany, and on the W by Placentia. The air is very wholeſome; on which account the people live to a great age, and the ſoil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and hemp. The celebrated Parmeſan cheeſe is no longer made in this country; the paſtures feed a great number of cattle. There are ſome inconſiderable mines of copper and ſilver, and plenty of truffles.

PARMA, an ancient rich and populous city of Italy, capital of the duchy of the ſame name, with a citadel, a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It has a magnificent cathedral, and has the largeſt opera-houſe in Europe, having ſeats for 8000 people. The cupola of the cathedral, and the church of St. John, are painted by the famous Correggio, who was a native of this place. In 1748, by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guaſtalla, were given to Don Philip, brother to don Carlos, king of the two Sicilies. Parma is 40 miles NW of Modena, and 60 SE of Milan. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 44 50 N.

PARNASSUS, now called PARNASSO, a mountain of Turkey in Livadia. It has two heads, one of which was famous for being conſecrated to Apollo and the muſes, and the other to Bacchus. It is the higheſt in Greece, and from the top is a proſpect as far as Corinth, the Turks call Liakoura. Here alſo is a fine fountain, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Caſtalia.

PAROS, an iſland of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, about ten miles long and eight broad. The ſoil is well cultivated, and the paſtures feed a great number of cattle. The trade conſiſts in wheat, barley, wine, pulſe, and calicoes. It once produced a great deal of oil, but the Venetian army burnt all the olive-trees. This iſland was anciently dedicated to Bacchus on account of its excellent wines; and has been ſo famous for its marble, that the beſt carvers would make uſe of no other. Thoſe excellent ſtatuaries, Phidias and Praxiteles, were natives of this iſland; and the famous Arundelian marbles, at Oxford, were brought from this place. It lies to the W of Naxia.

PAROS, a town of the Archipelago, capital of the iſle of Paros, which was anciently the largeſt and moſt powerful town of the Cyclades; but is at preſent nothing to what it was. The walls of the caſtle are built of ancient palaces of marble, and moſt of the columns are placed longwiſe: ſome of them that ſtand upright, ſupport cornices of amazing ſize. The natives build their houſes of marble, which they find ready cut to their hands; but they take no care to place the pieces in a regular manner: their fields likewiſe are incloſed with friezes, altars, and baſſo-relievos. The inhabitants are ſo ignorant now, that, inſtead of great ſculptors and ſkilful architects, they have nothing but carvers of mortars and ſalt-cellars. Paros is a biſhop's ſee, and ſituate on the W coaſt of the iſland. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.

PARRET, a ſmall river in Somerſetſhire, whoſe ſource is in the S part of the county. It receives the Ivel and Thone, and falls into the Briſtol Channel, at Bridgewater Bay.

PARRAMATTA, a town or ſettlement of Engliſh convicts, in New S Wales. It is ſeated at the head of the harbour of Port Jackſon, 11 miles W of Sydney Cove, between Roſe Hill and the landing place in the creek which forms the head. In 1791, near 1000 acres of land were either in cultivation, or cleared for that purpoſe. The ſoil in moſt places, is remarkably good, only wants cultivation to be fit for any uſe. Lon. 151 39 E, lat. 33 50 S.

PARSBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Newburg, 18 miles NW of Ratiſbon. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 49 8 N.

PARSCHWITZ, a town of Germany in the province of Sileſia, and principality of Lignitz. It is ſubject to the king of Pruſſia and is eight miles NE of Lignitz.

PARTHENAY, a town of France, in the department of Two Sevres and late province of Poitou. It carries on a conſiderable trade in cattle and corn, and is ſeated on the Thoue, 17 miles S of Thouars. Lon. 0 19 W, lat. 46 44 N.

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PARTENKIRK, a town of Germany in Bavaria, 40 miles SW of Munich. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 47 36 N.

PARYS, a mountain in the isle of Anglesey, famous for a copper mine, probably the largest bed of ore of that metal hitherto discovered in the world. "It is not wrought (says Dr Aikin) in the common manner of subterraneous mines, but, like a stone quarry, open to day; and the quantities of ore raised are prodigious. The ore is poor in quality, and very abundant in sulphur. The purest part is exported raw to the smelting works at Swansea and other places: the more impure is first calcined and deprived of most of its sulphur on the spot. Quantities of nearly pure copper are obtained from the waters lodged beneath the bed of ore, by the intervention of iron. A lead ore, rich in silver, is also found in this mountain. The wealth and population of Anglesey have received a great increase from the discovery of this copper mine.

PAS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Atrois, 12 miles SW of Arras. Lon. 2 40 E, lat. 50 9 N.

PAS DE CALAIS, or STRAITS OF CALAIS, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Atrois and Boulonnois. Arras is the capital.

PASEWALK, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania. It is situate near some iron works, on the Ucker, 21 miles W of Stettin, and 66 SSE of Stralsund. Lon. 13 57 E, lat. 53 27 N.

PASSAROWITZ, a town of Turkey in the European province of Servia. Here the emperor Charles VI and Achmet III concluded a peace in 1781. It is situate near the river Morava, 33 miles ESE of Belgrade, and 44 W of Orsova. Lon. 21 16 E, lat. 45 6 N.

PASSO, a cape of Peru, lying under the equator, in lon. 78 50 W.

PASSAGE, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, 60 miles E of Bilboa. It is a station for the Spanish men of war. Lon. 2 4 W, lat. 43 21 N.

PASSARO, a cape on the coast of Janna, in Greece, between the gulfs of Armiro and Zeiton.

PASSARVAN, a town of the island of Java, in the E Indies. Lon. 114 15 E, lat. 7 0 S.

PASSAU, an ancient city of Germany in Lower Bavaria, capital of a bishopric of the same name, with a fort. The houses are well built, and the cathedral is thought to be the finest in all Germany. It is divided into four parts, namely, the town of Passau, Instadt, Iltzstadt, and the quarter in which the episcopal palace is built. The first three are fortified, but the last has no fortifications, being only a suburb. It is seated at the confluence of the Inn and Iltz, 62 miles E by S of Ratisbon, and 135 W of Vienna. Lon. 13 37 E, lat. 48 28 N

PASSENHEIM, a town of Germany in Prussia, in the province of Oberland, 20 miles S of Konigsberg. Lon. 20 50 E, lat. 53 40 N.

PASSERO, CAPE, a remarkable cape of the island of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, to the E of the town of that name, and forms the eastern coast of this island to the southern. In the neighbourhood the English and Spanish fleets had an engagement in the year 1735, when the Spaniards were defeated. It has a fort to protect the country from the incursions of the Barbary corsairs, who are often very troublesome on the coast. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 36 35 N.

PASSIGNIANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, seated on the lake Perugia, 17 miles NW of Perugia. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 43 16 N.

PASTO, or ST. JUAN DE PASTO, a town of S America, in Popayan, seated in a fine valley, 120 miles N by E of Quito. Lon. 76 55 W, lat. 1 50 N.

PASTRANA, or PATRANA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated between the Tajo and Tajuna, 32 miles E of Madrid. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 40 26 N.

PATAGONIA, a country of S America, comprehending all that country extending from Chili and Paraguay to the utmost extremity of South America; that is, from 35° almost to 54° of latitude: being surrounded by the countries just mentioned, the South and North seas, and the Straits of Magellan, which separate it from the island called Terra del Fuego. It is inhabited by a race of men, who long afforded a subject of controversy to the learned. They are supposed to be one of the wandering tribes which occupy that vast, but least known region of America, which extends from the Rio-de-la-Plata to the straits of Magellan. Their proper station is in that part of the interior country which lies on the river Negro; but, in the hunting season they often roam as far as the straits which separate Terra del Fuego from the mainland. The first accounts of this people were brought to Europe by the companions of Magellan, who described them

gantic race, above eight feet high, and t ſtrength in proportion to their uncommon ſize. Captain Wallis landed here n 1766 and having purpoſely provided mſelf with meaſuring rods, found that e talleſt man among them meaſured only ſix feet ſeven inches high; ſeveral ere within an inch or two as tall; but e ordinary ſize was from five feet ten ches to ſix feet. It is pity that none our voyagers thought of meaſuring the hole ſize of one of thoſe gigantic men. ey tell us, indeed, that they are well ade, that they are proportionally large, d that they are robuſt and bony; but ey give us no criterion to judge of their k. nor one inſtance of their extraordiry ſtrength. As they are repreſented t only peaceable, but remarkably tracble, ſome trials might have been made of e weight they could have lifted, and how uch they could exceed in that reſpect e ſtrongeſt man in the ſhips. This, in great meaſure, would have determined e point, which is yet left doubtful by e different relations that are given by the ferent voyagers who have ſeen theſe ople, no two of them agreeing in the me deſcription. Thoſe ſeen by Commore Byron were painted round both eyes o two of them alike; thoſe ſeen by aptain Wallis had only a red circle round e left eye; and thoſe ſeen by Bougainille had no circle round their eyes, but had eir cheeks painted red; their colour is a nd of bronze. Another very remarkable rticular is, that they had none of the haracters of a ferocious people; there as no offenſive weapon among them, xcept a ſcimitar. They have no other othing than ſkins, which they wear with e hair inward and a piece of leather vers the private parts.

PATAK, a town of Hungary, with a ollege for proteſtants, ſituate on the La-, 25 miles SSE of Caſſovia. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 46 33 N.

PATAN, a town of Aſia, on the NE oaſt of the peninſula of Malacca, capital f a kingdom of the ſame name, one of he ſtrongeſt places in theſe parts with a ell-defended harbour. The inhabitants re partly Mahometans and partly Gen-s, very voluptuous and carry on ſome ade with the Chineſe. It is 300 miles NNW of Malacca. Lon. 100 40 E, at. 6 30 N.

PATAY, a town of France, in the department of Loiret and late province of Orleanois, remarkable for the defeat of the Engliſh in 1429, by Joan of Arc. It is 15 miles NW of Orleans. Lon. 1 49 E, lat. 48 5 N.

PATEHUCA, or PATIOCA, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico. Near which is a ſilver mine. It is 70 miles N of Mexico. Lon. 99 55 W, lat. 21 0 N.

PATERNO, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, built on the ſite of Hybla, once ſo famous for its delicious honey, and is 15 miles W of Catania. Lon 15 14 E, lat. 37 35 N.

PATER NOSTER, iſlands of Aſia, in the E Indian ſea, ſo called becauſe of the great number of rocks, which ſailors have likened to the beads with which the Papiſts tell their pater-noſter. They abound in corn and fruits, and are very populous.

PATHHEAD, a conſiderable manufacturing village in Fifeſhire, a little to the E of Kirkcaldy.

PATMOS, one of the Sporades; 30 miles in compaſs; concerning which we read little in authors. It was rendered famous by the exile of St John and the Revelation ſhowed him there. The greateſt part of interpreters think that St John wrote them in the ſame place during the two years of his exile; but others think that he did not commit them to writing till after his return to Epheſus. The iſland of Patmos is between the iſland of Icaria and the promontory of Miletus. Nothing has done it more honour than to have been the place of the baniſhment of St John. It is now called *Patino*. Its circuit is five and twenty or thirty miles. It has a city called Patmos, with a harbour, and ſome monaſteries of Greek monks. It is at preſent in the hands of the Turks. It is conſiderable for its harbours; but the inhabitants derive little benefit from them, becauſe the corſairs have obliged them to quit the town and retire to a hill on which St John's convent ſtands. This convent is a citadel conſiſting of ſeveral irregular towers, and is a ſubſtantial building ſeated on a very ſteep rock. The whole iſland is very barren and without wood; however, it abounds with partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pigeons, and ſnipes. All their corn does not amount to 1000 barrels in a year. In the whole iſland there are ſcarce 300 men: but there are above 20 women to one man, who expect that all ſtrangers who land in the iſland ſhould carry ſome of them away. To the memory of St John is an hermitage on the ſide of a mountain, where there is a chapel not above eight paces long and five broad. Over head the

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show a chink in the rock, through which they pretend that the Holy Ghost dictated to St John. E Lon. 26 84 N. lat. 37 24.

PATNA, a large city of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of Bahar, and a place of conſiderable trade. It is fortified in the Indian manner with a wall and citadel. In the citadel were confined the priſoners taken in 1764 by Meer Coſſim, nabob of Bengal, by whoſe order they were maſſacred. The buildings are high, but the ſtreets are narrow. It is ſeated on the S bank of the Ganges, 400 miles NW of Calcutta. Lon. 85 0 E, lat. 25 35 N.

PATOMAC. See POTOMAC.

PATRANA. See PASTRANA.

PATRAS, an ancient and flouriſhing town in the Morea, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. The Jews, who are one third of the inhabitants, have four ſynagogues, and there are ſeveral handſome moſques and Greek churches. The Jews carry on a great trade in ſilk, leather, honey, wax, and cheeſe. There are cypreſs trees of a prodigious height, and excellent pomegranates, citrons, and oranges. It has been taken and retaken ſeveral times, but the Turks are now maſters of it. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, near the ſea, 20 miles SW of Lepanto. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 38 17 N.

PATRIA, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, ſo named from a lake near which it is ſituate, 13 miles NW of Naples.

PATRICA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church and Campagna di Roma, eight miles E of Oſtia. About a mile from this place is a hill, called Monte-di-Livano, which ſome have thought to be the ancient Lavinium.

PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER, a province of Italy, in the Eccleſiaſtical State. It is 35 miles in length and 30 in breadth; bounded on the N by Orvieto, on the E by Umbria and Sabina, on the S by Campagna-di-Roma, and on the SW by the ſea. Viterbo is the capital.

PATRINGTON, a town in the E riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturday. Here the Roman road from the Picts Wall ended. It is pleaſantly ſeated at the mouth of the Humber, 50 miles SE of York, and 191 N of London. Lon. 0 8 E, lat. 53 49 N.

PATTENSEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony and principality of Calemberg, formerly a fortified town. It is ſix miles S of Hanover.

PATTI, an epiſcopal town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, 28 miles W of Meſſina. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 38 11 N.

PATTIARY, a town of Aſia in Hindoſtan Proper, in the country of Oude, 55 miles NW of Canogue, and the ſame ENE of Agra. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 27 33 N.

PATTUN, or PUTTAN, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the country of Guzerat and capital of a circar of the ſame name, 132 miles SW of Oudipour. Lon. 72 30 E, lat. 23 45 N.

PATUXEN, a river in N America, which diſcharges itſelf into the Cheſapeak, 30 miles S of Annapolis.

PAU, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees and late province of Bearn, with a caſtle where Henry IV was born. It is ſeated on an eminence, at the foot of which runs the river Gave, 97 miles S of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 43 15 N.

PAVIA, an ancient and fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a celebrated univerſity, and a biſhop's ſee. There are a great number of magnificent caſtles and ſome colleges and in the centre of the town is a caſtle, where the ancient dukes of Milan reſided. It has been often taken and retaken, ſince the commencement of the preſent war (1781). It is ſeated on the Teſino over which is a bridge, 15 miles S of Milan. Lon. 9 15 E, lat 45 13 N.

PAUL, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, 16 miles W N W of Arras. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 50 24 N.

PAUL, ST. a town of S America in Braſil, and province of St. Vincent. It is a kind of independent republic, compoſed of the banditti of ſeveral nations. However, they pay tribute to the Portuguese. It is ſurrounded by inacceſſible mountains and thick foreſts. Lon. 45 52 W, lat. 23 25 S.

PAUL-DE-FENNOUILLEDES, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc, ſeated on the river Egli, among mountains, 30 miles N of Montpellier. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 44 7 N.

PAUL-LES-VENCE, ST. a town of France, in the department of Var and late province of Provence, five miles W of Nice, and 450 SE of Paris. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 43 42 N.

PAUL-TROIS-CHATEAUX, ST. an ancient and late epiſcopal town of France, in the department of Drome and late province of Dauphiny, ſeated on the declivity of a hill, 16 miles S of Montelimar. Lon. 4 57 E, lat. 44 21 N.

PAULA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, ſeated near the ſea, in a ſmall

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ile and well cultivated country, 12 miles W of Cofenza. Lon. 16 9 E, lat. 39 22 N.

PAULOGRAD, a ſmall town of Ruſſia, in the government of Catharinenſlaf, 32 miles E of that place. Lon. 35 54 E, lat. 47 10 N.

PAVOASAN, an epiſcopal ſeaport of Africa in the iſle of St. Thomas, with a fort and a good harbour. It belongs to Portugal, and lies under the equator, in lon. 7 38 W.

PAUSILIPPO, a mountain of Italy, five miles from Puzzeli, celebrated for a grotto, which is a ſubterraneous paſſage, through the mountain, near a mile in length, about 20 feet in breadth, and 30 to 40 in height. People of faſhion generally drive through this paſſage with torches; but the country people find their way, without much difficulty, by the light which enters at the extremities, and at two holes pierced through the mountain, near the middle of the grotto, which admit light from above. On this mountain alſo is the celebrated tomb of Virgil, overgrown with ivy, and ſhaded with an ancient bay-tree, ſhrubs and bathes.

PAUTZKE, a town of Weſtern Pruſſia, in Pomerellia, 25 miles NW of Dantzick. Lon. 18 41 E, lat. 54 44 N.

PAYERNE, a town of Switzerland, belonging to the canton of Bern, 22 miles SW of Bern. Lon. 6 55 E, lat. 46 58 N.

PAZ, a town of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, in a valley abounding in wine and fruits, 350 miles SE of Cuzco. Lon. 68 50 W, lat. 19 0 S.

PAZZY, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, near Gallipoli, with a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 26 59 E, lat. 40 33 N.

PEAK, a mountainous country in the NW part of Derbyſhire, which abounds in lead, millſtones, and whetſtones. It is much viſited on account of its extraordinary caverns, perforations, and other curioſities. The "Wonders of the Peak" have been celebrated both in proſe and verſe; and they are noticed in this work under the articles Buxton, Caſtleton, Chatſworth, and Tiddeſwell.

PEARL ISLANDS, iſlands lying in the bay of Panama, in S America. The inhabitants of Panama have plantations in them, and from them they are ſupplied with proviſions.

PEATHS, or PEESE, a vaſt chaſm in the mountains of the NE part of Berwickſhire. It is more than 160 feet deep; and over it is a noble bridge of four arches. From its vaſt height, it greatly reſembles an ancient Roman aqueduct.

PECQUENCOUR, a town of France, in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, ſeated on the Scarpe, five miles E of Douay. Lon. 3 16 E, lat. 50 23 N.

PEDEE, a river of N America, which riſes in N Carolina, and is here called Yadkin River, and entering S Carolina, it takes the name of Pedee, and flows into the Atlantic Ocean, 12 miles below George Town.

PEDENA, an ancient town of Italy, in Venetian Iſtria, with a biſhop's ſee, 25 miles SE of Capo d'Iſtria. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 45 34 N.

PEDERNEIRA, a ſeaport town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, 18 miles NE of Peniche. Lon. 8 6 W, lat. 39 51 N.

PEDIR, a town of Sumatra, in the E Indies, 40 miles E of Achen. Lon. 96 36 E, lat. 5 22 N.

PEDRO, POINT, the moſt northern point of the iſland of Ceylon, oppoſite Point Calymere, on the continent of India. Lon. 80 27 E, lat. 9 52 N.

PEDRO, ST, one of the iſlands in the S Pacific Ocean, called Marqueſas. Lon. 138 51 W, lat. 9 58 S.

PEEBLES, an ancient borough, capital of Peebleſhire, ſeated on the Tweed, over which is a bridge. It has manufactures of carpets and ſerges, and a weekly market for corn and cattle. Before the preſent church was erected, divine ſervice was performed in part of an ancient moniaſtery, in which ſeveral kings of Scotland are ſaid to have reſided. It is 22 miles S of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 55 36 N.

PEEBLESHIRE, or TWEEDDALE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the E by Selkirk-ſhire; on the N by Edinburgh-ſhire; W by Lanerkſhire; and S by Dumfrieſſhire; and contains 308 ſquare miles, is 28 miles long, and 18 where broadeſt. The climate is temperate and the air clear. Its numerous hills are verdent, and feed great quantities of ſheep, and its vallies fruitful in oats, barley and paſture, which feed great numbers of black cattle, yielding cheeſe and butter. It has ſeveral rivers which fall into the Tweed, which produce plenty of fine ſalmon, as does Weſt-water Loch, eels, &c. in ſuch abundance in Angus, that during the W winds, they have overturned the people that catched them. Lochgenenen falls from a precipice 250 paces

high. Its chief mountains is Braidalb, from whence may be seen the seas on each side of the island. This county yields limestone, &c. with every necessary of life. The chief manufactures are shoes and thread.

PEEL, a town of the isle of Man. It is situate on a spacious bay, at the S extremity of which is Peel isle, a rock of great magnitude and height. There is a castle on the summit of it, and likewise a cathedral said to be dedicated to St. Germain, the first bishop, who lived in the fifth century. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 54 13 N.

PEER, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, 24 miles NNW of Maestricht. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 51 8 N.

PEESE. See PEATHS.

PEGAU, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, situate on the river Elster, 58 miles W of Dresden. Lon. 12 22 E. lat. 51 13 N.

PEGNAFIEL, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, remarkable for its palace, castle, and fortifications, and its cheeses which are said to be the best in Spain. It is seated on the Douero, 20 miles SE of Valladolid. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 41 41 N.

PEGNA-MACOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a castle, 40 miles NW of Alcantara. Lon. 6 32 W, lat. 39 50 N.

PEGNARANDA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a duchy of the same name, 30 miles SW of Olmedo. Lon. 4 8 W, lat. 40 59 N.

PEGU, a kingdom of Asia, lying to the SE of Bengal. It is bounded on the N by Burmah, on the W and S by the Ocean, and on the E by Laos and Siam. Its products are timber for building, elephants, elephants teeth, bees wax, lac, saltpetre, iron, lead, tin, petroleum, very fine rubies, small diamonds, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulse, and fruits. The government is arbitrary, for the king's will is a law; and yet he does not often abuse his power. The inhabitants are but thinly clad, and the best among them wear neither shoes nor stockings. The women are much fairer than the men, small, but well proportioned. If the wife proves false, the husband may sell her for a slave; and if he go astray, she will give him a dose of poison. There are a vast number of temples in this country, but mostly of wood, which are varnished, and gilt. The priests have ground allowed them, which they cultivate for their subsistence; and they are said to be strict observers of morality. They are called Talapoins, and inculcate charity as the highest virtue, affirming that religion to be the best which teaches men to do the most good. They have idols in their temples, in a sitting posture, like tailors, and with very large ears. They have various sorts of music, but the pipe and tabor are esteemed the best. In the low flat part of the country, which is liable to be overflowed, the houses are built upon stakes, and at time of inundations, the inhabitants communicate with each other by boats. It was an independent kingdom, till 1757, when it was reduced, by the king of Burmah, to the state of a dependent province.

PEGU, a town, in a kingdom of the same name, in Asia. It is above 4 miles in circumference; but not a twentieth part of it is inhabited, for it was ruined by the king of Burmah. It is seated on a river of the same name, 520 miles S of Ava. Lon. 96 30 E, lat. 18 10 N.

PEINE, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick; famous for a battle fought in 1553, when Maurice elector of Saxony, and the margrave of Brandenburg were killed. It is 17 m. W of Brunswick. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 52 25 N.

PEIPUS, a large lake of Russia, in the government of Livonia. From which issues the river Narova, by which it has communication at Narva, with the gulf of Finland.

PEISHORE, or PISHOUR, a considerable city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Cabul. It is subject to the king of Candahar, and is 50 miles N of Attock. Lon. 69 54 E, lat. 32 44 N.

PEITZ, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marche of Brandenburg. In the vicinity of which iron mines are wrought to advantage, and manufactures of pitch and turpentine are carried on to great extent. It is 30 miles SSW of Franckfort on the Oder. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 52 5 N.

PEKIN, the capital of the empire of China, is situated in a very fertile plain, twenty leagues distant from the great wall. This name, which signifies the Northern Court, is given it, to distinguish it from another considerable city called Nan-king, or the Southern Court. This capital is in an exact square, and is divided into two cities; the first is inhabited by Chinese, the second by Tartars. These two cities, without including the suburbs, are six leagues in circumference, according to the most accurate measurement made by

expreſs order of the emperor. The height and enormous thickneſs of the walls of the Tartar city excite admiration; twelve horſemen might eaſily ride abreaſt upon them; they have ſpacious towers raiſed at intervals, a bow-ſhot diſtant from one another, and large enough to contain bodies of reſerve in caſe of neceſſity. The city has nine gates, which are lofty and well arched; over them are large pavilion roofed towers divided into nine ſtories, each having ſeveral apertures or port-holes; the lower ſtory forms a large hall for the uſe of the ſoldiers and officers who quit guard, and thoſe appointed to relieve them. Before each gate a ſpace is left of more than three hundred and ſixty feet; this is a kind of place of arms, encloſed by a ſemicircular wall equal in height and thickneſs to that ſurrounding the city. The ſtreets are perfectly ſtraight, moſt of them three miles in length, and 120 feet wide, with ſhops on both ſides; but the houſes are poorly built, and have only a ground-floor. It is ſurpriſing to ſee what numbers of people there are in the ſtreets, and not one woman among them. There is always a great confuſion, occaſioned by the vaſt numbers of horſes, camels, mules, aſſes, waggons, carts, and chairs, without reckoning the ſeveral mobs which gather about the jugglers, ballad-ſingers, &c. Perſons of diſtinction have always a horſeman who goes before them to clear the way. All the great ſtreets are guarded by ſoldiers, who patrole night and day with ſwords by their ſides, and whips in their hands, to chaſtiſe thoſe who make any diſturbance, or take them into cuſtody. The little ſtreets have lattice-gates at their entrance into the great ſtreets, which are ſhut up at night, and guarded by ſoldiers, who ſuffer no aſſemblies in the ſtreets at that time. The ſupport of this police coſts the emperor a great deal; for part of the ſoldiers we have mentioned are maintained for this purpoſe only. They are all infantry, and their pay is generally very high; their employment conſiſts not only in watching for thoſe who may occaſion diſturbance in the day time, or walk abroad during the night; they muſt alſo take care that the ſtreets are kept clean and ſwept every day; that they are watered morning and evening in time of dry weather; and that every nuiſance is removed; they have orders alſo to aſſiſt in this labour themſelves, and to clear the kennels, that the water may have a free courſe. The emperor's palace ſtands in the middle of the Tartar city. It preſents a prodigious aſſemblage of vaſt buildings, extenſive courts and magnificent gardens, and is ſhut up on all ſides by a double wall, the intervening ſpace being occupied by houſes belonging to the offices of the court, eunuchs, and by different tribunals. To ſome of theſe is aſſigned the care of providing neceſſaries for the uſe of the emperor; others are for determining diſputes, and puniſhing faults committed by the domeſtics of the imperial family. The exterior circumference of this immenſe palace is reckoned a league and a half. Although the Chineſe architecture has no reſemblance to that of Europe, the imperial palace of Pekin does not fail to ſtrike beholders by its extent, grandeur, and the regular diſpoſition of its apartments, and by the ſingular ſtructure of its pavilion-roofs, ornamented at each corner with a carved plat-band, the lower extremity of which is turned upwards; theſe roofs are covered with varniſhed tiles of ſo beautiful a yellow colour, that, at a diſtance, they make as ſplendid an appearance as if they were gilded. The temples, and the towers of this city, are ſo numerous, that it is difficult to count them. The country about it is ſandy, and not very fruitful; yet provisions of all kinds are exceedingly plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandiſe, brought from other parts by canals cut from the rivers, and always crowded with veſſels of different ſizes. An earthquake, which happened here in 1731, buried above 100,000 perſons in the ruins of the houſes. The inhabitants of Pekin are eſtimated at 2,000,000. A Ruſſian church is eſtabliſhed here with a ſeminary, in which the ſtudents are permitted to reſide for the purpoſe of learning the Chineſe language. Since this eſtabliſhment, many intereſting publications have appeared at Peterſburgh, relative to the laws, hiſtory, and geography of China, tranſlated from the originals publiſhed at Pekin. This city is 500 miles N by W of Nanking. Lon. 116 14 E, lat. 39 54 N.

PELAGNISI, an iſland in the Archipelago in the Mediterranean ſea eight Miles in circumference. Lon. 24 12 E, lat. 39 30 N.

PELEGRINO, MOUNT, a promontory on the N coaſt of the iſland of Sicily, nearly two miles W of Palermo. The proſpect from this mount is beautiful and extenſive: moſt of the Lipari Iſlands are diſcovered in a clear day, and alſo a large portion of Mount Etna, although at the diſtance of almoſt the whole length of Sicily. On this mount is a a cavern, in which is the image of St. Roſolia, who is ſaid to have died here; and round the cave of this ſaint (who is the patroneſs of Palermo) a church is built, where

priests attend, to watch the precious relics, and receive the offerings of the pilgrims.

PELEW ISLANDS, (The), were, in all probability, first discovered by the Spaniards of the Philippines, and by them called the Paloo Island from the tall palm-trees that grow there in great numbers, and which at a distance have the appearance of masts of ships; the word palos, in the Spanish language, sometimes signifying a mast. There is every reason to suppose, that no European had ever been upon them, before the Antelope, a packet belonging to the East India company, and commanded by captain Henry Wilson, was wrecked there in the night between the 9th and 10th of August 1783.—This misfortune was the more distressing to the crew, as they were utterly ignorant what resources the islands afforded, or supposing them to be inhabited, what might be the disposition of the inhabitants. However, they found these islands inhabited, and that the natives were simple in their manners, delicate in their sentiments, friendly in their disposition, and, in short, a people that do honour to the human race. The natives are of a deep copper colour, and go naked; and the astonishment which those, who first discovered the English, manifested on seeing their colour, plainly shewed, that they had never before seen a white man—The cloaths of the strangers also puzzled them exceedingly; for it seemed to be a matter of doubt with them, whether these and their bodies did not form one substance. When one of the crew, the captain's brother, was deputed to wait upon the king, who resided at an island at some distance from that whereon they had saved their lives, he accidentally pulled off his hat, at which the gazing spectators were all struck with astonishment, as if they thought it had formed a part of his head. They had no idea of the nature of powder and shot, and were exceedingly amazed on seeing its effects. The principal arms of this people consist of bamboo darts, of five to eight feet long, pointed with the wood of the beetle-nut tree; but there are short ones for distant marks, which are thrown by means of a stick two feet long. The eupacks, or chiefs, may be considered in the same light as the European nobles. They wear a bone round one of their wrists, in the form of a bracelet, which being a mark of great honour conferred by the king on officers of state, commanders, or persons who by valour or otherwise have greatly distinguished themselves, is never to be parted with but with life. They are not all of the same degree, as appeared from a difference in the bone they wore. Captain Wilson was invested with the first order of the bone. With respect to property in these islands, a man's house or canoe, is considered as his own, and also the land allotted him, as long as he occupies and cultivates it; but, when he removes with his family to another place, the ground reverts to the king, who gives it to whom he pleases, or to those who solicit to cultivate it. The country is well covered with timber trees, the trunks of which furnish the natives with canoes, some large enough to carry fifty men. There are but few other trees of much use to the natives. Yams and cocoa-nuts being their chief articles of subsistence are attended to with the utmost care. From the scanty produce of the country it is plain no luxury can reign among the inhabitants in their diet, and the milk of the cocoa-nut was their common drink. On particular occasions, they add to their ordinary fare certain sweetmeats and sweet drink, obtained by the aid of a fire extracted either from the palm-tree or the sugar-cane. The houses are raised about three feet from the ground, the foundation beams being laid on large stones, with the spring the upright supports of their walls, which are crossed by other timbers, joined together, and fastened by wooden pins, the intermediate space being closely filled up with bamboos and palm-tree leaves platted together. The tops of the houses are thatched with bamboos and palm-tree leaves, and the inside of the house is without any division, forming one great room. As to domestic implements, they have little baskets very nicely woven from strips of the plantain-tree, and wooden baskets with covers, neatly carved and inlaid with shells. No one ever stirs abroad without a basket, which usually contains betelnut, a comb, knife, and a little tobacco. The best knives are made of a piece of the large mother of pearl oyster, ground narrow, and the outward side a little pointed. The combs are made of the orange tree, of which there are a few of the wild kind; the handle and teeth are formed in the solid wood. The fishing hooks are of tortoise shell; and twine, cordage, fishing-nets, are well manufactured from the husks of the cocoa-nut. Of the plantain leaf are formed mats, which serve the people as beds. They also use the plantain leaf at meals, instead of a plate, and the shell of a cocoa-nut supplies

ze of a cup. There are veſſels of a
d of earthen ware, of a reddiſh brown
our, in which they boil their fiſh, yams,
. A bundle of cocoa-nut huſks tied to-
her, ſerves them for a broom; and thick
boos, with bores five or ſix inches in
meter, are their buckets or ciſterns.—
ir matches are like thoſe of the South
iſlands. They have alſo a few articles,
ich in theſe iſlands may be called luxu-
s. The ſhell of the tortoiſe there is re-
kably beautiful, and the natives of Pe-
have diſcovered the art of moulding it
o little trays or diſhes, and ſpoons. Some
e great ladies have alſo bracelets of
ſame manufacture, and ear-rings inlaid
ſhells. The natives in general are
ſtout well-made people, rather above
middling ſtature, and of a very deep
wer colour, but black. The men are
ally naked; the women wear two little
ths, one before, the other behind. Both
n and women are tatooed, and their
th made black by art. Both ſexes are
expert at ſwimming, and the men are
admirable divers, that they will readi-
ſh up any thing from the bottom of
ea which attracts their notice. The
duct of theſe people towards the Eng-
was, from firſt to laſt, uniformly cour-
us and attentive, accompanied with a
rneſs which ſurpriſed thoſe who were
objects of it. Such an opinion had the
of the iſland entertained of the Eng-
that on their departure he ſuffered
ſecond ſon, Lee Boo, to accompany
m to England, where this hopeful youth
ppily died of the ſmall pox, in Dec.
. The Eaſt India Company erected
nument over his grave in Rotherhithe
rch-yard where he was buried. Theſe
nds were lately viſited by captain
Cleur, who confirms the account given
them and their inhabitants by captain
ſon. In his journal, captain M'Cleur
, "Having pitched my tent in a bay
ſite to the ſhip, I found myſelf in a
eſt paradiſe, and could have been hap-
to have continued here the remainder
my days." They are ſituated between
d 9 degrees of N lat. and 130 and 136
grees of E lon. They are long, but
row, well covered with wood, at leaſt
of the iſlands as our people had an op-
tunity of ſeeing. They are encircled
the weſt ſide by a reef of coral, of which
end could be ſeen from any eminence
people were on.

PELISSA, a town of Lower Hungary, ca-
l of a county of the ſame name, ſeated
the Danube, 15 miles N of Buda.
n. 18 20 E, lat 47 40 N.

PELISSANE, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 15 miles WNW of Aix. Lon. 5 21 E, lat. 43 26 N.

BELLA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, 50 miles W of Salonichi. Lon. 21 53 E, lat. 40 41 N.

PELLERIN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, ſituate on the Loire, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels, 10 miles N of Nantes, and 13 SE of Painbœuf. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 47 23 N.

PELOSO, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata, 35 miles W of Bari. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 41 26 N.

PEMBA, a town of Congo, capital of a province of the ſame name. Lon. 18 25 E, lat. 7 30 S.

PEMBA, or PENDA, an iſland in the E Indian Ocean, lying near the coaſt of Africa, and extending about 100 miles in circumference. It is governed by a king, tributary to the Portugueſe. Lon. 40 0 E, lat. 5 50 S.

PEMBRIDGE, a town in Herefordſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is a ſmall place, ſeated on the Arrow, 12 miles NW of Hereford, and 145 WNW of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 52 14 N.

PEMBROKE, the capital of Pembrokeſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the innermoſt creek of Milford Haven, over which are two bridges, but the navigation to it is become injured by the rubbiſh of the limeſtone quarries near it. It is ſurrounded by a wall with three gates, has a caſtle on a rock, and two churches. It is a corporation, and ſends one member to parliament, and is 10 miles SE of Haverfordweſt, and 237 W by N of London. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 51 45 N.

PEMBROKESHIRE is the SW extremity of Wales, derives its name from Pembroke, the county-town, and is bounded on the E by Carmarthenſhire, on the NE by Cardiganſhire, and on all other ſides by the Iriſh Sea. It extends in length from N to S, 35 miles, and from E to W 29, and is about 140 in circumference. It is divided into ſeven hundreds, in which are one city, eight market-towns, 145 pariſhes, about 2300 houſes, and 25,9000 inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and dioceſe of St. David's, and ſends one member to parliament. The air of this county is eſteemed very ſalubrious, and the ſoil is fertile, for here are but few mountains, and theſe, which are chiefly ſituated in the NE part of the county, yield good paſture for cattle and ſheep; towards the ſea-coaſt, the land extends into rich meadows and corn fields. The country abounds with horned cattle, ſheep, goats,

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and wild fowl of various kinds, some of which are seldom seen in any other part of Britain. These are migratory sea birds, that breed in the isle of Ramsey, and the adjoining rocks, called the Bishop and his Clerks. Thither yearly resort, about the beginning of April, such flocks of birds, of several sorts, as appear incredible to those who have not seen them.

PENA GARCIA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle. It was taken by Philip V in 1704; but he retired from it at the approach of the allies. It is six miles E of Idanha Velha. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 39 40 N.

PENALVA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, seated on a hill, with a castle, eight miles S of Coimbra. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 40 4 N.

PENAUTIER, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc, four miles N of Carcassone. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 43 18 N.

PENDENNIS, a castle in Cornwall, on a hill of the same name, on Falmouth Bay. It was built by Henry VIII for the security of the coast; and on the opposite side of the bay is another called St. Mawes. It lies a little to the SE of Falmouth. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 50 10 N.

PENEMUNDER, a fortress of Germany, in Prussian Pomerania, seated in the isle of Usedom, at the mouths of the Pene and Oder, in the Baltic Sea. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 54 16 N.

PENGUIN ISLAND and BAY, lie on the coast of Patagonia, 182 miles N of Port St. Julian. Lat. 47 48 S.

PENICHE, a strong town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a good harbour and a citadel, 34 miles N of Lisbon. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 39 16 N.

PENICK, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, belonging to the elector of Saxony. It is seated on the Multe, eight miles E of Altenburg. Lon. 12 44 E, lat. 50 59 N.

PENISCOLA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated on a high point of land, on the Mediterranean, 60 miles N of Valencia. Lon. 1 0 E, lat. 40 29 N.

PENISHEHR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, and capital of a district, in the country of Cabul, 46 miles N of Cabul. Lon. 68 24 E, lat. 35 16 N.

PENKRIDGE, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was formerly a large place, but now greatly reduced, and principally noted for its horse fairs. It is six miles S of Stafford, and 129 NW of London. Lon. 2 0 W lat. 32 54 N.

PENKUM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, 15 miles SW of Stetin.

PENMAENMAWR, a once tremendous precipice in Carnarvonshire, overhanging the sea; but now safely crossed by a good road. It is four miles SW of Aberconway.

PENNAFLOR, a town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the Asta, 14 miles SW of Oviedo. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 43 15 N.

PENNAFLOR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated near the Xenil, 16 miles N of Ecjia. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 37 44 N.

PENNAR, a river which has its rise in the kingdom of Mysore, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and watering Gooty, Gandicotta, Cuddapah, and Vellore, enters the bay of Bengal, at Gangapatnam.

PENNON, a fort of Africa, seated on a small island before the harbour of Algiers.

PENNON DE VELEZ, a very important seaport of Barbary, seated on a rock in the Mediterranean, near the town of Velez. It was built by the Spaniards in 1508, taken by the Moors in 1522, and retaken in 1564. It is 75 miles E of Ceuta. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 35 25 N.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the United States of America, 290 miles long and 156 broad; bounded on the E by the Delaware, dividing it from W Jersey and New York; on the S by Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware; on the W by Virginia and the Western Territory; and on the NW by Lake Erie, on which it has a considerable front, and a good port lying within 200,000 acres of land purchased of congress by this state. It is divided into 20 counties; and is well watered by the Delaware, and other navigable rivers, on which large ships come up into the heart of the province. Its produce is corn, cattle, timber, pot-ash, wax, skins, and furs; and they export to the W India islands salted beef, pork, fish, and pipestaves. Philadelphia is the capital.

PENOBSCOT, a bay of N America, in the district of Main, at the mouth of the river Penobscot. It is long and capacious; and its E side is lined with a chain of small islands.

PENRISE, a seaport in Glamorganshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, 20 miles SE of Carmarthen, and 219 W of London. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 51 37 N.

PENRITH, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday. It has a

...is market-place, and had formerly a ...tle; and several remains of antiquity ...seen in its neighbourhood. It is seat... under a hill, near the rivers Eymot and ...ther, 18 miles S of Carlisle, and 280 ...NW of London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. ...40 N.

PENRYN, a borough in Cornwall, with a ...rket on Wednesday, Friday, and Satur... It is seated on a creek of Falmouth ...en, has a great trade in the pilchard ...Newfoundland fisheries, is governed by ...mayor, and sends two members to parlia... It is three miles NW of Falmouth, ...266 W by S of London. Lon. 4 59 ..., lat. 50 10 N.

PENSACOLA, the capital of W Flo..., seated on a bay of the gulf of Mex..., which forms a very commodious ...bour, where vessels may ride secure ...m every wind. Lon. 87 24 W, lat. 30 ... N.

PENSANCE, or PENZANCE, a seaport in ...rnwall, with a market on Thursday. It ...seated on a creek of Mountsbay, and was ...nt by the Spaniards in 1593, but has ...n rebuilt, and carries on a considerable ...de in shipping. It is one of the tin-...nage towns, and a corporation, governed ...a mayor. It is 12 miles E of the Land's ..., and 281 W by S of London. Lon. ... W, lat. 50 11 N.

PENSFORD, a town in Somersetshire, ...h a market on Tuesday. It is noted ...r its hats and bread, and seated on ... Chew, seven miles W of Bath, and ... W by S of London. Lon. 2 30 W, ... 51 23 N.

PENZA, a government of Russia, formerly ...a province of Kasan. Its capital, of the ...e name, is seated on the Sura, where it ...eives the rivulet Penza, 220 miles SW ... Kasan.

PENZLEIN, a town of Germany, in ...ower Saxony, in the principality of Meck...burg, 53 miles E of Stettin. Lon. 15 ... E, lat. 53 30 N.

PENTLAND FRITH, a dangerous strait ...hich divides the Orkney Islands from ...athnessshire, in Scotland. It is 24 miles ...g and 12 broad, and the sea runs with ...ch impetuous force, that no wind can ...ce a ship against the current.

PENTLAND HILLS, a ridge of moun...ins, a few miles to the SW of Edin...gh, which afford good pasture for sheep, ...d extend about ten miles from SW ... NE.

PEQUIGNY, a town of France, in the de...rtment of Somme and late province of ...ardy; remarkable for the interview be...tween Lewis XI of France, and Edward IV of England, in 1475, on a bridge built for that purpose. It is seated on the river Somme, 15 miles SE of Abbeville. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 49 58 N.

PERA, a suburb of Constantinople, where the foreign ambassadors usually reside. It is inhabited by Christians of several denominations: and wine is sold there as publicly as in any other part of Europe, which is not allowed in the city.

PERAY, ST. a village of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny. It is noted for its wines, and is 41 miles NW of Privas.

PERCASLAW, a town of Russia, in the government of Kiof, 44 miles SE of Kiof. Lon. 31 50 E, lat. 50 0 N.

PERCHE, a late province of France, in Orleanois, 35 miles long and 30 broad: bounded on the N by Normandy, on the W and S by Maine, and on the E by Beauce. It takes its name from a forest, and is pretty fertile. It is now included in the department of Orne.

PEREKOP. See PRECOP.

PERECZAS, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, 50 miles E by N of Tockay. Lon. 22 26 E, lat. 48 30 N.

PERGA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, opposite the island of Corfu. Lon. 20 19 E, lat. 39 40 N.

PERGAMAR, an episcopal town of Turkey in the European province of Romania, 60 miles SW of Adrianople. Lon. 25 55 E, lat. 41 10 N.

PERGAMO, an ancient town of Natolia, with a bishop's see; now half ruined, and inhabited by about 3000 Turks, and a few families of poor Christians. Here parchment was invented. It is seated on the Germasti, 15 miles from its mouth, and 37 N of Smyrna. Lon. 27 27 E, lat. 39 5 N.

PERIA, a town of Irac Agemi in Persia, 90 miles W of Ispahan. Lon. 51 26 E, lat. 32 10 N.

PERIAC, a town of France, in the department of Aude and late province of Languedoc. It is celebrated for its salt-works, and is six miles SW of Narbonne.

PERIAPATAM, a town of Hindoostan, 24 miles SW of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 31 E, lat. 12 15 N.

PERIGORD, a late province of France, 85 miles long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Angoumois and Marche, on the E by Querci and Limosin, on the S by Agenois and Bazodois, and on the W by Bourdelois, Angoumois, and Saintonge.

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It abounds in iron mines, and the air is pure and healthy. It now forms the department of Dordogne.

PERIGUEUX, an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Dordogne and late province of Perigord, with a bishop's see, the ruins of a temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre. It is seated on the river Isle, 50 miles SW of Limoges. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 45 11 N.

PERM, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan. It is divided into the two provinces of Perm and Catharinenburgh.

PERINDA, a town of the Deccan, in the province of Dowlatabad, 188 miles NW of Hydrabad. Lon. 75 50 E, lat. 18 33 N.

PERLEBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, the capital of the marche of Prigmez, 62 miles NW of Berlin. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 53 25 N.

PERM, a town of Russia, capital of the above government. It is seated at the confluence of the Kama and Zegochekha.

PERNALLA, a town of the Deccan, in the province of Guzerat, 20 miles W of Durampour. Lon. 73 53 E, lat. 20 35 N.

PERNAMBUCO, a province of Brasil, 200 miles long and 150 broad: bounded on the N by Tamara, on the E by the Atlantic, on the S by Seregippe, and on the W by Tapuyers. The Dutch became masters of it in 1630; but the Portuguese retook it. It produces a great quantity of sugar and Brasil wood.

PERNE, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence. It is the birthplace of the celebrated orator Flechier, bishop of Nismes, and a little to the W of Apt.

PERNEAU, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, with a castle. It is seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 35 miles N of Riga. Lon. 23 37 E, lat. 58 26 N.

PERNES, a strong town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, seated on the Clarence, 17 miles NW of Arras. Lon. 2 31 E, lat. 50 29 N.

PERNO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. It is seated on the coast of the Baltic, 36 miles E of Helsingfors. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 60 30 N.

PERNOV, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Riga. It is defended by a castle, and is 92 miles N of Riga. Lon. 24 30 E, lat. 58 30 N.

PERONNE, a strong town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy. It is called the Virgin, because it has never been taken, though often besieged. In this castle Charles the Simple was imprisoned, and ended his days in a miserable manner. Lewis XI was detained here three days by the duke of Burgundy, till he consented to sign a disadvantageous treaty. It is seated on the Somme, 21 miles SW of Cambray, and 80 E by N of Paris. Lon. 3 2 E, lat. 49 55 N.

PEROUSA, a town of Piedmont, the chief place of a valley of the same name. It is seated on the Cluson, 16 miles SW of Turin. Lon. 7 18 E, lat. 44 59 N.

PERPIGNAN, formerly an episcopal town of France, capital of the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, with a good citadel and a university. It is seated on the Tet, over which is a bridge, 100 miles SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 42 41 N.

PERSAIN, a town of the kingdom of Pegu, near a river of the same name, 120 miles SW of Pegu. Lon. 94 55 E, lat. 16 45 N.

PERSEPOLIS, is supposed to be anciently the capital city of Persia, properly so called. It was taken by Alexander the Great, who was persuaded when in liquor, by the courtezan Thais, to set it on fire. Its magnificent ruins are 50 miles NE of Schiras and 200 SE of Ispahan. Lon. 56 22 E, lat. 30 10 N.

PERSHORE, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Avon, nine miles ESE of Worcester, and 102 WNW of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 52 4 N.

PERSIA, a large kingdom of Asia, consisting of several provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings. It is bounded on the N by Georgia, the Caspian Sea, and Usbec Tartary; on the W by Turkey and Arabia; on the S by the gulphs of Persia and Ormus, and the Arabian Sea; and on the E by Hindoostan Proper. It is 1200 miles from E to W, and 900 from N to S. The chief rivers are the Tigris and the Amue. In the N and E parts it is mountainous and cold; in the middle and S parts sandy and desert; in the S and W level and extremely fertile, though for several months very hot. The soil far from being luxuriant towards Tartary and the Caspian Sea, but with cultivation it might produce abundance of corn and fruit. South of Mount Taurus, the fertility of the country in corn, fruits, wine, and the other luxuries of life

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equalled by few countries. It produces wine and oil in plenty, senna, rhubarb, and the finest of drugs. The fruits are delicious, especially their grapes, oranges, pistachio-nuts; melons, cucumbers, and garden stuff, not to mention vast quantities of excellent silk; and the gulf of Bassora formerly furnished great part of Europe and Asia with very fine pearls. In short, the fruits, vegetables, and flowers of Persia, are of a most exalted flavour; and had the natives the art of horticulture to as great perfection as some nations in Europe, by transplanting, engrafting, and other meliorations, they would add greatly to the natural riches of the country. The breed of horses in the province of Fars is at present very indifferent, owing to the ruinous state of the country; but in the province of Dushtistan, lying to the SW, it is remarkably good. The sheep are of a superior flavour, owing to the excellence of the pasturage in the neighbourhood of Shirauz, and are also celebrated for the fineness of their fleece; they have tails of an extraordinary size, some of which weigh upwards of thirty pounds; but those which are sold in the markets do not weigh above six or seven. Their oxen are large and strong, but their flesh is seldom eaten by the natives, who confine themselves chiefly to that of sheep and fowls. Their camels, mules, asses, oxen, and buffaloes, are the best of their kind, and are indifferently used for carrying messengers or burdens; but the horses are only used for the saddle. Persia contains mines of iron, copper, lead, and above all, turquoise stones, which are found in Chorassan. Sulphur, salt-petre, and antimony, are found in the mountains. Quarries of red, white, and black marble, have also been discovered near Tauris. The Persians equal, if not exceed, all the manufacturers in the world in silk, woollen, mohair, carpets, and leather. Their works in these in fancy, taste, and elegance to richness, fineness, and shew; and yet they are ignorant of painting and their drawings are very rude. Their dying excels that of Europe. Their silver and gold laces, and threads, are admirable for preserving their lustre. Their embroideries and horse furniture are not to be equalled; nor are they ignorant of the pottery and window-glass manufactures. On the other hand, their carpenters are very indifferent artists, which is said to be owing to the scarcity of timber all over Persia. Their jewellers and goldsmiths are clumsy workmen; and they are ignorant of lock-making, and the manufacture of looking-glasses. During almost the whole of this century, Persia has been desolated by competitors for the sovereignty. On the assassination of the usurper, Nadir Shah, in 1747, Ahmed Abdalla, one of his generals, founded the kingdom of Candahar, to which he annexed the provinces of Korasan and Segestan, in the E part of Persia, and those provinces of Hindoostan Proper, W of the Indus, that had been ceded by the great mogul, in 1737, to Nadir Shah. Kerim Khan, another of Nadir's officers, obtained the sovereignty of all the southern provinces. He transferred the seat of government from Ispahan to Schiras. He refused the title of Shah, or king, being satisfied with that of Protector of Persia. He was beloved by his subjects, and revered by foreign powers. On his death, in 1779, new competitors for the throne sprung up, and have almost ever since continued to spread slaughter and desolation over this unhappy country. The Persians are generally Mahometans, of the sect of Ali. Ispahan is the capital.

PERSIA, GULF OF, a gulf between Persia and Arabia Felix. The entrance near Ormus is not above 30 miles over; but within it is 180 in breadth, and the length from Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates is 420 miles.

PERTH, a royal borough in Scotland, and the county town of Perthshire, is a populous and flourishing place, containing about 12,000 inhabitants, pleasantly situated on the river Tay, which is navigable thus far for pretty large vessels. The town is built upon a regular plan, and the houses in general in the modern stile. There is an elegant stone bridge of nine arches over the Tay at the E end of the town. Here is a linen and cotton manufacture, and several extensive bleachfields; and the salmon fishery is carried on to a great extent, immense quantities being sent to the London market. Perth is 30 miles N of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 27 W, lat. 56 22 N.

PERTHSHIRE, a large, plentiful and rich county of Scotland, bounded on the E by Forfarshire and Fifeshire; on the S by Clackmannanshire, Stirlingshire with the river Firth of Forth; on the W and SW by Argyleshire and Dumbartonshire; and on the N by Invernessshire and Aberdeenshire. It is above 60 miles long from N to S, and above 50 broad from E to W. It contains Perth proper, part of Gowrie, Stratherne, Monteith, Breadalbane, and Athol. It is fruitful both in corn and pasture, and its principal rivers are the Tay, which is the largest in Scotland; the Keith,

famous for its ſalmon fiſhery, and has a cataract, the noiſe of which is extremely loud; the Allan, and the Erne, which falls into the Tay. In Stratherne are found various minerals and metals, particularly copper, lapis calaminaris and lead. It has a great number of lochs that produce great variety of excellent fiſh.

PERTH AMBOY, a ſeaport of the United States, in New Jerſey, ſeated on a neck of land, between the river Raritan and Arthur Kull Sound, its ſituation is high and healthy. It lies open to Sandy Hook, and is one of the beſt harbours on the continent. It is 25 miles SW of New York. Lon. 75 0 W, lat. 40 35 N.

PERTHES, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, ſix miles SSW of Melun.

PERTHES, a town of France in the department of Upper Marne, ſix miles NW of St. Dizier.

PERTIGI, a town of the iſland of Sardinia, 19 miles SE of Caſtel Aragoneſe.

PERTUIS, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone and late province of Provence, 10 miles N of Aix and 27 of Marſeilles. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 43 44 N.

PERU, formerly a powerful empire, whoſe monarchs were called Incas, or Ingas, i. e. emperors or kings, at preſent a province of Spain in S America. It lies between lat. 1 30 N, and 25 10 S, being nearly 2000 miles long from N to S, and and 350 in breadth. It is bounded on the N by Popayan, a part of Terra Firma; on the E by the Andes or Cordillera mountains, which divide it from the country of the Amazons and Paraguay; on the S by Chili and La Plata, and on the W by the S Sea or Pacific Ocean. Its capital at preſent is Lima, formerly Cuſco. The land next the ſea is moſtly barren, ſome valleys excepted, into which the ſtreams from the hills turn. Between the hills are very extenſive valleys, yielding all manner of grain and fruit, and the weather temperate. The Andes are covered with ſnow the greateſt part of the year, and conſequently cold. The ſea bordering on Peru is called the S Sea, but more properly the Pacific Ocean, the weather on this coaſt from lat. 4 to 25 S. being generally ſerene. No rain falls in this tract unleſs within 4 or 5 degrees of the Equator, where they have it conſtantly when the ſun is vertical, as is the caſe within this diſtance all over the globe. On the Cordilleras or high mountains, it rains or ſnows two thirds of the year. The vintage here is in the fair ſeaſon, and vines thrive beſt in the valleys near the ſea, where little or no rain fal[ls] and which are watered by the rivul[ets] coming down from the hills, collected [and] turned into the fields and gardens; wh[ere] they have this opportunity, they have [two] grapes when they pleaſe, and they m[ake] excellent wines, which cannot be done [in] any other country between the trop[ics]. The fierceſt beaſts of prey in Peru are t[he] puma and jaquar, inaccurately called lio[ns] and tigers by the Europeans, but poſſ[eſſ]ing neither the undaunted courage of t[he] former, nor the ravenous cruelty of the l[at]ter: they are hardly formidable to man, a[nd] often turn their backs on the leaſt appe[ar]ance of reſiſtance. A quadruped, called [a] lama, peculiar to this country, was tam[ed] to domeſtic purpoſes by the ancient Per[u]vians. In form it bears ſome reſemblan[ce] to a deer, and ſome to a camel, and is [in] a ſize ſomewhat larger than a ſheep. [Its] wool furniſhed the Peruvians with clo[th]ing, its fleſh with food. It was even em[-]ployed as a beaſt of burden, and carried a moderate load with much patience a[nd] docility; but it was never uſed for draug[ht]. Among the birds, the moſt remarkable the condor, which is entitled to pre[-]nence over the flying tribe, in bu[-]ſtrength, and courage. The river Gu[a]quil abounds with alligators, and [the] neighbouring country ſwarms almoſt [as] much with ſnakes and vipers as th[e] round Porto Bello does with toads. B[e]ſides their fruit trees, which have be[en] tranſplanted hither from Europe, they h[ave] thoſe of the Caribbee iſlands, as anan[as] guayavas, plantains, bananas, melons, a[nd] water melons; beſides others peculiar [to] Peru. The tree moſt valued is that wh[ich] furniſhes them with quinquina, or Per[u]vian bark, of the ſize of a cherry tr[ee] principally growing in the province [of] Quito, about five deg. S of the Equator it bears a long reddiſh flower, which turn[s] to a pod, but the fruit is not of equal virt[ue] with the bark. Near the Equator gro[w] cedars, cotton trees, cocoas, ſugar ca[ne]s palms, and a great deal of good timber but very few foreſt trees in other pa[rts] of Peru. But what the Spaniards val[ue] this country moſt for is the vaſt treaſure [of] gold and ſilver they have drawn fr[om] thence for upwards of 200 years, t[he] mountain of Potoſi alone, in 22 S lat[.] having yielded two thouſand millions [of] pieces of eight the firſt 40 years the mi[nes] were wrought. When the Spaniards landed in this country in 1530, they fou[nd] it governed by ſovereigns called Incas, wh[o] were revered by their ſubjects as divinities and the inhabitants were found to be ma[ny]

more polished than the natives of other parts of America, those of Mexico excepted. These were soon subdued by a few Spaniards, under the command of Francis Pizarro. Peru is inhabited by the Spaniards, the native Americans, and a mixture arising from both, called Mestics. The native Americans, who live among the forests, form, as it were, so many small republics, which are directed by a Spanish priest, and by their governor, assisted by the original natives, who serve as officers. They go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called rocu. The same man is of all trades, for he builds his own hut, constructs his own canoe, and weaves his own cloth; but if a large house is to be built for common use, every one lends a helping hand. The natives who live at Quito seem to be of a different temper; for they are extremely idle, and so stupid, that they will sit whole days together upon their heels, without stirring or speaking. Their garment is a sort of a sack, with holes to put their arms through; and this is given them by their masters as part of their wages. The Mestics, though illegitimate, have all the privileges of a Spaniard, and are the persons who carry on all trades; for the Spaniards think it beneath them to meddle with any thing of this sort: they behave in a more tyrannical manner over the real Americans, than even the Spaniards themselves, insomuch that the governor is obliged to repress their insolence. Peru is now divided into three great audiences, which are Quito, Limo or Los Reyes, and Los Charcos: the whole under the government of a viceroy, whose authority once extended over all S. America professed by the Spaniards: but as some of the countries in this vast jurisdiction are above 2000 miles distant from the supreme seat of justice at Lima, the inhabitants were subject to the greatest inconveniences; to remedy which two new viceroyalties have been established. The first, is fixed at St. Fe de Bogota, the capital of the new kingdom of Granada, and extends over the whole of Terra Firma, and the audience of Quito. In the jurisdiction of the second, established in 1776, are the provinces of Plata, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Tucuman, Potosi, St. Cruz de la Sierra, and the towns of Mendoza and St. Juan. Lima is the capital. See ANDES.

PERUGIA, an ancient and populous city of Italy, capital of Perugino, with a strong citadel, a university, and a bishop's see. The churches, and many other buildings, public and private, are very handsome. It is seated on a hill, 75 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 43 6 N.

PERUGIA, a lake of Italy, of a circular form, almost five miles in diameter with three islands in the middle of it. It is eight miles from the city of that name, in the province of Perugino.

PERUGINO, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, bounded on the W by Tuscany, on the S by Orvietano, on the W by the duchies of Spoleto and Urbino, and on the N by the county of Citta Castellana. It is 25 miles in length, and near as much in breadth. The air is pure, and the soil fertile in corn and good wine. The capital is Perugia.

PESARO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is a large place, and the streets are paved with bricks. The castle is well fortified, the harbour excellent, and the cathedral magnificent. The environs are remarkable for producing good figs, of which large quantities are sent to Venice. It is seated on an eminence, at the mouth of the Foglia, on the gulf of Venice, 17 miles ENE of Urbino, and 130 of Rome. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 43 52 N.

PESCARA, a strong town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore. It is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the gulf of Venice, eight miles E by S of Civita-di-Penna, and 100 NE of Naples. Lon. 15 2 E, lat. 42 27 N.

PESCHIERA, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, with a castle, and a strong fort. It was taken by the French in July 1796, who have been since expelled by Suwarow. It is seated on the Mincio, which proceeds from the Garda, 16 miles W of Verona. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 45 26 N.

PESCIA, an episcopal town of Tuscany, noted for the excellent oil it produces. It is 10 miles SW of Pistoia. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 43 47 N.

PESENAS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc. It is delightfully seated on the river Pein, 12 miles NE of Beziers. Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 43 28 N.

PEST, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Danube, opposite Buda, 85 miles SE of Presburg. Lon. 18 25 E, lat. 47 24 N.

PETAW, an ancient town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, seated on the Drave, 100 miles S of Vienna. Lon. 15 36 E, lat. 46 40 N.

PE-TCHELI, TCHELI, or LI-PA-FOU, the principal province of China, bounded

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on the N by the great Wall and part of Tartary, on the E by the Yellow Sea, on the S by Chang-tong and Honan, and on the W by the mountains of Chan-ſi. It contains nine cities of the firſt claſs, which have ſeveral others under their juriſdiction. The temperature of the air in this province does not ſeem to agree with its latitude; for although Pe-tcheli extends no further than the 42nd degree N, yet all its rivers are ſo much frozen during four months in the year, that waggons with the heavieſt loads may ſafely paſs them. The ſoil is ſandy, and produces very little rice; but it abounds with all other kind of grain; and with the greater part of the fruit trees we have in Europe. Pekin is the capital.

PETER AND PAUL, ST. or PETROPAWLOSKOI, a ſeaport of Kamtſchatka, in the Ruſſian government of Irkutzk. The town conſiſts of ſome miſerable log-houſes and a few conical huts. Captain Clarke, who ſucceeded captain Cook, and died at ſea, was interred here. Lon. 158 43 E, lat. 53 0 N.

PETERBOROUGH, a city in Northamptonſhire, with a biſhop's ſee, and a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the Nen, over which is a bridge into Huntingdonſhire. It has but one church, beſide the cathedral, which was formerly a monaſtery; but the market-place is ſpacious, and the ſtreets regular. It carries on a trade in corn, coal, and timber, is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 42 miles NE of Northampton, and 81 N of London. Lon. 0 16 W, lat. 52 30 N.

PETERHEAD, a town in Aberdeenſhire, ſituate near the mouth of the Ugie, on the moſt eaſterly point of Scotland. It has an excellent harbour, defended by a new pier; which can contain 40 or 50 veſſels in perfect ſafety. A conſiderable trade is carried on directly to the Baltic, for iron, hemp, tar, and other articles. It has likewiſe a manufacture of ſewing thread. A mineral ſpring, of a powerful diuretic quality, and the ſea-bathing bring a great reſort of company, for whoſe accommodation there is a ball-room and many elegant houſes. It is a little to the W of Buchanneſs, and 34 miles NE of Aberdeen. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 57 28 N.

PETERHOFF, in Ruſſia, is ſituated about 20 miles from Peterſburg, and is diſtinguiſhed for its palace and gardens, which for taſte and elegance have been compared to thoſe of Verſailles.

PETERSBURGH, a town of the United States, in Virginia, on the S ſide of the river Appamattox, 15 miles S of Richmond.

PETERSBURGH, or ST. PETERSBURGH, the metropolis of the empire of Ruſſia, in a government of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Neva, near the gulf of Finland, and is built partly on ſome iſlands in the mouth of the river, and partly on the continent. At the beginning of this century, the ground on which Peterſburgh now ſtands was only a waſt morraſs occupied by a few fiſhermen's huts. Peter the Great firſt began this city by the erection of a citadel with ſix baſtions, in 1703. He built alſo a ſmall hut for himſelf, and ſome wooden hovels. In 1710, one Golovkin built the firſt houſe of brick: and the next year, the emperor, with his own hands, laid the foundation of a houſe of the ſame materials. From theſe the beginnings roſe the imperial city of Peterſburgh; and, in leſs than nine years after the wooden hovels were erected, the ſeat of empire was transferred to it from Moſcow. The ſtreets, in general, are broad and ſpacious; and three of the principal ones, which meet in a point at the Admiralty, and reach to the extremities of the ſuburbs, are at leaſt two miles in length. Moſt of them are paved, but a few are ſtill ſuffered to remain flocored with planks. The ſeveral parts, wooden houſes, ſcarcely ſuperior to common cottages, are blended with the public buildings. The brick houſes are ornamented with a white ſtucco, which has led ſeveral travellers to think that they are built with ſtone. The magnificent houſes of the nobility are vaſt piles of building, furniſhed with great coſt and in the ſame elegant ſtyle as at London. The Neva is, in many places, as broad as the Thames at London, deep, rapid, and tranſparent as chryſtal. Its banks are lined on each ſide with a continued range of handſome buildings. On the N ſide the fortreſs, the academy of ſciences, and the academy of arts, are the moſt ſtriking objects. On the S ſide are the imperial palace, the Admiralty, the manſions of many Ruſſian nobles, and the Engliſh-town, ſo called, becauſe (a few houſes excepted) the whole row is occupied by Engliſh merchants. In the front of theſe buildings, on the S ſide, is the quay, which extends three miles, except where it is interrupted by the Admiralty; and the Neva, during the whole of that ſpace, has been embarked at the expence of the late empreſs, by a wall, parapet, and pavement of hewn granite. Peterſburgh, although it is more compact than the other Ruſſian cities, and has the houſes in many

reets contiguous to each other; yet ſtill ars a reſemblance to the towns of this untry, and is built in a very ſtraggling nner. It was in 1783 incloſed within rampart, the circumference of which is miles. The inhabitants are computed be 130,000. Peterſburgh, from its low marſhy ſituation, is ſubject to inunda-s, which have occaſionally riſen ſo high to threaten the town with a total ſub-ion. Theſe floods are chiefly oc-ioned by a weſt or ſouth weſt wind, h, blowing directly from the gulf, ucts the current of the Neva, and s a vaſt accumulation of its waters. t oppoſite diviſions of Peterſburgh, ate on each ſide of the Neva, are con-ted by a bridge on pontoons, which, on ount of the large maſſes of ice driven n the ſtream from the lake Ladoga, is ly removed when they firſt make their arance; and, for a few days, till the r is frozen hard enough to bear car-es, there is no communication between oppoſite parts of the town. Among noſteſt ornaments of Peterſburgh is an ſtrian ſtatue of Peter the Great, in ze, of a coloſſal ſize; the pedeſtal of h is a huge rock, brought to the ſpot e empreſs at an immenſe expence: his contrivance the great legiſlator and er of his country appears in the at-de of aſcending a precipice, the ſum-of which he has nearly attained. It erected with great ſolemnity by Cathe-II, in 1782. Within the walls of the es is the cathedral of St. Peter and Paul, in which are depoſited the remains eter the Great, and of the ſucceſſive reigns, except Peter II, buried at Moſ-w. Peterſburgh is 425 miles NW of row, 400 E by N of Stockholm, NE of Copenhagen, and 1000 E of Vienna. Lon. 30 19 E, lat. 56 N.

PETERSDORF, a town of Pruſſia, in the nce of Samland, 24 miles E of igsberg.

PETERSFIELD, a borough in Hamp-re with a market on Saturday. It is verned by a mayor, ſends two mem-rs to parliament, and is ſeated on the dion, 18 miles NE of Portſmouth, and SW of London. Lon. 0 58 W, lat. 3 N.

PETERSHAGEN, a town of Germany, the principality of Minden ſeated on Weſer, three miles from Minden, 37 W. of Hanover. Lon. 9 6 E, lat. 4 N.

PETERWARADIN, a town of Sclavonia, of the ſtrongeſt frontier places the houſe of Auſtria has againſt the Turks; over whom, in 1716, prince Eugene here gained a great victory. It is ſeated on the Danube, between the Save and Drave, 35 miles NW of Belgrade. Lon. 20 30 E, lat. 45 26 N.

PETHERTON, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated on the Parret, 18 miles S by W of Wells, and 133 W by S of London. Lon. 2 41 E, lat. 50 56 N.

PETIGLIANO, a town of Tuſcany, in the Sienneſe, eight miles W of Caſtro, and 45 SE of Sienna. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 42 23 N.

PETIT GUAVE, a ſeaport of the W Indies, in St. Domingo, ſeated on a bay at the W end of the iſland. It is 200 miles E of Jamaica. Lon. 72 52 W, lat. 28 27 N.

PETOUNE, a city of Eaſtern Chineſe Tartary, in the department of Kirin. It has ſcarcely any inhabitants but Tartar ſoldiers, and Chineſe condemned to baniſh-ment. It is ſeated on the Songari, 110 miles N by E of Kirin, and 500 NE of Pekin. Lon. 124 55 E, lat. 45 3 N.

PETRIKOW, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, 80 miles SW of Warſaw. Lon. 19 46 E, lat. 51 12 N.

PETRINA, a ſtrong town of Auſtrian Croatia, ſeated on the Petrina, 23 miles E of Carliſtadt. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 46 0 N.

PETTAW, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria. It belongs to the biſhop of Saltzburg, and is ſeated on the Drave, 28 miles S by E of Gratz. Lon. 15 39 E, lat. 46 46 N.

PETTAPOLLY, a ſeapott of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 80 46 E, lat. 15 49 N.

PETTYCUR, a harbour in Fifeſhire, one mile from Kinghorn, in the frith of Forth. It is the uſual landing-place of paſſen-gers from Leith, on the oppoſite ſhore. A baſin has lately been conſtructed here, under the direction of an engineer.

PETWORTH, a town in Suſſex, with a market on Saturday, ſeated near the Arun, 12 miles NE of Chicheſter, and 49 SW of London. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 50 58 N.

PEVENSEY, a village in Suſſex, ſituate on a ſmall river, which runs into a bay of the Engliſh Channel, called Pevenſey Harbour, 14 miles WSW of Haſtings.

PFAFENHOFFEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, with a Benedictine monaſtery at a ſmall diſtance. It is ſeated on the Ilm, 19 miles NW of Ratiſbon. Lon. 12 3 E, lat. 49 22 N.

PFALGEL, a town of Germany, in

the electorate of Treves, with a convent, formerly a palace of the kings of the Franks. It is three miles NE of Treves.

PFIRT, or FORETTE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, 10 miles W of Basil. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 47 37 N.

PFORTSHEIM, a town of Suabia, in the marquisate of Baden-Durlach, with a castle, seated on the Entz, 15 miles SE of Durlach. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 48 57 N.

PFREIMB, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, with a castle, seated at the confluence of the Pfreint and Nab, 10 miles NE of Amberg. Lon. 12 21 E, lat. 49 21 N.

PFULLENDORF, an imperial town of Suabia, seated on the Andalspatch, 37 miles SW of Ulm. Lon. 9 27 W, lat. 48 8 N.

PHANAGORIA, a small and beautiful island of Asia, on the E side of the strait of Caffa.

PHAROS, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, opposite Alexandria, in Egypt, the space between which and the continent forms an extensive harbour. It has a communication with the continent by a stone causeway and bridge. It formerly had an exceedingly high tower upon it, called the Pharos, and on the top of it were lights for the direction of ships. Lon. 31 11 E, lat. 30 24 N.

PHARZA, anciently PHARSALIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, in the plains of which some suppose the decisive battle was fought between Cesar and Pompey, in 48 B. C. This town is an archiepiscopal see, seated on the Enipeus, and is 10 miles S of Lariſſa.

PHASIS, a river of Asia, which crosses Mingrelia, and falls into the Black Sea.

PHEASANTS ISLE. See FAISANTS.

PHILADELPHIA, an ancient city of Natolia, seated at the foot of the mountain Tmolus, in an extensive plain. The Greeks retain its ancient name, but the Turks call it Allahijah. It contains 12000 inhabitants, among whom are 2000 Christians, who have four churches, and a Greek archbishop. It is 40 miles ESE of Smyrna. Lon. 28 15 E, lat. 38 28 N.

PHILADELPHIA, the capital of Pennsylvania, and, at present, the metropolis of the United States of America. It is situate in an extensive plain on the W bank of the river Delaware, about 118 miles from the sea. The length of the city from E to W, that is, from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, upon the original plan of Mr. Penn, is 10,300 feet, and the breadth, N and S, is 4837 feet. Not two fifths of the plot covered by the city charter is yet built. The inhabitants, however, have not confined themselves within the original limits of the city, but have built N and S along the Delaware, two miles in length. The circumference of the part which is built, including Kensington on the N and Southwark on the S, is about five miles. The longest streets is second street, about 700 feet from Delaware river, and parallel to it. Market Street is 100 feet wide, and runs the whole length of the city from river to river; and, near the middle, it is intersected at right angles by Broad Street, 113 feet wide running nearly N and S, quite across the city. The other streets are 50 feet wide, except Arch Street, which is 65 feet, and they intersect each other at right angles. There are four squares of eight acres each, one at each corner of the city, originally reserved for public and common uses; and in the centre, at the intersection of Market Street and Broad Street is a square of ten acres, reserved in like manner, to be planted with rows of trees for public walks. Philadelphia was founded in 1682 by William Penn, who, in 1701, granted a charter, incorporating the town under the government of a mayor, recorder; eight aldermen, 12 common council-men, a sheriff, and clerk. It contains 5000 houses, in general handsomely built of brick, and 40,000 inhabitants, composed of almost all nations and religions. Here are 24 places of public worship for Christians of various denominations: one of which is for the freequakers, so called because they took up arms in defence of their country, in the late war, contrary to the established principles of the friends. Here also is a synagogue for the Jews. The German Lutheran church, one of the finest in America, was destroyed by fire in 1794. The statehouse is a magnificent building erected in 1735. In 1787, an elegant courthouse was built to the left of the statehouse; and on the right a philosophical hall. Here, likewise, is a public observatory, and several other public buildings. A university was founded here during the war: its funds were partly given by the state, and partly taken from the old college. A malignant fever known by the name of the, Yellow Fever, raged here in 1793, which, in the course of August and three succeeding months, carried off 4031 of the inhabitants. Philadelphia is 97 miles SW of New York,

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and 130 NE of Washington, the intended metropolis. Lon. 75 13 W, lat. 39 56 N.

PHILIPPI, an ancient town of Macedonia, enlarged by Philip, father of Alexander the Great, who gave it his own name. It was near this place, commonly called the plains of Philippi, where Cassius and Brutus, two of the assassinators of Cæsar, were defeated by Augustus and Mark Antony, in 42 B. C. It is an archbishop's see, but greatly decayed. An amphitheatre, and several other monuments of its ancient grandeur remain. It is 67 miles E of Salonichi. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 41 0 N.

PHILIPPINA. See SAMAR.

PHILIPPINE, a strong town of Dutch Flanders. It has been frequently taken and retaken, the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on an arm of the sea, 12 miles SE of Flushing. Lon. 3 51 E, lat. 51 16 N.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, islands in the Indian Ocean, discovered by Magellan, in 1521. They are said to be about 1200 in number, of which 400 are very considerable. The principal are, Luconia, Mindanao, Samar, Masbate, Mindoro, Luban, Panay, Leyte, Bohol, Zebu, Negro's, St. John's, Xolo, and Abyo. The air is very hot and moist, and the soil fertile in rice and many other useful vegetables and fruits. The trees are always green, and there are ripe fruits all the year. There are a great many wild beasts and birds, quite unknown in Europe. The inhabitants are not all of one original. Lon. 117 13 to 120 50 E, lat. 6 30 to 18 15 N.

PHILIPPINES, NEW, otherwise called PALAOS, and CAROLINAS, islands in the N Pacific Ocean, to the E of the most southern of the Philippine Islands. There are about 32 in all, between the equator and the Ladrones; but they are very little known to the Europeans.

PHILIPPOLI, an archiepiscopal town of Romania, chiefly inhabited by Greeks, and seated on the Mariza, 82 miles NW of Adrianople and 138 of Constantinople. Lon. 24 50 E, lat. 42 15 N.

PHILIP'S, FORT ST. a strong citadel of Minorca, which defends the harbour of Port Mahon. It was taken by the English in 1708, and in 1756 by the French, who restored it in 1763. The Spaniards retook it in the last war. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 39 50 N.

PHILIPS-NORTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, seven miles S of Bath, and 104 W of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 52 16 N.

PHILIPSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It is very strong, and considered as one of the bulwarks of the empire. The town belongs to the bishop of Spire, but the fortifications to the empire. It has been several times taken and retaken, particularly by the French in 1734, when the duke of Berwick was killed at the siege; but it was restored the year following, by the treaty of Vienna. It is seated on the Rhine, seven miles S of Spire, and 40 NE of Strasburg. Lon. 8 33 E, lat. 49 12 N.

PHILIPSTADT, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, seated in a hilly and rocky country, abounding in iron mines, between two lakes, and watered by a rivulet. It was built by Charles IX, and called after his son Philip. It 1775, it was destroyed by fire, but has been since rebuilt. It contains no more than 60 wooden houses, and a church and hospital built of stone plastered. It is 20 miles NE of Carlstadt, and 140 NW of Stockholm. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 59 30 N.

PHILIPSTOWN, a borough of Ireland, capital of King's County, 40 miles W of Dublin. Lon. 7 3 W, lat. 53 18 N.

PHILIPVILLE, a strong town of France in the department of the North and late province of Hainault, seated on an eminence, 25 miles SE of Mons, and 125 N by E of Paris. Lon. 4 24 E, lat. 50 7 N.

PHILIP ISLANDS, two islands in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Hunter in 1791, and named after Arthur Phillip, esq. governor of New S Wales. They are covered with shrubs, have few tall trees on them, and the land is low. Lon. of the eastern island 140 3 E, lat. 8 6 S.

PIANEZA, a town and castle of Piedmont, seated on the Dora, eight miles from Turin.

PIANOZA, an island of Italy, off the coast of Tuscany, six miles S of that of Elba. It is level and low, as the name imports. Lon. 10 34 E, lat. 42 46 N.

PIAVA, a river, which rises in the mountains of Tirol, and falls into the gulf of Venice, by two mouths, a little N of Venice.

PICARDY, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Hainault, Artois, and the straits of Dover; on the E by Champagne; on the S by the Isle of France; and on the W by Normandy and the English Channel. It now forms the department of Somme.

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PICIGHITONE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a caſtle, in which Francis I of France was impriſoned. It was taken by the French in 1733 and in 1796. It is ſeated on the Serio, 10 miles NW of Cremona, and 36 SE of Milan. Lon. 10 4 E, lat. 45 16 N.

PICKERING, a town in the N riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Monday. It has an old caſtle, in the ruins of which they keep their courts for the hearing of all cauſes under 40 ſhillings, in the diſtrict called the Honour or Liberty of Pickering. It is 26 miles NE of York, and 223 N by W of London. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 54 15 N.

PICO, the largeſt and moſt populous of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſlands, ſo called from a lofty mountain on it, this mountain is filled with diſmal dark caverns or volcanoes, which frequently vomit out flames, ſmoke and aſhes to a great diſtance. It produces a great deal of wine. Lon. 28 21 W, lat. 38 29 N.

PICTS WALL, a famous barrier againſt the Picts, of which ſome ſmall remains are left. It began at the entrance of Solway Frith, in Cumberland, and running by Carliſle, was continued from W. to E acroſs the iſland to Newcaſtle, and ended at Tinmouth.

PIEDMONT, a principality of Italy, 175 miles long and 40 broad; bounded on the N by Vallais, on the E by the duchies of Milan and Montferrat, on the S by the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa, and on the W by France and Savoy. It was formerly a part of Lombardy, but now belongs to the king of Sardinia, and lies at the foot of the Alps. It contains many high mountains, among which are rich and fruitful vallies, as populous as any part of Italy. In the mountains are mines of ſeveral kinds, and the foreſts afford a great deal of game. This country has a great trade in raw ſilk; and it produces alſo corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, flax, and cattle. Turin is the capital.

PIENZA, a populous town of Tuſcany, in the Sienneſe, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 25 miles SE of Sienna, and 56 S of Florence. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 43 0 N.

PIERRE, LE MOUTIER, S. a town of France in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois. It is ſeated in a bottom, ſurrounded by mountains, and near a lake, which renders the air unwholeſome, 15 miles NW of Moulins, and 150 S of Paris. Lon. 3 13 E, lat. 46 48 N.

PIERRE, ST. a ſmall deſert iſland near Newfoundland, ceded to the French in 1763, for drying and curing their fiſh. They were diſpoſſeſſed of it by the Engliſh in 1793. Lon. 56 0 W, lat. 46 39 N.

PIERRE, ST. the capital of Martinico, on the W ſide of the iſland. Lon. 61 21 W, lat. 14 44 N.

PIGEON ISLAND, a ſmall iſland, eight miles from the coaſt of Malabar, and 15 from the town of Onore. Lon. 74 6 E, lat. 14 1 N.

PIERRE, ST. a ſmall iſland in Switzerland in the lake of Neufchatel. The iſland is about two miles in circumference and is enlivened with a charming variety of vineyards, woods, orchards, and meadows. This beautiful ſpot was the retirement of the celebrated Rouſſeau.

PIETRO, ST. an iſland in the Mediterranean, near Sardinia, taken by the French in 1793, but retaken ſoon after.

PIGNEROL, a town of Piedmont, at the entrance of the valley of Peruſa. It was in poſſeſſion of the French, who had fortified it, particularly with a caſtle built on a rock; but being reſtored to the duke of Savoy, 1696, the French demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the Chiuſon, 15 miles SW of Turin. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 45 0 N.

PIGNEY, a town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, 12 miles NE of Troye. Lon. 4 25 E, lat. 48 20 N.

PILLAU, a ſtrong ſeaport of Pruſſia, on the Baltic. It formerly belonged to Poland but is now ſubject to Pruſſia, and 20 miles W by S of Koningſberg, of which it is the port. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 54 38 N.

PILSEN, a ſtrong town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the ſame name. It has often been taken and retaken, and is ſeated near the confluence of the Miſa and Watto, 47 miles W by S of Prague. Lon. 13 55 E, lat. 49 46 N.

PILSNA, PILSNO, or PILZOW, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, ſeated on the Wilſake, 20 miles E of Cracow. Lon. 21 10 E, lat. 50 0 N.

PILTEN, a town of Courland, capital of a fertile territory of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Windaw, between Goldingen, and Windaw. Lon. 22 10 E, lat. 57 15 N.

PINES, ISLE OF, a conſiderable iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, lying to the S of New Caledonia. It is high and remarkable in the middle, being quite a pointed hill, ſloping toward the extremities, which are very low, and covered with tall pine-

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trees, whence it took its name. It was discovered by captain Cook in 1774. Lon. 167 38 E, lat. 22 38 S.

PING-LEANG-FOU, one of the moſt conſiderable cities of the weſtern part of the province Chen-ſi in China. Lon. 106 25 E, lat. 35 30 N.

PINNEL, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes, capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Coha and Pinnel, 25 miles N of Guarda. Lon. 6 40 W, lat. 40 46 N.

PINNENBURG, a fort and town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holſtein, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Owe, 15 miles NW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 53 46 N.

PINOS, an uninhabited iſland in the W Indies, on the S ſide of Cuba, from which it is ſeparated by a deep ſtrait. It is 25 miles long and 15 broad, and has excellent paſtures. Lon. 82 33 W, lat. 22 2 N.

PINSKO, a town of Lithuania, capital of a territory and ſeated on a river of the ſame name. It was formerly a conſiderable place, but has been almoſt ruined by the Coſſacks. Lon. 26 20 E, lat. 52 18 N.

PIOMBINO, a ſeaport of Italy in Tuſcany, capital of the principality of the ſame name. It is ſeated on a bay, 40 miles S of Leghorn, and 60 SW of Florence. Lon. 10 23 E, lat. 42 57 N.

PIOMBINO, a principality of Tuſcany, lying on the Mediterranean. The iſland of Elba depends upon it, and has its own prince, under the protection of the king of the Two Sicilies.

PIPERNO, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 50 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 13 36 E, lat. 41 39 N.

PIPLEY, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in Bengal, which formerly had Engliſh and Dutch factories, but is now only inhabited by fiſhermen. It is ſeated on a river, 15 miles W of Balaſore. Lon. 86 31 E, lat. 21 20 N.

PIQUE MONTVALLIER, the higheſt mountain of the Pyrenees. It is in the form of a pike. Lon. 0 22 W, lat. 42 51 N.

PIRANO, a ſeaport of Venetian Iſtria, on a peninſula, formed by the bay of Largone 10 miles S of Capo d'Iſtria. Lon. 14 1 E, lat. 45 40 N.

PIRITZ, a town of Germany in Pomerania, in the territory of Stetin. The ancient dukes of Pomerania often reſided here. It is ſeated near the lake Maldui, 20 miles SE of Stetin. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 53 18 N.

PISA, an ancient and large city of Tuſcany, capital of the Piſano, with a univerſity, an archbiſhop's ſee, and three forts. The river Arno runs through Piſa, and over it are three bridges, one of which is conſtructed of marble. This city is ſo far from having as many inhabitants as it can contain, that graſs grows in the principal ſtreets. The cathedral is a magnificent ſtructure, and on the right ſide of the choir is a leaning tower, much talked of. In the great ſquare, before St. Stephen's church, is a white marble ſtatue of duke Coſmo the Great. The grand duke's palace, and the magnificent exchange, are worth notice. Piſa is ſeated in a fertile plain, at a ſmall diſtance from the Mediterranean, 10 miles N of Leghorn, and 42 W of Florence. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 43 43 N.

PISANO, a territory of Tuſcany, lying on the Mediterranean. It is 47 miles long and 25 broad, and one of the beſt countries in all Tuſcany.

PISCA, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, with a good road for ſhips. It is ſeated in a country fertile in excellent fruits and good wine, 140 miles SSE of Lima. Lon. 76 15 W, lat. 13 36 S.

PISCATAQUA, a river of the United States, in New Hampſhire, the mouth of which forms the only port in that ſtate, and is 60 miles N of Boſton. Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 43 25 N.

PISELLO, the moſt northern cape of Natolia, which projects into the Black Sea, oppoſite the Crimea.

PISHOUR. See PEISHORE.

PISTOIA, a handſome and conſiderable town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, with a biſhop's ſee. There are ſeveral fine churches and magnificent palaces, and the houſes of private perſons are generally well-built; but notwithſtanding this, it is almoſt deſerted, in compariſon of what it was formerly; for there are now only 5000 inhabitants; but among theſe are 40 noble families. It is ſeated on a fertile plain, at the foot of the Appennines, and near the river Stella, 20 miles NW of Florence, and 30 NE of Piſa. Lon. 11 29 E, lat 43 55 N.

PITCAITLY WELLS, ſome remarkable ſaline ſprings, near Perth, in Scotland, deemed beneficial in ſcorbutic cafes.

PITHEA, a ſeaport of Sweden, in W Bothnia, ſeated on a ſmall iſland, at the mouth of the Pithea, in the gulf of Bothnia. It is joined to the continent by

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a wooden bridge, and is 80 miles SW of Tornea. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 65 11 N.

PITTENWEEM, a seaport in Fifeshire, at the entrance of the frith of Forth, 23 miles NE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 49 W, lat. 56 13 N.

PITTSBURGH, or FORT PITT, a flourishing town of Pennsylvania, capital of the county of Allegany, situate on the W side of the Allegany mountains, on a point of land between the rivers Allegany and Monongahela. This fort was abandoned by the French, in 1758, on the approach of general Forbes; and its name was changed to that of Pitt, in honour to the minister by whom the war was then directed. At this place, the Allegany takes the name of Ohio. It is 320 miles W of Philadelphia. Lon. 79 48 W, lat. 40 26 N.

PIZZO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on the gulf of St. Eufemia, four miles from Monte-Leone.

PLACENTIA, a duchy of Italy, formerly the western part of the duchy of Parma; bounded on the E by that duchy, on the N and W by the Milanese, and on the S by the territory of Genoa. It is very fertile and populous, and contains mines of iron, and salt springs, from which is made a very white salt. The principal rivers are the Trebia and Nurra. It was divided between the queen of Hungary and the king of Sardinia, by the treaty of Worms, in 1743.

PLACENTIA, a populous town of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see and a citadel: which is a large, handsome, fortified place. The beauty of its churches, houses, squares, streets, and fountains, render it a very pleasant town. It has a celebrated university, and about 30,000 inhabitants, among whom there are 2000 monks, nuns, and other persons belonging to the church. The king of Sardinia took possession of it in 1744, in consequence of the treaty of Worms, concluded in 1743, and the French took possession of it in 1796. It is delightfully seated, in a well cultivated country, on the river Po, 32 miles NW of Parma, and 83 E of Turin. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 45 5 N.

PLACENTIA, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is seated on the Xera, in a delightful plain, almost surrounded by mountains, 80 miles SW of Madrid. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 39 45 N.

PLACENTIA, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, seated on the Deva, 25 miles SE of Bilboa. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 43 10 N.

PLACENTIA, a seaport of Newfoundland, seated on a bay on the SE part of the island. It was ceded to the English, and is 40 miles W of St. John, and 100 E of Cape Breton. Lon. 53 43 W, lat. 47 15 N.

PLANEZ, a small island of the Mediterranean, situated in the road of Marseilles.

PLANO, a small island of the Mediterranean, in the bay of Alicant.

PLASSEY, PLAINS OF, in Bengal, about 30 miles from Moorshedabad, and 70 from Calcutta. This spot is memorable for a great victory gained by colonel Clive, in 1757, over the nabob Surajah Dowlah; by which was laid the foundation of the present extensive British empire in Hindoostan.

PLATA, an island of Peru, on the coast of Quito, surrounded by inaccessible rocks, and about five miles long and four broad.

PLATA, a rich and populous town of Peru, capital of the audience of Los Charcos, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Chimao, 500 miles SE of Cuzco. Lon. 63 40 W, lat. 19 16 S.

PLATA, or RIO-DE-LA-PLATA, a large river of S America, formed by the union of the three great rivers Paraguay, Uraguay, and Parana. It crosses Paraguay, and enters the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 35° S. It is 150 miles broad at its mouth; at Mont Video, a fort, above 100 miles up the river, the land is not to be discerned on either shore, when a vessel is in the middle of the channel: and at Buenos Ayres, 200 miles higher, the opposite shore is not to be discerned from that town.

PLATA, RIO DE LA, a province of S America, in Paraguay, on the SW of the river of the same name. It is subject to Spain, and at Buenos Ayres, the capital, a new viceroyalty was established in 1777. See PERU.

PLAWEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on a small river which falls into the Elle, near a lake of the same name, 17 miles S of Gustrow. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 53 40 N.

PLAWEN, a handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, seated on the Elster, 67 miles SW of Dresden. Lon. 12 17 E, lat. 50 32 N.

PLEIBURG, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the river Feistez, at the

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foot of a mountain, 25 miles E by S of Clagenfurt.

PLESCOP. See PSKOF.

PLESHEY, a village in Eſſex, ſeven miles N by W of Chelmsford. It was the ſeat of the lord high conſtable of England, from the earlieſt times of that office to the year 1400. On the ſite of his caſtle is now a brick farmhouſe; and here are the remains of an ancient fortification, conſiſting of a mount of an oval form, ſurrounded by an area that contains about two acres, and is bounded by a rampart and ditch, over which is a brick bridge.

PLESSE, a town of Bohemia, in Sileſia, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Viſtula, 36 miles E of Truppaw. Lon. 18 36 E, lat. 50 0 N.

PLOCKSKO, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a caſtle and a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on a hill, near the Viſtula, 65 miles W of Warſaw. Lon. 19 29 E, lat. 52 46 N.

PLOEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, capital of a principality of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the N ſide of a lake, 12 miles NW of Lubec. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 54 11 N.

PLOERMEL, a ſmall town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, 27 miles NE of Vannes.

PLUDENTZ, a town of Germany, in the Auſtrian dominions, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated in a pleaſant plain, on the river Ill, 65 miles S of Inſpruc. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 47 3 N.

PLUVIERS, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce, 20 miles N of Orleans. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 48 14 N.

PLYMOUTH, a ſeaport in Devonſhire, with a market on Monday, Thurſday, and Saturday. It is ſeated between the mouths of the Plym and Tamar; and next to Portſmouth, is the moſt conſiderable harbour in England for men of war. There are, properly ſpeaking, three harbours, called Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Hamouze. The firſt is the mouth of the Plym, and affords a ſafe and commodious harbour for merchant ſhips, but is ſeldom entered by ſhips of war. The ſecond is frequented by merchant ſhips only, is almoſt ſurrounded by the houſes of the town, and has lately been further ſecured by an extenſive pier. The third is near the mouth of the Tamar, and is the harbour for the reception of the Britiſh navy, being fitted with moorings for about 100 ſail, and having good anchorage for a much greater number. Adjoining to it are docks, arſenals, and all other conveniences for the building and fitting out of ſhips of war. Theſe harbours are defended by a fort on St. Nicholas' Iſland, and by a citadel nearly oppoſite to that iſland, upon a hill which overlooks the town. Plymouth contains two pariſh churches, ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. It is well ſupplied with freſh water, firſt brought here, from a place ſeven miles off, by the famous Sir Francis Drake, who was a native of this town. It carries on a conſiderable foreign and domeſtic trade, and is 43 miles SW of Exeter, and 216 W by S of London. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 50 22 N.

PLYMOUTH, a ſeaport of the United States, in Maſſachuſets, ſeated at the S end of Plymouth Bay. It is the firſt town that was built in New England. Lon. 70 10 W, lat. 41 58 N.

PLYMOUTH DOCK, a populous town, adjoining to the harbour of Haymouz, in Devonſhire, with a chapel in the dock-yard, and a church about a quarter of a mile from the town.

PLYMPTON, a borough in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a caſtle, now in ruins, and is ſeated on the Plynn, ſeven miles E of Plymouth, and 218 W by S of London. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 50 22 N.

PLYNLIMMON HILLS, a vaſt and lofty mountain of Wales, partly in Montgomeryſhire, and partly in Cardiganſhire. The Severn, the Wye, and other rivers, have their ſource in this mountain.

PO, a celebrated river of Italy, which has its ſource at mount Viſo in Piedmont. It runs through Montferrat, the Milaneſe, and the Mantuan; thence on the borders of the Parmeſan, and a part of the Modeneſe; and having entered the Ferrareſe, it divides at Ficherulolo, and flows into the gulf of Venice by four principal mouths. In its courſe it receives ſeveral rivers, and often overflows its banks, as moſt of thoſe rivers deſcend from the Alps, and are increaſed by the melting of the ſnow.

PO, a river of China, in the province of Kiang-ſi, which empties itſelf into the lake Poyang-hou, a ſmall diſtance from Jao-tcheou-fou.

POCKLINGTON, a town in the E riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturday, ſeated on a ſtream that falls into the Derwent, 14 miles E of York, and 196 N by W of London. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 53 58 N.

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PODENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, in the bishopric of Bamberg, seated among forests, near the source of the Putlach, 30 miles SE of Bamberg.

PODOLIA, a province in the SE part of Poland, wrested from that country by the late empress of Russia, in 1793. The Dniester separates it from Moldavia on the SW: and the Bog crosses it from W to E. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. Kaminieck is the capital of the former, and Bracklaw of the latter.

POGGIBONZI, a town of Tuscany, famous for its excellent tobacco. It had a citadel, now in ruins; and is seated near the Elsa, 16 miles S of Florence.

POGGIO, a town of Tuscany, near Florence, famous for a handsome palace of the great duke.

POIRINO, or POVERINO, a town of Piedmont, 15 miles SE of Turin.

POISSY, an ancient town of France, in the Isle of France; seated near the forest of St. Germain, 15 miles NW of Paris. Lon. 2 12 E, lat. 48 56 N.

POITIERS, a town of France, capital of the department of Vienne and late province of Poitou, with a bishop's see. Its population is not in proportion to its extent; for it includes a number of gardens and fields within its circuit; and the inhabitants are not estimated at more than 16,000. It has several Roman antiquities, particularly an amphitheatre, partly demolished; and a triumphal arch, which serves as a gate to the great street. Here in 1536, Edward the Black Prince gained a victory over the French, taking prisoners king John and his son Philip, whom he brought to England. The environs abound with vipers in such numbers, that they are exported to Venice to make treacle. This town is seated on a hill, on the river Clain, 52 miles SW of Tours, and 120 N by E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 46 35 N.

POITOU, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Bretagne, Anjou, and part of Touraine; on the E by Touraine, Berry, and Marche; on the S by Angoumois, Saintonge, and Aunis; and on the W by the bay of Biscay. It is fertile in corn and wine, and feeds a great number of cattle, particularly mules. It now forms the three departments of Vendee, Vienne, and the Two Sevres.

POLA, an ancient episcopal strong seaport of Italy, in the S part of Istria, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. Here are the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre and a triumphal arch. It is seated at the bottom of a bay, and has a spacious harbour, 80 miles SE of Venice. Lon. 14 9 E, lat. 45 13 N.

POLACHIA, a palatinate of Poland, 70 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Prussia and Lithuania, on the E by Lithuania, on the S by the palatinate of Lublin, and on the W by that of Mazovia. Bielsk is the capital.

POLAND, a large country of Europe, bounded on the W by the Baltic, Brandenburg, and Silesia; on the S by Hungary and Moldavia; on the N by Prussia, Courland, Livonia, and Russia; and on the E by Russia and the territories wrested by that power from the Turks. It is divided into three large parts, Great Poland, Little Poland, and Lithuania, each of which is subdivided into palatinates, or provinces. The government was monarchical and aristocratical; all the acts of state being in the name of the king and republic of Poland. The king was the only elective sovereign in Europe; being chosen by a general diet summoned by the archbishop of Gnesna, as chief of the republic during the interregnum. This circumstance proved the source of great calamities; for, on the demise of every sovereign, the country was generally involved in a war, between contending factions, respectively supported by foreign powers. In 1772, a partition of the country, projected by the king of Prussia, was effected by that monarch, in conjunction with the empress of Russia and the emperor of Germany. By this partition one third of the country was wrested from the republic, the diet being compelled by a foreign force, to make and to ratify this important cession. The part allotted to Russia comprises Polish Livonia, that part of the palatinate of Polotsk which lies to the E of the Dwina or Duna; the palatinates of Vitepsk, Micislaw; and two small portions to the NE and SE of the palatinate of Minsk. This tract of land (Polish Livonia excepted), is situated in White Russia, and includes at least one third of Lithuania. The king of Prussia took possession of all the western parts of Pomerania, bounded on the S by the river Netze or Nottee, with the whole of Prussia or Western Prussia, the cities of Dantzic and Thorn excepted. Of these dismembered countries the Russian part is the largest, the Austrian the most populous, and the Prussian the most commercial. The population of the whole amounts to near 5,000,000 of souls; the first containing 1,600,000, the second 2,500,000, and the third 860,000. The three partitioning powers, moreover, forcibly effected a gen-

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change in the conſtitution. By this all foreign candidates for the elective throne of Poland are excluded; none can be Polish king of Poland, and great duke of Lithuania, in future, but a native Pole; the ſon or grandſon of a king cannot be elected immediately upon the death of his father or grandfather, nor be eligible till after an interval of two reigns; and a permanent council is eſtabliſhed, in which the executive power is veſted. By this change, the houſe of Saxony, and all foreign princes, who might be likely to give weight to Poland by their hereditary dominions, are rendered incapable of filling the throne; the fainteſt proſpect of an hereditary ſovereignty is removed: the exorbitant privileges of the equeſtrian order are confined in their utmoſt latitude; and the prerogatives of the crown, before too greatly reduced, are ſtill further diminiſhed. In 1791, the king and the nation, in concurrence, almoſt unanimouſly, and without any foreign intervention, eſtabliſhed another conſtitution. By this the evils of an elective monarchy, by which Poland, on almoſt every vacancy of the throne, had been involved in the calamities of war, were avoided, the throne being declared hereditary in the houſe of Saxony. The rights and privileges of all orders in the republic (the king, the nobles, the citizens, and the peaſants), were alike equitably conſulted. In a word, it was not, on the one hand, the haughty deſpot dictating a conſtitution to his people; nor, on the other, a proud ariſtocracy, or a mad democracy, that wreſted from their ſovereign their juſt prerogatives; but it was the unanimous wiſh of the nation, the ſentiment that inſured which was univerſal happineſs. A part of the nobility, however, diſcontented with the generous ſacrifices of ſome of their privileges, repaired to the court of Ruſſia; and their repreſentations concurring with the ambitious views of the empreſs, ſhe ſent an army into Poland, under pretence of being guarantee of the conſtitution of 1772. Her interference was too powerful to be reſiſted; and this new conſtitution was overthrown. But the principal object for which the Ruſſian army entered Poland was not yet attained. The empress had planned, in conjunction with the king of Pruſſia, a ſecond partition of this unhappy country, which actually took place in 1793; and in 1795, the act of abdication and abdication was ſigned by the unfortunate Staniſlaus at Warſaw. By this the empreſs obtained nearly the remainder part of Lithuania, with the palatinates of Podolia, Kioſ, and Bratzlaw. Beſides the voiwodſhips or province of Poſen, Gneſen, Kaliſh, Siradia, Wielun, Lenſchitz, Cujavia, Doorzyn, Rawa, port of Plotſk, &c. with the city and monaſtery of Czentſtokow (the Loretto of Poland), and its rich treaſures, the king of Pruſſia obtained the great object of his wiſhes, the cities of Dantzic and Thorn. By the conſtitution of 1772, the Roman Catholic religion is declared the eſtabliſhed; but although the Diſſidents continue excluded from the diet, the ſenate, and the permanent council, they enjoy the free exerciſe of their religion; are permitted to have churches without bells, and ſchools and ſeminaries of their own. They are capable alſo of ſitting in the inferior courts of juſtice; and in the tribunal appointed to receive appeals in matters of religion; three of their communion are admitted as aſſeſſors. In conſequence of this toleration, the Diſſidents have conſtructed churches in different parts of the kingdom, and the Lutherans, in particular, have built one at Warſaw. The air is generally cold, and they have but little wood; however, it is ſo fertile in corn in many places, that it ſupplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities. There are extenſive paſtures, and they have a large quantity of leather, furs, hemp, flax, ſaltpetre honey, and wax. They have mines of ſalt of a great depth, out of which they dig rockſalt. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, the Viſtula, the Bug, the Dniemen, the Dnieſter, and the Bog. Warſaw is the capital.

POLERON. See POOLOROON.

POLESIA, a name given to the palatinate of Brzeſcia, in Lithuania.

POLESINO-DI-ROVIGO, a province of Italy, in the republic of Venice; bounded on the N by the Paduan, on the S by the Ferrareſe, on the E by the Dogado, and on the W by the Verone. It is 42 miles long and 17 broad, and is fertile in corn and paſtures. Rovigo is the capital.

POL, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and late province of Artois, noted for its fine mineral waters, and is 16 miles NW of Arras.

POLICANDRO, an iſland in the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 20 miles in circumference. Here are a few villages, a caſtle, and a harbour; but it conſiſts, in general, of nothing but barren rocks and mountains. It lies between Milo and Paros. Lon. 25 31 E, lat. 36 32 N.

POLICASTRO, a decayed epiſcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, ſeated on a gulf of the ſame name, 68

miles SE of Naples. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 40 15 N.

POLIGNANO, a populous town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the sea, 16 miles E of Bari. Lon. 17 24 E, lat. 41 25 N.

POLIGNI, a town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comte', seated on a rivulet, 52 miles SW of Besancon. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 46 50 N.

POLINA, an ancient town of Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was formerly a considerable place, but is now almost in ruins, and is 12 miles S of Durazzo. Lon. 19 20 E, lat. 42 42 N.

POLITO, or POLIZZI, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, at the foot of the mountain Madonia, 30 miles SE of Palermo. Lon. 13 53 E, lat. 38 4 N.

POLLOCKSHAWS, a considerable manufacturing town in Renfrewshire, seated on the river White Cart.

POLOTSK, a government of the Russian empire, formed of part of a palatinate of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the treaty of partition in 1772. Its products are chiefly grain, hemp, flax, and pasture; and the forests furnish great abundance of masts, planks, oak for shipbuilding, pitch, tar, &c. which are chiefly sent down the Dwina to Riga.

POLOTSK, a strong town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated on the Dwina, at the mouth of the small river Polota, 50 miles SW of Vitepsk. Lon. 27 50 E, lat. 55 43 N.

POLTEN, ST. a town of Lower Austria, seated on the Drasam, which falls into the Danube, near Holmburg, eight miles from Vienna.

POMEGUE, an island in the Mediterranean, near Marseilles.

POMERANIA, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded on the N by the Baltic, on the E by Western Prussia and Poland, on the S by Brandenburg, and on the W by Mecklenburg. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Oder, Reckenitz, Pene, Ucker, Rega, Persanet, Wipper, Ihna, Stolpen, and Lebo, are the most considerable. The air is pretty cold, but compensated by the fertility of the soil, which abounds in pastures and corn, of which a great deal is exported. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods and forests, and has several good harbours, particularly Stetin and Stralsund. It is 250 miles long and 75 broad, and divided into Hither and Further Pomerania. The latter and part of Hither Pomerania belong to the king of Prussia; the remainder to the king of Sweden. Stetin is the capital of the Prussian part, and Stralsund of the Swedish.

POMERELLIA, a district of Polish or Western Prussia, which in the partition of Poland fell to the share of the king of Prussia. Dantzic is the capital.

POMESANIA, a large county of Western Prussia, which extends from E to W. from the Passerge as far as the Vistula between E and W Prussia. It is full of lakes and morasses.

POMONA, the principal of the Orkney Islands. See MAINLAND.

PONDESTURIA, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, seated on the S side of the Po, 33 miles E of Turin. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 45 2 N.

PONDICHERRY, a town of Hindostan on the coast of Coromandel. It was first settled by the French in 1674. Previously to the war of 1756, it was, perhaps the finest city in India. It extended along the seacoast above a mile, and was three quarters of a mile, in breadth. It was well built, and, besides many public buildings, had a citadel, then the best of the kind in India. This city was taken by colonel Coote, in 1761, and the fortifications were demolished. It was retaken in 1763; taken by the English in 1778; restored in 1783; and again taken by the English in 1793. It is 100 miles S of Madras. Lon. 80 0 E, lat. 11 56.

PONDICO, a small uninhabited island of the Archipelago, in the gulf of Zeno, near the coast of Negropont.

PONFERRADA, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Sill, 40 miles SW of Leon. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 42 30 N.

PONG-HOU, islands in the Chinese Sea. They lie E of the coast of Fokien and form an archipelago between the port of Emoy and the island of Formosa. They are only sand banks or rocks, and the inhabitants are obliged to import every necessary of life; neither shrubs nor bushes are to be seen upon them; all their ornament consists of one solitary tree. The harbour of the principal island is good, and shelters from every wind. A Chinese garrison is kept here, with one of the mandarins called literati, whose chief employment is to watch the trading vessels to and from China and Formosa. Lon. 121 25 E, lat. 23 30 N.

PONS, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late province of Saintonge, famous in the time of the Huguenots. It has a mineral spa

nd is seated on a hill, near the river Seigne, 10 miles S of Saintes. Lon. 0 W, lat. 45 36.

PONS, ST. formerly an episcopal town of France, in the department of Herault and late province of Languedoc. It is seated in a valley surrounded by mountains, in which are fine marble quarries. It is 12 miles N of Narbonne. Lon. 2 47 E, lat. 43 29 N.

PONTAFELLA. See PONTEFA.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, a considerable town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, with a university. There were before the revolution, several religious houses, and the prothers had a magnificent church here. It is seated on the Moselle, which divides it into two parts, two miles NW of Nanci. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 48 43 N.

PONT-ARLIER, an ancient town of France, in the department of Jura and late province of Franche Comte', seated on the river Doubs, near Mount Jura. It is a commodious passage into Switzerland, and is defended by a strong castle. Lon. 6 26 E, lat. 46 55 N.

PONT AUDEMER, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the Bille, 13 miles E of Honfleur, and 85 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 49 21 N.

PONT-DEL-L'ARCHE, a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, with a castle. It is seated on the Seine, over which is a bridge, five miles N of Louviers, and 62 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 15 E, lat. 49 5 N.

PONT-DE-CE, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, seated on the Loire, three miles from Angers, and 292 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 47 28 N.

PONT-DE-VAUX, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse, seated on the Ressousse, eight miles S of Macon. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 46 28 N.

PONT-DE-VESLE, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse. It had before the revolution a manufacture of stuffs called Augustines, and also of tapestry for the coverings of arm-chairs and sofas, of the same kind as those of Ambusson. It is seated on the Veille, 12 miles W of Bourg. Lon. 5 4 E, lat. 46 16 N.

PONT-DE-LIMA, a town of Portugal, in Entre-Douero-e-Minho, with a palace. It is seated on the Lima, over which is a magnificent bridge, 13 miles NW of Braga, and 190 N of Lisbon. Lon. 8 44 W, lat. 41 51 N.

PONT-DU-GARD. See GARD.

PONTEFA, or PONTAFELLA, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Fella, over which is a bridge that leads to the best passage over the Alps. It is 20 miles NW of Friuli. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 46 25 N.

PONTEFRACT, a borough in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is situate in a very rich soil, and noted for its large plantations of liquorice. It had a beautiful castle now in ruins, which has been the scene of various tragical events in the English history; particularly, the murder of the unfortunate Richard II. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is 22 miles SW of York, and 175 NNW of London. Lon. 1 18 W, lat. 53 42 N.

PONTE-STURA, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, seated at the confluence of the Stura and Po, three miles SW of Casal.

PONTE-VEDRA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Leris, and famous for its fishery of pilchards. It is 10 miles E of Porto Nova. Lon. 8 27 W, lat. 42 20 N.

PONT-GIBAUT, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne. Near this place is the village of Rore, with a silver mine, and a vinous fountain of mineral water. It is 10 miles WNW of Clermont. Lon. 2 58 E, lat. 45 51 N.

PONTIVY, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, seated on the river Blavet.

PONT-L'EVEQUE, a town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy, seated on the Tonque, 10 miles NW of Lisieux. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 49 17 N.

PONTOISE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France. It is seated on an eminence, on the Oise and Vienne, with a bridge over the former, whence it takes its name. In 1435, the English took it by stratagem: from whom it was retaken by storm in 1442 by Charles VII. The parliament of Paris was transferred to this place in 1652, 1720, and 1753. It is 43 miles SE of Rouen, and 27 NW of Paris. Lon. 2 11 E, lat. 49 3 N.

PONT-ORSON, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late pro-

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vince of Normandy, seated on the Coesnon, 20 miles E of St. Malo. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 48 30 N.

PONT-REMOLI, a town of Tuscany, with a strong castle, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 40 miles E of Genoa, and 66 NW of Florence. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 44 25 E.

PONT ST. ESPRIT, a town of France, in the department of Gard and late province of Languedoc. It is seated on the river Rhone, over which is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 19 great and 4 small arches. To facilitate the passage of the water in time of floods, apertures are made through each pier, six feet above the common level of the river: and to stem its current the bridge is built in the form of a curve. This passage is defended by a citadel, within which is the church of the Holy Spirit, projecting into the river. As the bridge is so slight, the goods are conveyed over in sledges, by way of precaution. Pont St. Esprit is 17 miles S of Viviers, and 55 NE of Montpellier. Lon. 4 46 E, lat. 44 13 N.

PONT ST. MAIXENCE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the Oise, five miles N of Seins. Lon. 2 40 E, lat. 49 18 N.

PONT-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, with a castle, seated on the Seine, 17 miles NW of Troyes, and 55 SE of Paris. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 48 28 N.

PONT-SUR-YONNE, a town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy, seated on the Yonne, eight miles NW of Sens. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 48 16 N.

PONTYPOOL, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between two hills, on the river Avon, and is 15 miles SW of Monmouth, and 146 W by N of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 51 42 N.

PONT-Y-PRIDD. See TAAFF.

PONZA, or PONTIA, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, to which many illustrious Romans were formerly banished. Lon. 13 10 E, lat. 40 53 N.

POOLE, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, with a market on Monday and Thursday. It is situate on a peninsula projecting into a capacious bay, branching into many creeks, and forming several islands. The harbour admits vessels of moderate size only; but for them it is very secure. Poole rose into some consequence several centuries ago, when the ancient town of Wareham fell into decay, and its trade and population are rapidly increasing. The principal branch of business here is the Newfoundland fishery. It has also a large importation of deals from Norway, a general commerce with America and various parts of Europe, and a fine coasting trade, particularly in corn and coal. Near the mouth of the harbour is an oyster bank, from which vast quantities are carried, to be fattened in the creeks of Essex and the Thames. Poole is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is 40 miles WSW of Winchester, and 105 W by S of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 50 42 N.

POOLOROON, or POLERON, one of the Banda Islands, from which the Dutch expelled the English, not for any advantage it afforded, it being a barren spot, but to secure the monopoly of the spice trade, by preventing the English from having any settlement in these parts. It is 10 miles SE of Amboyna. Lon. 130 0 E, lat. 4 20 S.

POOLOWOY, one of the Spice Islands, on which the Dutch have a regular pentagon, called Fort Revere. Here nutmegs and the most delicious mace were once abundant.

POONAH, a town of the Decan or Hindoostan, in Visiapour. It is the capital of the Western Mahratta empire; but it is not large, and lies open and defenceless. It is 100 miles SE of Bombay. Lon. 73 55 E, lat. 18 30 N.

POOROONDER, a fortress of the Decan of Hindoostan, in Visiapour, seated on a mountain, 18 miles ESE of Poonah. It is the place of refuge for that capital in case of an invasion; and here the archives of government are kept.

POOTE, LA, a small town of France in the department of Mayenne, six miles WSW of Alencon.

POPA-MADRE, a town of Terra Firma where there is a convent and chapel of the Virgin, to whose image the Spaniards of those parts go in pilgrimage, especially those who have been at sea. It is seated on a high mountain, 50 miles E of Carthagena. Lon. 74 32 W, lat. 10 10 N.

POPAYAN, a province of Terra Firma 400 miles long and 300 broad; bounded on the N by the province of Carthagena, on the E by New Granada, on the S by Peru, and on the W by the Pacific Ocean. A chain of barren mountains runs thro'

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the country from N to S; and the soil near the Sea is flat, marshy, and often flooded by the rains.

POPAYAN, the capital of a province of that name in Terra Firma, with a bishop's see, 240 miles NE of Quito. Lon. 75 55 W, lat. 2 35 N.

POPE, DOMINIONS OF THE, or the ECCLESIASTICAL STATE, a country of Italy; bounded on the N by the territories of Venice, on the E by the gulf of Venice, on the SE by the kingdom of Naples, on the S by the Mediterranean, and on the W by Tuscany and Modena. It extends from S to N, 240 miles, and from W to NE, in some parts 120, but in others scarce 20 miles. It is divided into the following provinces, the Campagna di Roma, the Patrimony of St. Peter, Spoleto, Ancona, Urbino, Romagna, the Bolognese, and the Ferrarese. The papal government appears to be ill calculated to promote the happiness of the inhabitants; for all these provinces (the Bolognese excepted) are badly cultivated and thinly inhabited. Trade and manufactures are a little encouraged; and were it not for olives, figs, almonds, olives, and other fruits, which grow spontaneously, the indolence of the inhabitants is such, that they would be absolutely starved. This indolence is not wonderful, since they know, that the more they acquire, the more will be demanded of them. The numerous holidays are great impediments to the exertions of industry; and the number of strong sturdy beggars, who stroll about as pilgrims, instead of increasing the common stock by their industry, lie as a dead weight on their fellow-subjects. Various other causes might be mentioned; as the multitude of hospitals and convents; the inconceivable wealth which lies useless in those convents and in the churches; the inquisition, and the rigour of the papal government. Hence it is, that in no part of Europe are to be found people more wretched than the pope's temporal subjects. The pope, according to the ancient canon law, is the supreme, universal, and independent head of the Church, and invested with sovereignty over all Christian sovereigns, communities, and individuals. His arrogant pretensions are so well known, that it is needless to expatiate upon them. Happily, the Reformation begun by Luther dissipated the delusion in many parts of Europe; and the progress of learning, and the spirit of free inquiry, has enlightened many even of the Roman catholic countries, where the papal political system is treated with contempt. The pope has the title of Holy Father and Holiness; and he is elected, at every vacancy, from among the cardinals, each of whom is styled His Eminence. Their number was fixed by Sixtus V at 70, in allusion to the number of the disciples who were sent out by Christ to teach the world; an allusion, without any singular propriety, as no two classes of people could be more unlike. But this number is seldom complete. Every nation of the Roman catholic religion has a cardinal for its protector. Besides the Ecclesiastical State, the pope is possessed of the duchy of Benevento, in the kingdom of Naples; and, before the late revolution in France, he had the territories of Avignon and Venaissin in that country. The annual revenue of the pope is computed to be 8,700,000 scudi, or upward of 2,000,000l. sterling. His military force is inconsiderable, his body-guard is 40 Swiss, 75 cuirassiers, and 75 light horse. His naval force consists of a few gallies, stationed at Civita Vecchia. Rome is the capital.

POPERINGUEN, a town of Austrian Flanders, on a river of the same name, six miles W of Ypres. Lon. 2 38 E, lat. 50 51 N.

POPO, a kingdom on the Slave Coast of Guinea. The inhabitants have scarcely any houses to dwell in, besides the king's village, which is in an island in the midst of a river. Their chief trade is in slaves.

PORCAH, a town of Hindoostan, in Travancore, taken from the Dutch by the English in 1795. It is 140 miles S of Calicut. Lon. 74 35 E, lat. 8 11 N.

PORCHESTER, a village in Hampshire, at the upper end of the harbour of Portsmouth, between Fareham and Portsea Island. It has an ancient castle, which has served, of late years, for the reception of prisoners of war.

PORCO, a town of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos, a little to the W of the mines of Potosi. Lon. 64 50 W, lat. 19 40 S.

PORENTRUI, a town of Switzerland, capital of the dominions of the bishop of Basle (by the protestants called prince of Porentrui) and the principal place of his residence. It has a cathedral and a castle, and is seated on a serpentine rivulet, near Mount Jura, 22 miles S of Basle. Lon. 7 2 E, lat. 47 34 N.

PORLOCK, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Bristol Channel, 14 miles N by W of Dulverton, and 167 W of London. Lon. 3 32 W, lat. 51 14 N.

PORSELON, or PORSELOUC, a town of

of the kingdom of Siam, in Africa. It is a rich place, carrying on some trade, and is seated on a large river which empties itself into the gulf of Siam.

PORT AU PRINCE, a seaport of St. Domingo, seated on a bay on the W side of the island, of which part it is the capital. It was taken by the English and royalists in 1794, but the whole island has been since evacuated by the English. Lon. 72 10 W, lat. 18 45 N.

PORT CORNWALLIS, a settlement of the English in Chatham island, which is one of the Andamans. It is about two miles long, and a mile and a half broad. Its situation is very romantic. Land locked on all sides, nothing is to be seen but an extensive sheet of water resembling a vast lake interspersed with small islands, and environed by lofty mountains clothed with impenetrable forests.

PORT DESIRE, a harbour in S America, where ships sometimes touch in their passage to the S Sea. It is 100 miles NE of Port St. Julian. Lon. 65 40 W, lat. 47 50 S.

PORT DES FRANCAIS, a harbour on the W coast of N America, which was first discovered by M. de la Perouse in 1786. It is of a circular form, unfathomable in the middle, and bordered by peaked mountains, of an immense height, covered with snow. The natives on this part of the coast are the most complete thieves, possessed of an adroitness and obstinacy capable of executing the most difficult projects. Valuable skins were found here in great abundance, particularly those of the sea otter. In this harbour is a small island. Lon. 137 30 W, lat. 58 37 N.

PORT GLASGOW. See GLASGOW, PORT.

PORT HUNTER BAY. See DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND.

PORT JACKSON, so named by Captain Cook; a large bay on the coast of New S Wales, three leagues and a half N of Cape Banks. The capes that form its entrance are high, rugged, and perpendicular cliffs. On proceeding within, in 1788, governor Philip discovered a large branch extending to the S, and found himself perfectly land-locked, with a good depth of water; and finding also, that the country was greatly superior to that round Botany Bay, he determined to fix the colony of convicts here, which had been originally intended for Botany Bay. Lon. 151 28 E, lat. 33 50 S.

PORT L'ORIENT. See ORIENT.

PORT LOUIS, a strong town of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, with a citadel, and a good harbour. It was fortified by Lewis XIII. and is a station for part of the French navy, and the E India Company's ships, and is seated at the mouth of the river, 27 miles W of Vannes. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 47 40 N.

PORT LOUIS, a French fortress, on the SW coast of Hispaniola, demolished by admiral Knowles in 1747, but since rebuilt. Lon. 73 16 W, lat. 18 18 N.

PORT LOUIS, a town and harbour in the isle of France, in the Indian Ocean, strongly fortified. Lon. 57 28 E, lat. 20 [illegible] S.

PORT MAHON, an excellent harbour in the island of Minorca, defended by one of the strongest citadels in Europe. Near it is the little trading town of Mahon, which was taken along with the island by the English in 1798. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 39 [illegible] N. See PHILIP'S, FORT ST.

PORT PAIX, a town on the N coast of St. Domingo, in the W Indies, with a good harbour. Lon. 72 55 W, lat. 19 58 N.

PORT PATRICK, a seaport of Scotland in Wigtonshire, confined by the sea on one side, and on the other by over-hanging rocks and hills. It is noted for its trade to Donaghadee in Ireland, from which it is only 20 miles distant; and a packet-boat sails from hence to that place, every day. The harbour is good; and has one of the finest quays in Great Britain, with a reflecting lighthouse. It is computed that 11000 head of cattle, and 2000 horses are annually imported from Ireland to this place. It is 107 miles SW of Edinburgh, and 487 NW of London.

PORT ROSEWAY. See SHELBURNE.

PORT ROYAL, a seaport of Jamaica, once one of the finest towns in America, abounding in riches and trade. In 1692 it was destroyed by an earthquake, in 1702 by a fire, in 1722 by an inundation of the sea, and in 1744 it suffered greatly by a hurricane. It now consists of some handsome streets, built on a small neck of land which juts out several miles into the sea, and is guarded by a strong fort with 100 pieces of cannon. The harbour is one of the best in the world, and ten ships may ride therein, secure from every wind. It is six miles E of Spanish Town, and as much by water SE of Kingston. Lon. 76 45 W, lat. 18 0 N.

PORT ROYAL, a town and fort of the island of Martinico, 21 miles SE of St. Pierre. Lon. 61 9 W, lat. 14 36 N.

PORT ROYAL, a town of the United States, in Virginia, on the river Rappahannoc.

PORT ROYAL, an island on the coast

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Carolina, the space between which and the neighbouring continent forms one of the most commodious harbours in those parts. It is 15 miles in length, and the town on the N shore, called Beaufort, is 30 miles SW of Charleston. Lon. 80 10 W, lat. 31 40 N.

PORT ROYAL, in Nova Scotia. See ANNAPOLIS.

PORT ST. ANN. See KILLOUGH.

PORT ST. JULIAN. See JULIAN.

PORT ST. MARY, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia. The English made a descent here in 1702, with a design to besiege Cadiz, but without success. It is 10 miles NE of Cadiz. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 35 36 N.

PORT SANDWICH, a harbour in the island of Mallicolo, in the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167 53 E, lat. 16 25 S.

PORT VENDRE, a seaport of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Roussillon, taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It is 25 miles S by E of Perpignan.

PORTADOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, nine miles from that place. It has an extensive linen manufacture, and is situate on the river Bann.

PORTAFERRY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, and province of Ulster. It is seated on the rapid ferry of Strangford, 80 miles from Dublin.

PORTALEGRE, a strong episcopal town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. It is seated at the foot of a high mountain, in a pleasant country, 30 miles NW of Elvas, and 90 NE of Lisbon.

PORTARLINGTON, a borough of Ireland, partly in King's and partly in Queen's County, seated on the river Barrow, 31 miles N of Kilkenny, and 36 W of Dublin.

PORTICI, a village four miles ESE of the city of Naples, situate on the seaside, near mount Vesuvius. Here is a palace of the king of Naples, enriched with a great number of fine statues, and other remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum.

PORTLAND, a peninsula in Dorsetshire, surrounded by inaccessible rocks, except at the landing-place, where there is a strong castle, called Portland Castle, built by Henry VIII. It lies on the SW side of Weymouth Bay; and is chiefly noted for its stone, which is used in London for building the finest structures. Its S extremity, called Portland Point, is in lon. 2 29 W, lat. 50 29 N.

PORTLAND, a seaport of the United States, capital of Cumberland country, in the district of Main. It is seated on a peninsula, and has an excellent harbour, 150 miles NNE of Boston. Lon. 69 30 W, lat. 44 10 N.

PORTLAND ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the S Pacific Ocean. They are low, and covered with wood; and the centre one is in lon. 149 8 E, lat. 2 38 S.

PORTO. See OPORTO.

PORTO BELLO, a seaport of S America, on the N coast of the isthmus of Darien, having a large commodious harbour, with good anchorage and shelter for ships; its entrance is narrow, and defended by several forts. The town, which is very unhealthy, is situated on the declivity of a mountain, which surrounds the whole harbour, and consists of one principal street, extending along the strand, with others crossing it, and running from the declivity of the mountains to the shore. It is a very unhealthy place; and the country around it swarms with toads in such multitudes, as to hide the surface of the earth. Before the abolition of the trade by the galeons, in 1748, and the introduction of register ships, Porto Bello was the great mart for the rich commerce of Peru and Chili. Porto Bello was taken, in 1742, by admiral Vernon, who demolished the fortifications. It is 70 miles N of Panama, and 300 W of Carthagena. Lon. 80 45 W, lat. 9 33 N.

PORTO CAVALLO, a seaport of Terra Firma, on the coast of Caraccas. Here the English were repulsed, when they attacked it in 1743. Lon. 64 30 E, lat. 10 20 N.

PORTO DEL PRINCIPE, a seaport on the N coast of Cuba, with a good harbour. It is seated in a large meadow, where the Spaniards feed a great number of cattle. Lon. 78 15 W, lat. 21 52 N.

PORTO FARINO, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, to the W of the ruins of Carthage, and 30 miles N of Tunis. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 37 12 N.

PORTO FERRAJO, a town of Italy, in the isle of Elba, with a good citadel. It is seated on a long, high, steep point of land, W of the bay of the same name, which has two forts. In July 1796, the English threw a strong garrison into it, on the French having entered Leghorn. It is 40 miles NW of Orbitello, and 60 S by E of Leghorn. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 42 38 N.

PORTO GALLETO, a seaport of Spain,

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in the Bay of Biſcay, ſeated on a ſmall river, eight miles N of Bilboa. Lon. 3 11 W, lat. 43 22 N.

PORTO GRUARO, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the Lema, 15 miles W of Marano.

PORTO HERCOLE, a ſeaport of Italy, in the ſtate of Preſidii, with a good caſtle, and a harbour almoſt choked up. It is ſituate on a peninſula, four miles S of Orbitello. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 42 14 N.

PORTO LONGONE, a town of Italy, in the iſle of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fortreſs upon a rock, almoſt inacceſſible. It belongs to the prince of Piombino, and is ſeated on the E end of the iſland, eight miles SW of Piombino. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 42 52 N.

PORTO NOVA, a ſeaport of Spain, in the province of Galicia, ſeated near the mouth of the Leris, 54 miles W of Orenſe. Lon. 8 36 W, lat. 42 19 N.

PORTO PEDRO, a ſeaport in the iſland of Majorca. Lon. 2 41 E, lat. 39 37 N.

PORTO PRAYA, a town and bay of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands. Lon. 23 29 W, lat. 14 53 N.

PORTO RICO. See JUAN-DE-PUERTO-RICO.

PORTO SANTA MARIA, a ſeaport of Spain, ſeated in the bay of Cadiz. It is a populous place, containing nearly 10,000 inhabitants, whoſe principal trade is in ſalt. It is ſeven miles N of Cadiz.

PORTO SANTO, an iſland of the Atlantic, the leaſt of the Madeiras, 15 miles in circumference. In 1418, a Portugueſe ſhip, fitted out for the attempt to double Cape Bojador, coaſting along the African ſhore, was driven out to ſea by a ſudden ſquall, and when they all expected to periſh, they diſcovered this iſland, which, on account of their eſcape, they named Porto Santo. It produces little corn; but there are oxen and wild hogs, and a vaſt number of rabbits. There are trees which produce the gum, called dragon's blood; and there is likewiſe a little honey and wax. It has no harbour, but good anchorage in the road. Lon. 16 25 W, lat. 32 58 N.

PORTO SEGURO, the capital of a government of the ſame name, in Braſil. It is ſeated in a fertile country, on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river that flows into the Atlantic. Lon. 38 50 W, lat. 17 0 S.

PORTO VECCHIO, a ſeaport of Corſica, ſeated on a bay on the E coaſt of the iſland, 40 miles N of Sardinia. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 41 42 N.

PORTO VENEREO, a ſeaport of Italy, on the coaſt of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulf of Spezzia. It has a good harbour, and is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, at the top of which is a fort, 45 miles SE of Genoa. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 44 5 N.

PORTREE, a town of Skye one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland. The chief trade of the inhabitants is in black cattle, ſmall horſes, and kelp.

PORTSEA, an iſland between Chicheſter Bay and the harbour of Portſmouth, Hampſhire. It is a low tract of conſiderable extent, ſeparated from the mainland by a creek, over which is a bridge. At the SW extremity of it is ſituate the town of Portſmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, a ſeaport and borough in Hampſhire, on the iſle of Portſea, with a market on Thurſday and Saturday. It is the moſt conſiderable haven for men of war, in England. The capacious harbour is made by a bay, running up between the iſland and an oppoſite peninſula, having a narrow entrance commanded by the caſtle and forts. Portſmouth is the moſt ſtrongly fortified place in Great Britain, and its high importance renders it worthy of the attention. Many of the largeſt ſhips are always laid up here; and in time of war is the rendezvous of the grand channel fleet. The docks, arſenals, ſtorehouſes, barracks, &c. are all of capital magnitude, and kept in perfect order. The town alſo is ſupported entirely by the reſort of the army and navy; and the country round, to a great extent, is benefited by the demand for proviſions which they occaſion. Off the point of land which terminates the peninſula, and oppoſite to Portſmouth, is the noted road of Spithead, where the ſhips of war anchor when prepared for ſea ſervice. Portſmouth is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It has one church, and two chapels, one in the garriſon, and one in a part of the town, called the Common, for the uſe of the dock. It is 20 miles SSE of Wincheſter, and 72 SW of London. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 50 49 N.

PORTSMOUTH, a town of the United States, the largeſt in New Hampſhire, ſeated on Piſcataqua River, two miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Its harbour is one of the fineſt on the continent, having a ſufficient depth of water for veſſels of the largeſt burthen. It is defended againſt ſtorms by the adjacent land in ſuch a manner, as that ſhips may ſecurely ride there in any ſeaſon of the year. Beſides, the harbour is ſo well fortified by nature, that very little

...ll be neceſſary to render it impregnable. ...s vicinity to the ſea renders it very con...ient for naval trade. A lighthouſe, ...th a ſingle light, ſtands at the en...ance of the harbour. It is 24 miles ...N of Boſton. Lon. 70 37 W, lat. 42 ...6 N.

PORTSMOUTH, a town of the United ...tes, in Virginia, ſeated on James River, ...3 miles SE of Richmond. Lon. 79 23 ...W, lat. 36 40 N.

PORTSOY, a ſeaport in Banffſhire, ſix ...s E of Cullen. It has manufactures of ...ff and ſewing thread.

PORTUGAL, the moſt weſtern country ...Europe, 310 miles in length, and 150 ...breadth; bounded on the W and S by ...e Atlantic, and on the E and N by ...in. It is divided into ſix provinces, ...amadura, Beira, Entre-Douero-e-Min..., Tra-los-Montes, Alentejo, and Algar...ve. Though Spain and Portugal are ...the ſame climate, the air of the latter ...more temperate than that of the former, ...account of the neighbourhood of the ...ea. Corn is not plentiful, becauſe the ...habitants do not attend much to huſ...bandry; and they import Indian corn ...from Africa, which is uſed by the peaſants ...inſtead of wheat. There is a great num...ber of barren mountains, and yet there ...is plenty of olives, vines, oranges, lemons, ...citrons, almonds, figs, and raiſins; and it ...is famous for excellent wines. Much ...ſalt is made alſo from the ſea-water, ...eſpecially in the bay of St. Ubes, whence ...a great deal is exported. The foreign ...trade conſiſts either of the exportation of ...the produce of the country, or in the ...merchandize which is received from its ...foreign ſettlements; ſuch as ſugar, to...bacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, Braſil ...and other woods for dyeing, and many ex...otic drugs. Beſides theſe, it has gold, ...ſilver, diamonds, and other precious ...ſtones from America. The horſes of ...Portugal were formerly in great eſteem, ...but now mules are preferred; and the ...breed cattle are ſmall and lean. To...ward the frontiers of Spain there are ...mountains in which was formerly got ...gold and ſilver; and the river Tajo, the ...Tagus of the ancients, was celebrated by ...the poets for its golden ſands; but the ...Portugueſe do not think them worth mind...ing. There are alſo mines of iron, tin, ...and quarries of marble, and ſome precious ...ſtones. The principal rivers are the Tajo, ...Douro, Guadiana, Minho, and Mondego. ...The Portugueſe are indolent, and ſo fond ...of luxury, that they ſpend all their wealth ...in the purchaſe of foreign merchandiſe. The women are addicted to gallantry, for which reaſon the men are jealous of their wives, and allow them but little liberty. The government is monarchical, but the royal authority is limited; for the ſovereign cannot raiſe any more taxes than were ſettled in 1674. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Roman catholic, and there are three archbiſhops and 10 biſhops, beſides a patriarch; alſo three ſevere inquiſitions, and yet there are a great number of concealed Jews. The authority of the pope was ſo great, that the king would not confer any benefice without his conſent, but of late years it has declined here as well as in other countries. In 1580, there was a failure in the royal line, and then Philip II king of Spain, ſubdued the country; but in 1640, there was a great revolution, and the crown was conferred on John duke of Braganza, (king John IV) whoſe deſcendants ſtill enjoy it. Liſbon is the capital.

PORTUGALETTE, a town of Spain, in Biſcay, ſeated on the Bay of Biſcay, 12 miles N of Bilboa. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 43 40 N.

POSATA, a town on the E coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 40 36 N.

POSEGA, a ſtrong town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the ſame name. It was taken from the Turks by the Auſtrians, in 1687. It is ſeated in a fertile country, on the river Oriana, 120 miles W by N of Belgrade. Lon. 18 59 E, lat. 45 36 N.

POSNANIA, or POSEN, a commercial town of Great Poland, in a palatinate of the ſame name, with a good caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral is magnificent. By the late partition of Poland, it became ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It is a trading place ſeated in a pleaſant plain, on the river Warta, 27 miles W of Gneſna, and 127 W of Warſaw.

POTENZA, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata, with a biſhop's ſee. It was almoſt ruined by an earthquake in 1694. It is ſeated near the ſource of the Baſiento, eight miles SE of Naples.

POTOMAC, or PATOMAC, a river of N America, in Virginia, which falls into the bay of Cheſapeak. On the banks of this river is now erecting the city of Waſhington, the intended metropolis of the United States. The congreſs will remove to it in 1801. See WASHINGTON.

POTOSI, a rich and populous town of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos. Here is the beſt ſilver mine in all America, in a mountain in the form of a ſugar-

loaf. Silver was as common in this place as iron is in Europe; but it is almoſt exhauſted, or at leaſt little is got in comparison of what was formerly; and the mountain itſelf is ſaid to be little better than a ſhell. The country around is ſo naked and barren, that the inhabitants get their proviſions from the neighbouring provinces. It is ſeated at the bottom of the mountain of Potoſi, 300 miles SE of Africa. Lon. 64 25 W, lat. 19 40 S.

POTSDAM, a city of Upper Saxony, in the middle marche of Brandenburgh, with a palace belonging to the king of Pruſſia. It is the moſt elegant and ſingular city in Europe. Many new houſes, on the fineſt ancient and modern plans, were raiſed by the late king, Frederic III, and preſented to the inhabitants; and the various public buildings diſplay at once great magnificence and taſte. In 1795, it was damaged by fire. It is ſeated on an iſland 10 miles in circumference, formed by the rivers Spree and Havel, 12 miles W of Berlin. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 51 52 N.

POTTON, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles E of Bedford, and 48 N by W of London. Lon. 0 18 W, lat. 52 11 N.

POUGHKEEPSIE, the capital of Dutcheſs County, in the ſtate of New York, ſituate on the ſide of Hudſon's River, N of Wappinger's Creek.

POUGUES, a village of France, in the department of Nievre and late province of Nivernois, noted for its ferruginous mineral waters. It is five miles NW of Nevers.

POULTON, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Monday, ſeated near the mouth of the Wyre, 18 miles SW of Lancaſter, and 231 NNW of London. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 53 52 N.

POURSELUC, a town of the kingdom of Siam, 280 miles N of Siam. Lon. 100 40 E, lat. 18 58 N.

POURZAIN, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome and late province of Auvergne, ſeated on the Sioule, 36 miles N by E of Clermont, and 190 S of Paris. Lon. 3 15 E, lat. 46 21 N.

POYANG-HOU, a lake of China, in the province of Kiang-ſi, formed by the confluence of four conſiderable rivers. It is 250 miles long.

PRABAT, a town of the kingdom of Siam, 100 miles N of Siam. Lon. 101 10 E, lat. 15 40 N.

PRADES, a ſmall handſome town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenees and late province of Rouſſillon. It is ſeated in a fine plain on the river Tet, in the middle of mountains, 22 miles SE of Montlouis. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 42 26 N.

PRAGILAS, a town of Piedmont, ſeven miles W of Turin. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 45 5 N.

PRAGUE, a large and famous city, capital of Bohemia, and an archiepiſcopal ſee. It is about 3 miles long and 2 broad, but its population by no means anſwers to its extent. It comprehends three towns, the Old, the New, and the Little Town, and is 15 miles in circumference. It is built upon ſeven mountains, and has above 100 churches, and as many palaces. The Muldaw runs through the city, ſeparating the Old Town from the New, and over it is a bridge of 18 arches, 700 feet long with a ſtrong tower at each end. The Old Town is very populous; the houſes are high, and the ſtreets narrow. In this part is the old palace, where the ancient kinds reſided; but the fineſt ornament is the univerſity, frequented by a great number of ſtudents. The Jeſuits had a magnificent college here; and here the Jews have nine ſynagogues. The New Town contains fine ſtructures, handſome gardens, and large ſtreets. The royal caſtle is a very large irregular building, but it is built on a hill, which commands a very fine proſpect over the whole city and country round. Not far from hence ſtands the archbiſhop's houſe (a pretty modern building), and the old cathedral, in which there are ſome pieces of architecture, which deſerve to be ſeen. Though the city is in general ill built, the ſituation of it is extremely fine. The maſs of houſes riſe like an amphitheatre to a conſiderable height. To the right the hill riſes above them as far as the imperial palace, majeſtically ſituated on the top. To the left it is covered as far as the middle with beautiful gardens and pleaſure houſes, which have a fine effect, and form a moſt magnificent amphitheatre. Prague was taken by ſtorm by the French in 1741; but they were obliged to leave it in 1742. In 1744, it was taken by the king of Pruſſia; but he was obliged to abandon it the ſame year. It was beſieged again by the king of Pruſſia, in 1757 after a great victory, obtained near this city over the Auſtrians; but being defeated ſome time after, he was obliged to raiſe the ſiege. It is 75 miles SE of Dreſden, 158 SE of Berlin, and 235 NW of Vienna. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 50 4 N.

Prato, a town of Tuscany, seated on
e Bisentino, 12 miles NW of Florence.
n. 19 54 E, lat. 43 52 N.

Prayo. See Porto Praya.

Precop, or Perekop, a town and
tress of Russia, lately taken from the
ks in the government of Catharinen-
f, and province of Taurida, seated on
e isthmus that joins the Crimea to the
ntinent. Lon. 35 40 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Precopia, a town of Turkey in Eu-
e, in Servia, seated on the river Mo-
a, 20 miles W of Nissa. Lon. 22 5 E,
43 31 N.

Pregel, a river which issues from a
e in Poland, and crossing E Prussia, falls
o the Baltic, below Koningsberg.

Pregnitz, a town of Germany in the
le of Franconia, in the principality of
mbach, situate on a river of the same
me. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Premeslaw, a populous town of
rian Poland, with a strong castle, and
Greek and Latin bishop's see. It is
d on the river Sana, 27 miles W of
mburg. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 49 0 N.

Prenslo, a town of Germany, capi-
of the Upper marche of Brandenburg.
ntains six churches, and is seated on
lake and river Ucker, 50 miles N of
lin.

Prerau, a town of Bohemia in Mora-
, capital of a circle of the same name.
126 miles ESE of Prague. Lon. 17
E, lat. 49 18 N.

Presburg, the capital of Lower
zary, with a strong castle on a hill.
this city the states of Hungary hold
assemblies, and in the cathedral the
reign is crowned. In the castle, which
noble Gothic structure, are deposited
regalia of Hungary, consisting of the
wn and sceptre of Stephen their first
g. The Lutherans have a church
e. Presburg is seated on the Danube,
miles SE of Vienna. Lon. 17 11 E,
48 14 N.

Prescot, a town in Lancashire, with
market on Tuesday. A considerable
nufacture of sailcloth, and of gold hands
watches is carried on here. It is eight
s E of Liverpool, and 195 NNW of
don. Lon. 2 51 W, lat. 53 26 N.

Presenzano, a town of Naples, in
ra di Lavora. It appears by an in-
ption, that it is the ancient Rufæ, and
territory has the name of Costa Ru-
a. It is 28 miles N of Naples. Lon.
20 E, lat. 41 20 N.

Presidii, State of, a small territory of
cany, in the Siennese. It includes
six fortresses, seated on the coast of Tuscany, and which Spain reserved, when it ceded Sienna to the grand duke. They were designed to facilitate the communication between the Milanese and the kingdom of Naples. In 1735, they were ceded to the king of the Two Sicilies. Their names are, Orbitello, Telemone, Porto Hercole, Porto San-Stephano, Monte Philippo, and Porto Langone.

Presovia, a town of Little Poland, seated on the Vistula, 20 miles E of Cracow. Lon. 20 16 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Presteign, the county-town of Radnorshire, with a market on Saturday, remarkable for barley and malt. It is a regularly built town, seated near the source of the Lug, in a rich valley, 30 miles WNW of Worcester and 149 of London. Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 52 13 N.

Preston, a borough in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is seated on the river Ribble, over which is a stone bridge. It has a large market-place, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. Here is a court of chancery, and other offices of justice, for the county-palatinate of Lancaster. The markets on Wednesday and Friday are for provisions, and that on Saturday for corn, cattle, linen cloth, and other commodities. Preston is noted for the defeat of the rebels in 1715, when they were all made prisoners. It is 21 miles S of Lancaster, and 214 NNW of London. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 53 46 N.

Preston Pans, a village in Haddingtonshire, noted for its salt works, and for the defeat of the royal army by the rebels in 1745.

Prevesa, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, seated on the gulf of Larta, with a bishop's see. It stands on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, built by the emperor Augustus, in memory of his victory over Antony. It belongs to the Venetians, and was taken by them in 1684. It is seated on a mountain, 70 miles NW of Lepanto. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 39 14 N.

Preuilly, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loir and late province of Touraine. It is seated on the river Claire, and near it are mines of iron. Preuilly is seated on the Claise, 18 miles S of Loches.

Prieoda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, 16 miles SSW of Carlscrona. Lon. 15 18 E, lat. 56 10 N.

Priebus, a town of Silesia, in the

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principality of Sagan, ſituate on the Neiſſe, 15 miles SW of Sagan. Lon. 15 12 E, lat. 51 32 N.

PRIAMAN, a ſeaport of the E Indies, in Sumatra, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 98 0 E, lat. 1 0 S.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland on the W coaſt of Africa, 250 miles SW of Loango. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 1 49 N.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland of Aſia, at the SW extremity of the ſtraits of Sunda, a few leagues from the coaſt of Java. It is very woody, and not much cleared. The inhabitants are Javaneſe, whoſe rajah is ſubject to the ſultan of Bantam: and their cuſtoms are very ſimilar to thoſe of the natives about Batavia. The beſt anchoring place is in lon. 105 17 E, lat. 6 36 S.

PRINCE OF WALES, CAPE, the moſt weſtern extremity of all America, hitherto known, diſcovered by captain Cook, in 1778. Lon. 168 5 W, lat. 65 46 N.

PRINCE OF WALES, FORT, the moſt northern ſettlement of the Hudſon's Bay Company, ſeated on the W ſide of Hudſon's Bay, at the mouth of Churchill River. Lon. 94 7 W, lat. 58 47 N.

PRINCETON, a town of the United States, in New Jerſey, noted for a college, founded in 1738, and called Naſſau Hall. It is 43 miles NE of Philadelphia.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY'S ISLAND, an iſland in the Eaſtern Ocean, lying WNW of Tench's Iſland. It is pretty high, and 70 miles in circuit. It is well wooded, and had ſomething growing on it, reſembling in appearance Indian corn or ſugar cane, and has a luxuriant and pictureſque appearance, and is ſuppoſed to be fertile and well peopled. The natives are quite naked, and ſeem to be the ſame ſort of people as thoſe on Tench's Iſland, and their canoes of the ſame conſtruction. It was diſcovered by lieutenants Ball and King, in 1790. A high mountain, riſing in the centre of it, was called Mount Phillip. Lon. 149 30 E, lat. 1 32 S.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY'S ISLAND, an iſland of the S Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Wallis, in 1767. Lon. 141 6 W, lat. 17 0 S.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND, a gulf on the NW coaſt of America, ſo named by captain Cook, in 1778. The men, women, and children, are here all clothed in the ſame manner. Their ordinary dreſs is a ſort of cloſe robe, which ſometimes reaches only to the knees, but generally down to the ancles. They are compoſed of the ſkins of various animals, and are commonly worn with the hair ſide outwards. The men often paint their faces of a black colour, and of a bright red, and ſometimes of a bluiſh or leaden hue; but not in any regular figure. The women puncture or ſtain the chin with black, that comes to a point in each of their cheeks. Their canoes are of two ſorts; the one large and open, the other ſmall and covered. The framing conſiſts of ſlender pieces of wood, and the outſide is compoſed of the ſkins of ſeals, or other ſea animals, ſtretched over the wood. Their weapons, and implements for hunting and fiſhing, are the ſame as thoſe uſed by the Greenlanders or Eſquimaux. Many of their ſpears are headed with iron, and their arrows are generally pointed with bone. The food they were ſeen to eat was the fleſh of ſome animal, either roaſted or broiled, and dried fiſh. Our knowledge of the animals of this part of the continent is intirely derived from the ſkins that were brought by the natives to trade. Theſe were principally of bears, common and pine martens, ſea otters, ſeals, raccoons, ſmall ermines, foxes, and the whitiſh cat or lynx. The birds ſeen here were the halcyon, or great king fiſher, which had fine bright colours, the white-headed eagle, and the humming bird. Few vegetables of any kind were obſerved; and the trees that chiefly grow about the Sound were the Canada ſpruce pine, ſome of which are of a conſiderable ſize. Lon. 147 21 W, lat. 60 33 N.

PRINCIPATO, a province of Naples, divided into Principato Ulteriore and Principato Citeriore, that is, the Further and Hither Principality. Principato Ulteriore is bounded on the N by Terra di Lavoro and Terra di Lavora, on the E by Puglia, and S by the Mediterranean, and on the W by Baſilicata. It is 60 miles long, and 30 broad; the ſoil is fertile in wine, oil, and ſaffron; and it has a great trade of ſilk, and ſeveral mineral ſprings. Montefalerno is the capital. Principato Citeriore is bounded on the N by the Ulteriore and Terra-di-Lavora, on the W by the Mediterranean, on the S by Principato Citeriore, and on the E by Capitanata. It is 37 miles long and 30 broad. The Appennine mountains render the air cold, and the ſoil is not very fertile, either in corn or wine; but it produces cheſtnuts, and has excellent paſtures. Benevento is the capital.

PRISDENIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Boſnia, with a biſhop's ſee and a magnificent church. It is ſeated

the Drinn, 32 miles NE of Albanapolis, and 195 N of Belgrade. Lon. 21 3 E, lat. 42 0 N.

PRISTINA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia. It was pillaged by the Austrians in 1689; and is seated on the Lisca, 58 miles NW of Nissa, and 150 NE of Belgrade. Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 42 40 N.

PRITZWALK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the marche of Prignitz, 44 miles N of Brandenburg, and 54 NW of Berlin. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 53 9 N.

PRIVAS, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Dauphiny. It is seated on a hill, near the confluence of three small rivers, 26 miles N of Viviers. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 44 40 N.

PROCITA, an island of Italy, in the gulf of Naples, near that of Ischia. It is eight miles in circumference, and very fertile and populous. The capital, of the same name, is a small fortified place, on a high craggy rock, by the seaside. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 40 50 N.

PRODANO, anciently SPACTERIA, an island in the Mediterranean, near the W coast of the Morea. It is 36 miles SSE of Zante. Lon. 21,24 E, lat. 37 15 N.

PROM, a town of the kingdom of Arracan, seated on the Menan, 200 miles NW of Pegu. Lon. 94 0 E, lat. 17 0 N.

PROVENCE, a late province of France, 150 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the N by Dauphiny, on the S by the Mediterranean, on the W by the river Rhone, which separates it from Languedoc, and on the E by the Alps and the river Var. The air near the Alps and Dauphiny is cold, on the seacoast, hot, and in the middle temperate. In that which was called Lower Provence, the soil is fertile in corn and pastures; but in Lower Provence, dry and sandy. It produces, however, wine, figs, almonds, prunes, and pomegranates, along the seacoast from Toulon to Nice. There are orange and citron-trees in the open fields; and many medicinal springs, mineral waters, and mines of several metals. Provence now forms the departments of Var, the Lower Alps, and the mouths of the Rhone.

PROVIDENCE, one of the least of the Bahama islands, but the best of those planted by the English. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1782, but retaken the next year. It is 200 miles E of Florida. Lon. 77 1 W, lat. 24 50 N.

PROVIDENCE, an island in the Atlantic, which the English buccaniers fortified, but afterwards abandoned. It is 150 miles E of the coast of Nicaragua. Lon. 80 44 W, lat. 13 25 N.

PROVIDENCE, a river of N America, which rises in the State of Massachusets, is navigable as far as the town of Providence, 30 miles from the sea, and enters Narraganset Bay, on the W side of Rhode-Island.

PROVIDENCE, a town in the state of Rhode Island, and by far the most flourishing in the state. It contains about 4300 inhabitants, and carries on a considerable manufacture of cloth, and a large foreign trade. Here is an elegant college, called Rhode Island College. Providence is seated on both sides of a river of the same name about 30 miles NW of Newport. Lon. 71 26 W, lat. 41 50 N.

PROVINS, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne and late province of the Isle of France, celebrated for its mineral waters, and conserves of roses. It is seated on the Vouzie, 30 miles SE of Meaux, and 47 SE of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 48 34 N.

PRUCK, a town of Austria, seated on the LEITA, 22 miles SW of Presburg, and 22 SE of Vienna. Lon. 16 58 E, lat. 48 5 N.

PRUCC, a town of Germany, in Stiria, seated on the Muehr, 66 miles SW of Vienna. Lon. 15 25 E, lat. 47 24 N.

PRUSSIA, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N by the Baltic; on the E by Lithuania, Samogitia, and Poland; on the S by Poland; and on the W by Brandenburg and Pomerania; about 500 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, where it is narrowest. It is a very fertile country, and produces a great deal of flax, hemp, and corn. There are a great number of domestic animals; and the sea, rivers, and lakes, supply them with great plenty of fish. Besides the common game, there all elks, wild asses, and uri, in the forests. These last are of a monstrous size, and have some resemblance to beeves. Their hides are extremely thick and strong, and they sell them to foreigners at a great price. One of the most remarkable productions of this country is yellow amber, which is got along the sea-coast. There are two large lakes, besides the rivers Vistula and Pregel. The inhabitants are of a good constitution, laborious, robust, and good soldiers. There are a great number of mechanics, but their principal business is husbandry, and feeding of cattle. In the 13th century, all Prussia belonged to the knights of the Teutonic Order. In 1454, that part, since deno-

minated Poliſh, Royal, or Weſtern Pruſſia, revolted to Caſimir IV. king of Poland, and was incorporated into the dominions of the Republic. At the ſame time, the knights were conſtrained to hold the remaining part, called Eaſtern or Ducal Pruſſia, as a fief of the crown of Poland. In 1525, Albert of Brandenburgh, their grand maſter, having become a convert to the doctrines of Luther, took advantage of the confuſions of the empire to betray the intereſts of his fraternity, and concluded a treaty with Sigiſmund king of Poland, by which Eaſtern Pruſſia was erected into an hereditary duchy, and given to him as a Poliſh fief. He married a princeſs of Denmark, and tranſmitted this rich inheritance to his deſcendents; one of whom, Frederic William, the Great Elector, was the firſt duke that threw off his feudal dependance on Poland. His ſon, Frederic I, in 1701, aſſumed the title of King of Pruſſia, which was ſoon after acknowledged by all the Chriſtian powers, except Poland, which did not acknowledge it till 1764. In 1772, Frederic III compelled the Poles to cede to him the whole of Weſtern Pruſſia, the cities of Dantzic and Thorn excepted: and, in 1793, the preſent king of Pruſſia, by another forced ceſſion, obtained poſſeſſion of thoſe cities, with ſome other provinces, (ſee POLAND) to which he has given the name of Southern Pruſſia. Koningſberg is the capital of all Pruſſia.

PRUTH, a river of Poland, which riſes in Red Ruſſia, in the mountain of Crapach, croſſes part of the palatinate of Lemburg, runs through all Moldavia, and falls into the Danube.

PSKOF, or PLESKOF, a government of Ruſſia, once a republic, ſubdued by Ivan Vaſſilivitch, and formerly compriſed in the government of Novogrod.

PSKOF, or PLESKOF, a lake of Ruſſia, in a government of the ſame name.

PSKOF, or PLESKOP, an archiepiſcopal town of Ruſſia, capital of a government of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Velika, 80 miles S of Narva, and 150 S by W of Peterſburgh. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 57 58 N.

PUCKHOLI, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Lahore. Lon. 72 5 E, lat. 33 45 N.

PUDDAR, a river of Hindooſtan Proper, which riſes in the SW part of Agimere, divides the provinces of Cutch and Guzerat, and falls into the gulf of Cutch.

PUDOGA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz. It lies on the E coaſt of the lake Onezkoe, 108 miles E of Olonetz. Lon. 36 30 E, lat. 36 N.

PUEBIA, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, ſeated near the Guadiana, 3 miles W of Meridad. Lon. 6 23 W, lat. 38 42 N.

PUEBLA-DE-LOS-ANGELES, a populous town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, and province of Tlaſcala, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 62 miles SE Mexico.

PUEBLA-NUOVA, a ſeaport of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, and province of Veragua. It is ſeated on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, 100 miles W of Panama. Lon. 83 28 W, lat. 8 48 N.

PUENTE-DEL-ARCOBISPO, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, which belongs to the archbiſhop of Toledo; and is ſeated on the river Tajo, over which is a handſome bridge, 40 miles SW of Toledo. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 39 38 N.

PUENTE-DE-LA-REYNE, a town of Spain, in Navarre, ſeated on the river Arga, 10 miles SW of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 42 41 N.

PUERTO BELLO, PUERTO REAL, &c. See PORTO BELLO, PORTO REAL, &c.

PUGLIA, the modern name of the ancient Apulia, containing the three provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto, on the ſide of the kingdom of Naples.

PULAON, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, lying on the W of the Philippines. It is very fertile, and ſubject to its own king, who is tributary to that of Borneo. Lon. 129 12 E, lat. 9 30 N.

PULHELY, a maritime town of Carmarthenſhire, ſeated at the head of an inlet of Cardigan Bay, between two rivers. It has a weekly market on Wedneſday, and is ſix miles S of Newin, and 143 NW of London. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 52 52 N.

PULO-CANTON, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, on the coaſt of Cochin-China. Lon. 109 35 E, lat. 15 10 N.

PULO-CONDORE, the name of ſeveral iſlands in the Indian Ocean, the principal of which is the only one inhabited. It is 13 miles in length, and nine in breadth, but in ſome places not above a mile over. The ſoil of theſe iſlands is blackiſh, and pretty deep, but the hills are ſtony. The trees are not very thick, large, tall, and fit for any uſe. The principal fruits are mangoes, a ſort of grapes, and baſtard nutmegs. The animals are hogs, lizards, and guanas, and there are birds of various kinds,

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known in other parts. The inhabitants are ſmall of ſtature, of a dark complexion, with ſmall black eyes, thin lips, white teeth, little mouths, and black ſtraight hair. Their chief employment is to get tar out of large trees. They are idolaters, and have images of elephants in their temples. Lon. 107 20 E, lat. 3 40 N.

PULO-DINDIYG, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, on the W coaſt of the peninſula of Malacca. It belongs to the Dutch.

PULO-TIMON, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, on the E coaſt of the peninſula of Malacca. It is often touched at for taking in wood, water, and other refreſhments, and there is great plenty of green turtles. Lon. 104 25 E, lat. 2 0 N.

PULO-UBY, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, yielding good water and plenty of wood. It lies at the entrance of the bay of Siam, and is 20 miles in circumference. Lon. 105 56 E, lat. 8 25 N.

PULO-WAY, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, near the N point of that of Sumatra. It is the largeſt of the iſlands that form the entrance of the channel of Achem, and is peopled by men baniſhed from Achem. Lon. 95 39 E. lat. 5 50 N.

PULTAUSK, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia, ſeated on the Nareu, 20 miles NE of Warſaw. Lon. 21 47 E, lat. 50 30 N.

PULTOWA, a fortified town of the Ukraine, famous for a battle in 1709, between Peter the Great and Charles XII of Sweden, wherein the latter was totally defeated, and obliged to fly into Turkey. It is 100 miles SW of Belgorod. Lon. 34 25 E, lat. 49 26 N.

PUNA, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, 15 miles long and 12 broad, lying at the entrance of the bay of Guiaquil, 115 miles N of Paita. Lon. 81 6 W, lat. 3 17 S.

PUNTA-DEL-GUDA, the capital of St. Michael, one of the Azores, with a ſtrong caſtle, and a harbour. Lon. 25 42 W, lat. 37 47 N.

PURBECK, ISLE OF, a rough and hilly tract in Dorſetſhire, to the S of Poole Bay. It is inſulated by the ſea and rivers, and is famous for its ſtone quarries. The principal of theſe lie at its eaſtern extremity, near Swanwick, whence the ſtone is exported. It is of the calcareous kind, but diſtinguiſhed into numerous ſorts, the fineſt of which take a poliſh, and deſerve the name of marble. Theſe are nearly black; and ſome abound in ſhells, and are uſed in chimney pieces, graveſtones hearths, &c. The coarſer kinds are made uſe of in paving. Tobacco pipe clay is dug up in ſeveral parts of this iſland; the fineſt near Corfe Caſtle, of which much is exported, particularly for the Staffordſhire potteries.

PURCHENA, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 60 miles W of Carthagena. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 37 19 N.

PURFLEET, a village in Eſſex, ſituate on the Thames, noted for its extenſive lime works, and a large magazine of gunpowder.

PURMERENS, a town of N Holland, ſo called from a brook of the ſame name on which it is ſeated. It is 10 miles N of Amſterdam, and 12 SE of Alcmaer.

PURYSBURG, a town of the United States, in Georgia, built by a colony of Swiſs. It is ſeated on the river Savannah, 30 miles NW of the town of Savannah. Lon. 80 40 W, lat. 22 22 N.

PUSCHIAVO, a town of Swiſſerland in the country of the Griſons, three miles N from a lake of the ſame name. It is 17 miles WSW of Bormio, and 20 E of Chiavenna. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 46 20 N.

PUTALA, a mountain of Great Thibet, ſeven miles E of Laſſa. On its ſummit is the palace of the grand lama, the high prieſt and ſovereign of Thibet.

PUTNEY, a village in Surry, ſeated on the Thames, five miles WSW of London. On Putney Common is an obeliſk, erected in 1786, by the city of London in commemoration of Mr. Hartley's invention of fireplates, for ſecuring buildings from fire, and near it is the houſe in which that gentleman made his experiments, one in particular, in 1776, when his majeſty, and ſome of the royal family, were in a room over the ground floor, perfectly ſafe, while the room under them was furiouſly burning.

PUY, a populous town of France, in the department of Upper Loire and late province of Velay, ſeated on the mountain Anis, near the river Loire. The late canons of Puy have had kings and dauphins of France at their head. Puy has manufactures of lace and ſilk ſtuffs, and is 45 miles NE of Mende.

PUYCERDA, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of Cerdagna, ſeated between the Carol and Segra, in a pleaſant plain, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 53 miles W of Perpignan, and 67 NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 42 36 N.

PUY-DE-DOME, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Auvergne. This department includes almoſt all Limagne, a territory about

twelve leagues long, by six broad; one of the most pleasant and fertile in France; in which are seen, under the same point of view, orchards, meadows, vineyards, arable land, in a word, every kind of cultivation imaginable. The borders of this basin, or circular plain, are mountains now covered with habitations, herds, and flocks, but once so many volcanoes, which exhibited to the inspection of the learned the most extraordinary phænomena. Clermont is the capital of this department.

PUY-EN-ANJOU, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire and late province of Anjou, 10 miles SW of Saumur, and 160 of Paris. Lon. 0 13 W, lat. 47 6 N.

PUYLAURENS, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, eight miles SW of Castres, and 23 E of Toulouse. Lon. 1 57 E, lat. 43 35 N.

PUZZOLI, a celebrated but now inconsiderable town of Italy, on the bay of Naples. Here is a temple of Jupiter Serapis, an interesting monument of antiquity, being quite different from the Roman and Greek temples, and built in the manner of the Asiatics; probably by the Egyptian and Asiatic merchants settled at Puzzoli, which was the great emporium of Italy, till the Romans built Ostia and Antium. Near this place, was Cicero's villa the ruins of which give a high idea of the wealth of this great orator. Puzzoli is 10 miles W of Naples.

PULHELY, a seaport in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated at the head of an inlet of Cardigan Bay, between two rivers, six miles S of Newin, and 123 NW of London. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 52 52 N.

PYRAMIDS of EGYPT, structures formerly counted one of the Seven Wonders of the World. They are built upon a rock, at the foot of the high mountains which accompany the Nile in its course, and separate Egypt from Lybia. Various have been the conjectures how and when they were built, yet no two authors agree exactly about them; however, this is certain that they are extremely ancient, and that there is no account, in any author of credit, when or for what reason they were founded: Most imagine they were designed for tombs, though there is no entrance into two of them. There are many of these edifices at a greater distance in the desert, of which very little notice is taken by travellers. The principal pyramids are ESE of Gize, a village seated on the western shore of the Nile. There are four of them that deserve the attention of the curious; for though there are seven or eight others in the neighbourhood, they are nothing in comparison of the former. The two largest pyramids are 500 feet in perpendicular height. The plain they stand on is a continual rock, almost covered with a moving sand, in which are great numbers of shells and petrified oysters; a thing the more surprising as the Nile never rises high enough to overflow the plain; nor are there any shell-fish in the river. The most northern of these great pyramids is the only one that is open; and those who enter it, clamber up to a sort of room, find a tomb, or sarcophagus. The external part is chiefly built of great square stones, of an equal size; but have all the figure of a prism, that they may adhere to each other the closer; for they have neither lime, nor cramps of any metal. This pyramid is three hours journey from Old Cairo, and the entrance into it on the north side. The opening leads successively to five different passages, which though running upwards, downwards, and horizontally, tend all towards the South, terminate in two chambers, the one underneath, and the other in the centre of the pyramid. In the upper chamber is the sarcophagus just mentioned; it is of granite, and, if you strike upon it with a key, sounds like a bell. The ascents to the top of the pyramid on the outside are by stones which are the height of each stone, the lowermost of which is four feet high, and three broad, but they were not originally designed for this purpose. The base at the N side of it is 693 feet, and as the pyramid is exactly square, the other sides must be of the same length. If we imagine four equilateral triangles, mutually meeting till they all meet in a point at the top, we shall then have a true notion of the dimension and figure of this pyramid. The perimeter of each triangle comprehends 2079 feet, and the perimeter of the base 2772 feet. Whence the whole area of the base contains 480,049 square feet, or 11 English acres of ground, and somewhat more. However, the top does not end in a point, but in a little flat, or square where some imagine the Egyptian priests made their astronomical observations; but this is denied by others.

PYRENEAN MOUNTAINS, or PYRENEES, a large chain of mountains, the principal of which are in the kingdom of Spain, which they divide from France; they equal the Alps in height, and extend from the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean, 200 miles in length, and 10

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readth. They begin near the harbour of Vendres, in Rouſſillon and run as far as Fontarabia. Near Rouſſillon, they divide into two principal branches, one of which ſeparates Rouſſillon from Languedoc, and is called Antipyrenee; and the other, which ſeparates it from Catalonia, is denominated Col de Pertuiſe. Over them are five paſſages, but all extremely difficult, and between them ſeveral fertile valleys.

PYRENEES, EASTERN, a department of France, containing the late province of Rouſſillon. Although great part of the country is mountainous, it is fertile; producing corn, excellent wines, olives, oranges, and leather of a ſuperior quality. Perpignan is the capital.

PYRENEES, LOWER, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Landes and Bearn. Pau is the capital. See NAVARRE.

PYRENEES, UPPER, a department of France, containing the late province of Bigorre. Here are excellent horſes and good partridges. The vallies are very fertile; furniſhing rye, millet, Spaniſh corn, and flax. The mountains have mines of lead, iron, and copper, and quarries of ſlate, marble, and jaſper. Tarbes is the capital.

PYRMONT, a town of Weſtphalia, in a county of the ſame name, ſubject to the prince of Waldeck, with a caſtle, the residence of the governor. Near it are mineral waters, well known to all Europe, and often frequented by perſons of the higheſt rank, and preferred to thoſe of Spa. It is 40 miles SW of Hanover. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 52 0 N.

PYRNA, a town of Germany in the electorate of Saxony, in Miſnia. It has a caſtle, on a mountain called Sonnenſtein, which has been ſometimes uſed as a ſtate priſon. Near it is a fine quarry of ſtone, which is tranſported to different places by the river Elbe. Pyrna is ſeated on the Elbe, 10 miles SE of Dreſden. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 51 6 N.

PYSECK, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, ſeated on the Attoway, near the Muldaw, 50 miles S of Prague. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 49 16 N.

Q.

QUADIN, a town of Upper Egypt, ſeated on the Nile, between Elne and Syene, and remarkable for a great number of valuable and ancient monuments.

QUAKENBRUGGE, or QUAKENBURG, a town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Oſnaburg, ſeated on the Haſe, 22 miles W of Oſnaburg. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 52 46 N.

QUANG-PING-FOU, a city of China, in the N part of Pe tcheli, between the provinces of Chang-tong and Ho-nan. It has nine cities of the third claſs dependant on it; all its plains are well watered by rivers. Among its temples, there is one dedicated to thoſe men, who, as the Chineſe pretend, diſcovered the ſecret of rendering themſelves immortal.

QUANG-SI, a province of China, bounded on the N by Koei-tcheou and Hou-quang, on the W by Yunnan and the kingdom of Tonquin, on the S by the gulf of Tonquin and the province of Quang-tong, and on the E by the ſame and Hou-quang. Neither its extent nor commerce is equal to that of the other provinces; however, it is ſo abundant in rice, that it ſupplies, for ſix months in the year, the province of Quang-tong, the inhabitants of which without this aſſiſtance could not ſubſiſt. The mountains with which it is covered, eſpecially towards the N abound with mines of gold, ſilver, copper, and tin. A very ſingular tree grows in this province; inſtead of pith, it contains a ſoft pulp, which yields a kind of flour: the bread made of it is ſaid to be exceedingly good. Beſides paroquets, hedge-hogs, and the rhinoceros, a prodigious number of wild animals, curious birds, and uncommon inſects are found here. This province contains 12 villages of the firſt claſs and 80 of the ſecond and third. Quei-ling-fou is the capital.

QUANG-TONG, the moſt conſiderable of the ſouthern provinces of China; bounded on the NE by Fo-kien, on the N by Kiang-ſi, on the W by Quang-ſi and the kingdom of Tong-king; the reſt is waſhed by the ſea. The country is diverſified with plains and mountains, and the land is ſo fertile, that it produces two crops every year. Trade and the fecundity of the ſoil ſupply this province with every thing that can contribute to the pleaſures of life: it furniſhes gold, precious ſtones, ſilk, pearls, eagle-wood, tin, quickſilver, ſugar, copper, iron, iron, ſteel, ſaltpetre, ebony, and abundance of aromatic woods, which are in great requeſt. All the coaſts abound with fiſh, and furniſh great quantities of oyſters, crabs and tortoiſes of an immenſe ſize; of their ſhells the Chineſe make ſeveral pretty toys. A prodigious number of tame ducks are raiſed in this province: the particular care and induſtry employed by the Chineſe in breeding

them have multiplied them here exceedingly. They load a great number of small barks with them, and carry them in flocks to feed on the sea-shore, where at low-water these fowls find shrimps, oysters and other kinds of shell-fish. These small fleets generally go in company, and the ducks soon mix together on the shore; but when night approaches, they are collected together by only beating on a bason: they immediately form themselves into different flocks, and each returns to the vessel it belongs to. Although the climate of this province is warm, the air is pure and the people are robust and healthy. They are very industrious; and it must be allowed, that they possess, in an eminent degree, the talent of imitation: if they are only shewn any of our European works, they execute others like them with the most surprising exactness. This province is divided into ten districts, which contain ten cities of the first class, and eighty-four of the second and third. Canton is the capital; but the viceroy resides at Chao king.

QUARTEN, a town of Swisserland, near the lake Wallen stadt, 5 miles E of Glarus.

QUEBEC, a city of N America, capital of Lower Canada, situate at the confluence of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles. It is built on a rock, and is divided into the upper and lower town. The houses in each are of stone, and the fortifications strong, though not regular. The governor resides in a citadel, which covers the town, and is both regular and handsome. The river St. Lawrence here narrows all of a sudden to the breadth of a mile; but from hence to the sea it is four or five leagues broad, and navigable for large men of war. The harbour is safe and commodious, and flanked by two bastions, that are raised 25 feet from the ground, which is the height of the tides at the time of the equinox. This city was erected by the French in 1605. The English reduced it, with all Canada, in 1626; but it was restored in 1632. In 1759, it was again taken by the English, after a battle memorable for the death of general Wolfe, in the arms of victory, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. It is 400 miles by the river, from the Atlantic Ocean, and 590 NW of Boston. Lon. 69 48 W, lat. 46 55 N.

QUEDA, a kingdom in the peninsula beyond the Ganges tributary to Siam. The principal town, of the same name, is subject to the Dutch. It has a harbour, and is 300 miles N of the city of Malacca. Lon. 100 5 E, lat. 7 5 N.

QUEDLINGBURG, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a famous protestant abbey, whose abbess is a princess of the empire, and whose contingent is one horseman and 10 footmen. The inhabitants of the town subsist by brewing, husbandry, and feeding of cattle. It is 10 miles SE of Halberstadt. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 51 51 N.

QUEENBOROUGH, a borough in Kent, in the isle of Shepey, with a market on Monday and Thursday. It had once a strong castle, the remains of which are still to be seen. The chief employment of the inhabitants is oyster-dredging, oysters being here in great plenty, and of a fine flavour. It is 15 miles NW of Canterbury, and 45 E of London. Lon. 0 43 E, lat. 51 26 N.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S CAPE, a promontory of the island of Southern Georgia. Lon. 36 11 W, lat. 54 32 S.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S FORELAND, a cape of the island of New Caledonia. Lon. 167 12 E, lat. 22 15 S.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, six miles long and one broad, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. Lon. 138 4 W, lat. 17 18 S.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, found at the N extremity of the S island of New Zealand, near Cook's Strait. The country here is not so steep as Dusky Bay, and the hills near the sea are in general of an inferior height, but covered with forests equally intricate and impenetrable. The dogs here are of the long haired sort, with pricked ears, and much resemble the common shepherd's cur, but they are very stupid. Lon. 174 13 E, lat. 41 5 S.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, a shire of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 30 miles long and 29 broad; bounded on the N by King's County, on the E by Kildare, on the SE by Catherlough, on the S by Kilkenny, and on the W by King's County and Tipperary. It was formerly full of woods and bogs; but is now much improved. It contains 39 parishes, and sends eight members to parliament. Maryborough is the capital.

QUEEN'S-FERRY, a borough in Linlithgowshire, seated on the frith of Forth where it is not more than two miles wide. It is a much frequented ferry, and nine miles W of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 W, lat. 56 0 N.

QUEIL-LING-FOU, a city of China, capital of the province of Quang-si. It has

's name from a flower called *quei*, which ows on a tree resembling a laurel, and ts such a sweet and agreeable odour, t the whole country is perfumed by it. ei-lingfou is situate on the banks a river, which throws itself into Ta-ho; but it flows with such ra- ty, and amidst so narrow valleys, that is neither navigable nor of any utility commerce. This city is large, and whole of it is built almost after the el of our ancient fortresses; but it much inferior to the greater part of capitals of the other provinces. A at number of birds are found in the ritories belonging to it, the colours which are so bright and variegated, t the artists of this country, in order add to the lustre of their silks, inter- ve with them some of their feathers, h have a splendour and beauty that not be imitated. Quei-ling has under jurisdiction two cities of the second class seven of the third, and is 180 miles by W of Canton. Lon. 109 55 E, 25 30 N.

QUENTIN, St. a strong town of France, the department of Aisne and late pro- ce of Picardy. Here is a considerable nufacture of lawns and cambrics. The n was restored to France in 1559. It seated on an eminence, on the river mme, 21 miles S of Cambray, and N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 29 E, lat. 50 N.

QUERCI, a late province of France, nded on the N by Limosin, on the by Rouergue and Auvergne, on the Languedoc, and on the W by Peri- d. It was divided into Upper and wer, and is fertile in corn, wine, fruits. It now forms the department Lot.

QUERFURT, a town of Germany in per Saxony, capital of a principality of e same name, subject to the prince of ze-Weissenfels. It is 12 miles SE of ansfeldt. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 51 27 N.

QUERGENENCY, an island of the Me- terranean, on the coast of Tripoli. It a fort, and several villages.

QUESNOY, a town of France, in the partment of the North and late pro- ce of French Hainault, with an old tle. It was taken by the allies in 1711, d retaken the same year. In 1793, it taken by the Austrians, and retaken next year. It is seated in a large plain, the little river Ronelle, nine miles SE of Cateliennes, and 122 NE of Paris. Lon. 40 E, lat. 50 15 N.

QUIBERON, a peninsula of France, in the department of Morbihan and late province of Bretagne, to the N of Belleisle. It has a village of the same name, and a fort, on the bay of Quiberon. In July 1795, it was taken by some French regiments in the pay of Great Britain; but owing to the desertion and treachery of some of the soldiers, the republicans retook it by surprise soon afterward.

QUIBO, an island of the Pacific Ocean, lying on the coast of Veragua, in New Spain. Here are a great number of monkies and fallow deer.

QUILLEBONEUF, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine and late province of Normandy, seated on the Seine, eight miles SW of Caudebec, and 22 W of Rouen.

QUILMANCI, a town of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, in the kingdom of Melinda. It is situate at the mouth of a river of the same name, and belongs to the Portuguese. Lon. 39 40 E, lat. 3 30 S.

QUILOA, a seaport on the coast of Zanguebar, with a small citadel. It is tributary to the Portuguese; and is seated in a fertile country, 300 miles N of Mosambique. Lon. 39 9 E, lat. 9 30 S.

QUILON, or COYLON, a Dutch factory, on the coast of Malabar, in Travancore, 14 miles NNW of Anjengo, taken by the English in 1795. Lon. 76 32 E, lat. 9 2 N.

QUIMPER, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Bretagne, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the confluence of the Oder and Benaudet, 30 miles SE of Brest, and 332 W by S of Paris. Lon. 4 2 W, lat. 47 58 N.

QUIMPERLAY, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Isotte, seven miles from the sea, and 20 E by S of Quimper. Lon. 3 33 E, lat. 47 52 N.

QUINGEY, a town of France, in the department of Doubs and late province of Franche Comte, seated on the river Louve, 12 miles SW of Besancon. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 47 5 N.

QUINTEN, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast and late province of Bretagne, with a castle. It is seated in a valley, near the river Goy, and a large forest of the same name, eight miles SSW of St. Brieu, and 200 W of Paris. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 48 26 N.

QUIRIGU, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire and late pro-

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vince of Lyonois, seated on an eminence, near the river Rhone, 12 miles S of Lyons. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 35 N.

QUIRIMBA, the name of several islands of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. They are all fertile in fruits and pastures.

QUISAMA, a maritime province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, lying along the river Conza. It is a mountainous country, and very little cultivated, but the Portuguese get abundance of salt there.

QUITEOA, a town of Morocco, in the province of Drafs, with a castle. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 28 6 N.

QUISTELLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the Seccia, three miles from its confluence with the Po. It is famous for an action between the French and Austrians in 1734, when marshal Broglio was surprised in his bed. It is 15 miles SE of Mantua. Lon. 11 1 E, lat. 45 0 N.

QUITO, an audience of Peru, lying between two chains of the high mountains called the Andes. The lands are generally well cultivated, and there are a great number of towns and villages inhabited by the Spaniards or native Americans. Every village is adorned with a large square, and a church stands on one side of it. The streets are generally straight, and respect the four quarters of the world; and all the roads are laid out in a line, crossing each other, that the aspect of the country has the appearance of a large garden. Although this country is situate on both sides of the equator, yet it lies so high, and so near the mountains covered with snow, that the air is very temperate. There are no noxious animals; for the tigers and serpents are below in the forests. Several districts of this country are occupied almost intirely by Indians; and the city of Quito alone contains between 50 and 60,000 of all the different races. This is the only province in Spanish America that can be called a manufacturing country. Hats, cotton-stuffs, and coarse woollen cloaths, are made here in such quantities, as to be sufficient, not only for the consumption of the province, but to furnish a considerable article for exportation to other parts of Spanish America. This province is under the jurisdiction of the new viceroyalty of St. Fe-de-Bogota, the capital of the new kingdom of Granada.

QUITO, a city of Peru, in an audience of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a pleasant valley, between high mountains, and on much higher ground than the rest of Peru that is habitable, being 300 yards above the level of the sea. Here are several religious communities, and two colleges, which are a sort of universities. It is 820 miles N of Lima. Lon. 97 W, lat. 0 13 S.

QUIXOS, a province of Peru, in the audience of Quito.

QUIZINA, a chain of mountains in the kingdom of Fez, 100 miles in length, extending from the desert of Gret to the river Nocor.

QUOJA, a kingdom on the coast of Guinea, which reaches from Sierra Leone to the Grain Coast.

R

RAAB, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of Javerin, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It is a strong frontier bulwark against the Turks, and has two bridges, one over a double ditch, another that leads toward Alba Regalis. It is seated at the confluence of the Rab and Rabnitz, not far from the Danube, 55 miles SE of Vienna. Lon. 17 2 E, lat. 47 48 N.

RABASTEINS, a town of France, in the department of Tarn and late province of Languedoc, with a decayed castle. It is seated on the Tarn, 18 miles W by S of Alby. Lon. 1 52 E, lat. 43 46 N.

RABAT, a seaport of Africa, in Temesen, with a castle. It has fine moschs and handsome palaces, and is seated at the mouth of the Burigrig, between Fez and Tangier. Lon. 5 28 W, lat. 34 40 N.

RACHORE, or ADONI-RACHORE, a city of the peninsula of Hindooston, capital of a district of the same name, subject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is seated on the S bank of the Kistna, not far above its confluence with the Toombudra, and below that of the Beemah. Lon. 77 15 E, lat. 16 30 N.

RACKERSBURGH, a strong town of Germany, in Stiria, with a castle on a mountain. It is seated on an island, formed by the Muehr, 22 miles SE of Gratz, and 100 S of Vienna. Lon. 15 55 E, lat. 46 54 N.

RACLIA, a small uninhabited island of the Archipelago, near that of Nio.

RACONI, a populous town of Piedmont, seated in a pleasant plain, on the river Grana and Macra. It belongs to the king

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of Carignano, who has a caſtle here. It is 12 miles from Carignano. Lon. 7 46 E, lat. 44 39 N.

RADEBERG, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, in the margravate of Meiſſen, 10 miles NE of Dreſden. Lon. 13 56 E, lat. 51 5 N.

RADICOFANI, a town of Tuſcany, ſeated on a mountain, and defended by a citadel on an adjacent hill, 56 miles SE of Siena. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 42 42 N.

RADMANDORF, a town of Germany, in Carniola, near the ſource of the river Save, 8 miles W of Crainburg.

RADNOR, NEW, a borough in Radnorſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It was formerly the county-town; but the aſſizes are now held at Preſteign. It is ſeated near the ſource of the Somergil, in a pleaſant valley at the foot of a hill, where a caſtle formerly ſtood. It ſends one member to parliament, and is 24 miles W of Hereford, and 156 WNW of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 52 10 N.

RADNORSHIRE, a county of S Wales, 30 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the E by Shropſhire and Herefordſhire, on the NW by Cardiganſhire, on the S and SW by Brecknockſhire, and on the N by Montgomeryſhire. Its principal rivers are the Wye and the Tend, the former dividing it from Brecknockſhire, and the latter from Shropſhire. It contains 52 pariſhes, four market towns, and ſends two members to parliament. The air of the county is in winter cold and piercing. The ſoil in general is but indifferent, yet ſome places produce corn, particularly the weſtern and ſouthern parts; but in the eaſtern and weſtern, which are mountainous, the land is chiefly ſtocked with black cattle, ſheep and goats.

RADOM, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on a brook that falls into the Viſtula, 30 miles N of Sandomir, and 50 S of Warſaw. Lon. 21 1 E, lat. 51 25 N.

RAGIVOLO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, ſeated between Mantua and Reggio, 42 miles from each.

RAGUSA, an ancient town of Sicily, in the Val di-Noto, near the river Maulo, 12 miles N of Modica. Lon. 14 59 E, lat. 37 0 N.

RAGUSA, a city of Dalmatia, capital of the Raguſan, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is two miles in circumference, and ſtrong by ſituation, having an inacceſſible mountain on the land ſide, and a ſtrong port on the gulf of Venice. It is a republic, and has a doge like that of Venice, but he continues a month only in his office. It carries on a conſiderable trade with the Turks, and is 60 miles NW of Scutari. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 42 50 N.

RAGUSEN, or RAGUSIAN DALMATIA, a territory of Dalmatia, lying along the coaſt of the gulf of Venice, about 55 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is a republic, under the protection of the Turks and Venetians, to each of whom it pays an annual tribute. Raguſa is the capital.

RAJAPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 50 miles N of Goa. Lon. 73 50 E, lat. 17 19 N.

RAJEMAL, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in Bengal; formerly a place of great trade, but now in a ruinous ſtate. It is ſeated on the W bank of the Ganges, in a romantic, but not pleaſant ſituation, 190 miles N by W of Calcutta.

RAIN, a town of Upper Bavaria, ſeated on the Acha, near the Lech, five miles E of Donawert. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 48 50 N.

RAIN, a town of Germany, in Stiria, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the Save, 68 miles S of Gratz. Lon. 15 32 E, lat. 46 20 N.

RAIN LAKE, or LONG LAKE, a lake of N America, lying to the W of Lake Superior, and to the E of the Lake of the Woods, with which it communicates by a river. It is nearly 100 miles long, but in no part more than 20 wide.

RAKKA, a town of Turkey in Aſia, in Diarbeck, ſeated on the Euphrates. It has a caſtle, going to decay, and is an indifferent place, but old Rakka, whoſe ruins are near it, was a magnificent city. It is 100 miles SW of Diarbekar. Lon. 38 55 E, lat. 38 1 N.

RAKONICK, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the ſame name. It is ſeated on a river, which falls into the Miſa, 30 miles W of Prague. Lon. 14 5 E, lat. 52 4.

RAMA, an ancient town of Paleſtine, now called Ramula by the Turks. The ſtreets are narrow, and the houſes contemptible; but there are many fine ruins of Chriſtian churches and other buildings, which indicate its former magnificence. It is 20 miles W by N of Jeruſalem. Lon. 34 55 E, lat. 32 0 N.

RAMADA, a ſeaport of S America, in New Granada, 100 miles E of St. Martha. Lon. 72 20 W, lat. 11 10 N.

RAMANCOR, an iſland of Aſia, lying to-

ward Cape Comorin. It is 23 miles in circumference; is very sandy, and has only a few villages and a temple. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 9 25 N.

RAMBERT-LE-JOUG, St. a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bresse. It is seated near a branch of Mont Jura. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 45 53 N.

RAMBERVILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges and late province of Lorrain, 30 miles SE of Nanci. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 48 21 N.

RAMBOUILLET, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of France. It is 37 miles SW of Paris.

RAMEHEAD, a promontory of Cornwall, SW of Plymouth, at the entrance of Plymouth Sound. On its summit is a chapel, belonging to the village of Rame, which serves as a seamark. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 50 18 N.

RAMERA, a town of France in the department of Aube and late province of Champagne, seated on the Aube, 18 miles NE of Troyes. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 48 32 N.

RAMILLIES, a town of Austrian Brabant, remarkable for the great victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, over the French, on Whitsunday 1706. It is 10 miles N of Namur, and 24 SE of Brussels. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 50 39 N.

RAMMEKENS, a seaport of the isle of Walcheren, in the Dutch province of Zealand. It was one of the towns put into the hands of the English, as a security for a loan in the reign of queen Elisabeth. It is four miles S of Middleburg. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 51 29 N.

RAMMELSBERG, a lofty, steep, and extensive mountain of Germany, in that part of the Hartz Forest which lies within the principality of Grubenhagen. On this mountain are 12 silver mines; and at the foot of it is seated the city of Goslar.

RAMPANO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. Lon. 20 17 E, lat. 36 54 N.

RAMSBURY, a town in Wiltshire, noted for its fine beer. It is 46 miles E of Bristol, and 69 W of London.

RAMSEY, a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in the fens, near the meres of Ramsey and Whitlesey; and had formerly a rich and celebrated abbey. It is 12 miles NE of Huntingdon, and 69 N of London. Lon. 0 19 W, lat. 52 26 N.

RAMSEY, an island on the coast of Pembrokeshire, two miles long, and one and a half broad. Near it are several dangerous rocks, frequented in the breeding season by vast multitudes of seafowl, and known by the name of the Bishop and his Clerks. This island is four miles W of St. David's, and 17 NW of Milford Haven. Lon. 5 W, lat. 51 55 N.

RAMSGATE, a seaport in Kent, in the Isle of Thanet. An act of parliament was lately passed, by which its harbour was considerably improved, and new piers erected, capable of resisting the strongest wind or the most raging sea that rolls in from the Downs. These piers have cost immense sums; and although the harbour which they form is still an indifferent one, on account of the accumulation of mud, it has been unquestionably the means of saving a great number of ships, that have been driven in here by stress of weather, which could make no other port. Ramsgate has some trade to the Baltic, and is frequented as a bathing-place. It is four miles E of Margate, 10 ENE of Canterbury, and 71 ESE of London. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 51 22 N.

RANAI, one of the Sandwich Islands in the N Pacific Ocean, lying SW of the passage between Mowee and Morotoi, about three leagues from each. The west part is high and craggy; but the other parts have a better aspect, and are well inhabited. It produces very few mountains and bread-fruit trees, but abounds in yams, sweet potatoes, and taro. The inhabitants are computed at 10,000, nearly as could be ascertained.

RANDERSON, or RANDERS, an ancient town of Denmark, in N Jutland, situated near the mouth of the Gude, 25 miles SE of Wiburg. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 56 20 N.

RANGNITZ, a town of Eastern Prussia, on the river Niemen, 55 miles NE of Koningsberg. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 54 6 N.

RANNOCH, LOCH, a lake in the N part of Perthshire, 11 miles in length. It receives the waters of Loch Ericht from the N, and communicates with Loch Tumel on the E, and Loch Lidoch on the W. On its S side is an ancient forest of birch and pine.

RANTAMPOUR, a fortress of Hindostan Proper, very celebrated in the Indian annals. It is situated in the E quarter of Agimere, and is 120 miles from Agra.

RANTZOW, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, 24 miles N of Lubec. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 54 16 N.

RAOLCONDA, a town of the Deccan.

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Hindooſtan, in Golconda, near which is a rich diamond-mine. It is 270 miles SW of Hydrabad. Lon. 76 40 E, lat. 14 30 N.

RAON, L'ETAPE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, ſeated at the foot of the Voſges, at the confluence of the Etape and Marte, 30 miles SE of Nanci. Lon. 6 47 E, lat. 48 26 N.

RAPPALLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, ſeated on a gulf of the ſame name, 20 miles E of Genoa. Lon. 9 11 E, lat. 44 26 N.

RAPPERSCHWYL, a republic of Switzerland, on the confines of the canton of Zuric, whoſe territory is ſix miles long and three broad. Until the invaſion of Switzerland by the French, it was under the protection of the cantons of Zurie, Bern, and Glarus, and was governed by a great and little council, conſiſting of 48 members.

RAPPERSCHWYL, a town of Switzerland, capital of a republic of the ſame name. It is ſtrong by ſituation, being ſeated on a neck of land which advances into the lake of Zuric, over which is a wooden bridge, 1850 feet long. The inhabitants, 5000 in number, are all catholics. The harbour, an excellent one, is within the circuit of the walls. Rapperſchwyl is 12 miles SE of Zuric, and 42 NE of Bern. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 47 12 N.

RAPOLFSTEIN, or RIBAU-PIERRE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alſace, 8 miles N of Colmer. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 48 13 N.

RAPOLLO, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata, with a biſhop's ſee, 56 miles W of Bari, and 70 E of Naples. Lon. 15 51 E, lat. 40 56 N.

RAPPAHANNOC, a river of Virginia, which riſes in the mountains, called the Blue Ridge, and running ESE falls into the Cheſapeak, in lat. 55 30 N.

RARITAN, a river of New Jerſey, which paſſing by Brunſwick and Amboy, enters Arthur Kull Sound, and helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy. It is a mile wide at its mouth and is navigable for 16 miles.

RASCIA. See RATZIA.

RASIBORG, a ſeaport of Sweden, capital of a canton in Nyland. It is ſeated on the gulf of Finland, 37 miles SE of Abo. Lon. 23 18 E, lat. 60 16 N.

RASEN, or MARKET RASIN, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated on a branch of the Ankam, 14 miles NE of Lincoln, and 150 N of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 53 23 N.

RASOCALMO, a cape on the N coaſt of Sicily, near a town of the ſame name, W of Cape Faro, and N of Meſſina.

RASTADT, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg ſeated on the Ens, 48 miles E by S of Saltzburg. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 47 31 N.

RASTADT, a town of Suabia, in the marquiſate of Baden, with a caſtle. It is remarkable for a treaty concluded here between the French and Auſtrians, and for a battle in which the Auſtrians were defeated by the French in 1796. It is ſeated on the Merg, near the Rhine, four miles N of Baden, and 24 SW of Philipſburg. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 48 54 N.

RATENAU, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, ſeated on the Havel, 15 miles NW of Brandenburg. Lon. 13 49 E, lat. 52 46 N.

RATENBURG, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, with a caſtle, ſeated on the river Inn. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 47 30 N.

RATHMINES, a remarkable place in Ireland, near two miles from Dublin, where the duke of Ormond was defeated by the parliament forces in 1649.

RATIBOR, a town of Sileſia, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It has been twice taken by the Swedes; and is ſeated on the Oder, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, 15 miles NE of Troppaw, and 142 E of Prague. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 50 11 N.

RATISBON, the capital of Bavaria, and the only free imperial city and ſovereign ſtate in this electorate; it is large, populous, and fortified with a double wall, ditches, and ramparts, pleaſantly ſituated on the S ſide of the Danube. Ratiſbon is governed by its own magiſtrates, who are Lutherans, and is ſurrounded by the duke of Bavaria's territories. The city is plentifully furniſhed with proviſions, the ſoil round it abounding with corn, and paſture, and with vines, the grapes of which yield a ſtrong palatable wine, ſcarce inferior to the Rheniſh. It has a ſtone bridge of 15 arches over the Danube, being the moſt ſubſtantial of all the ſtructures, either on this river or on the Rhine. In time of peace it has a conſiderable trade by the Danube, the Nahe, and the Regen, which join near the city, and by the neighbouring rivers. Here is a famous Benedictine monaſtery, with ſeveral ancient and curious MSS particularly of the goſpel. It is 55 miles SE of Nuremburg, 62 N by E

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of Munich, and 195 W by N of Vienna. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 48 58 N.

RATOLEZEL, a ſtrong town of Suabia, on that part of the lake of Conſtance called Boden See. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is 12 miles W of the city of Conſtance.

RATTAN. See RUATTAN.

RATZEBURG, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Saxe-Lawenburg, with a biſhop's ſee, and a caſtle, noted for its excellent beer. It is ſeated on an iſland, in the midſt of a lake 30 miles in circumference. The buildings are of brick, and almoſt every houſe is ſhaded with a tree. The town belongs partly to the duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and partly to that of Saxe-Lawenburg. From the lake of Ratzeburg iſſues the river Waknitz, which joins the Trave near Lubec, and thus facilitates the communication by water between Lubec and theſe parts. Ratzeburg is 12 miles SE of Lubec, and 12 N of Lawenburg. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 53 43 N.

RATZIA, or RASCIA, the eaſtern diviſion of Sclavonia, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It takes its name from the river Raſca, which falls into the Morave; and its inhabitants are called Raſcians.

RAVA, a town of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a fortified caſtle, where ſtate priſoners are kept. The town is built of wood, and ſeated in a moraſs covered with water that proceeds from the river Rava, by which it is ſurrounded. It is 55 miles SW of Warſaw. Lon. 19 55 E, lat. 51 51 N.

RAVELLO, a ſeaport of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, and a biſhop's ſee. It has magnificent palaces and fine houſes, and is 10 miles W of Salerno, and 25 SE of Naples. Lon. 14 41 E, lat. 40 36 N.

RAVENGLASS, a ſeaport in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on an inlet of the Iriſh Sea, between the Mite and Eſk, which, with the Irt fall into this inlet, and form a good harbour. It is 24 miles S of Cockermouth, and 284 NNW of London. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 54 20 N.

RAVENNA, an ancient and archiepiſcopal city of Italy, capital of Romagna, with ſeveral colleges, and a great number of religious houſes. It had a very flouriſhing trade, but has greatly ſuffered ſince the ſea has withdrawn two miles from it. The fortifications are of little importance and the citadel is gone to ruin. It is moſt remarkable now for the excellent wine produced in its neighbourhood. Theodoric king of the Goths reſided here, and afterward the exarchs of the Greek emperors. In the ſixth century, when there were three popes at the ſame time, one lived at Ravenna. The mauſoleum of Theodoric is ſtill to be ſeen, remarkable for being covered by a ſingle ſtone, 28 feet in diameter, and 15 thick. Ravenna is now continually going to decay and is ſeated near the river Mantone, 37 miles SE of Ferrara, and 162 N of Rome. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 44 25 N.

RAVENSBERG, a county of Germany in Weſtphalia, lying S of the biſhopricks of Minden and Oſnaburgh. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia and is ſo called from a caſtle of the ſame name. Hereford is the capital.

RAVENSBURG, a free imperial town of Germany in Suabia. It is a well built town and the publick ſtructure are handſome, and the inhabitants are partly proteſtants, and partly papiſts. It is ſeated on the Cheuſs, 15 miles N by W of Lindau. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 47 59 N.

RAVENSTEIN, a town of Dutch Brabant, capital of a county of the ſame name, with an ancient and ſtrong caſtle. It belongs to the elector palatine, but has a Dutch garriſon. It is ſeated on the Meuſe on the confines of Gueldrland 10 miles SW of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 35 E, lat. 51 46 N.

RAVITZ, a ſmall town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polnania. It poſſeſſes a conſiderable manufacture of cloth, 24 miles S of Poſen.

RAUSCHENBERG, a town of Germany in the Landgravate of Heſſe Caſſel, 12 miles N of Marpurg, and 32 SSW of Caſſel. Lon. 8 46 E, lat. 50 33 N.

RAWA, a town of Poland, capital of the palatinate of Rawa, 56 miles SW of Warſaw.

RAWEE, a river of Hindooſtan Proper, one of the five E branches of the Indus, into which river it falls, about 20 miles W of Moultan, after having received the united waters of the Cheljum and Chenaub. The Rawee is the Hydraotes of Alexander.

RAYLEIGH, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Saturday, lying upon Hadley bay, 13 miles SE of Chelmsford and 34 E of London. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 37 N.

READING, a borough and the county town of Berkſhire, with a market on Saturday, and three churches. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Kennet, near its confluence with the Thames, and is the laſt

and beſt town in the county with 3 pariſh churches and large handſome ſtreets. It had a rich abbey, large ruins of which ſtill remain, and the body of Henry I. was lately found in a lead coffin in it. Reading is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. Its chief trade is in malt. It is ſeated on the Kennet near its confluence with the Thames, 26 miles SSE of Oxford, and 29 W of London. Lon. 0 52 W, lat. 51 28 N.

READING, the capital of the county of Berks, in N America, ſeated on Schuylkil, 46 miles NW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 54 W, lat. 40 23 N.

REALMONT, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, 31 miles NE of Toulouſe. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 43 50 N.

REALVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Lot, eight miles NE of Montauban. Lon. 1 24 E, lat. 44 7 N.

REBEL, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, ſeated on the lake Muritz, 25 miles SE of Guſtrow. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 53 32 N.

REBNICK, a populous town of Turkey in Europe, in Walachia, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the river Aluta, 45 miles SW of Targowiſco.

RECCAN. See ARACAN.

RECCANATI, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona. It is a trading place, and has a great fair in September, which continues 15 days. The tomb of pope Gregory VII is in the cathedral. It is ſeated on a mountain, from whence there is a very fine proſpect, near the river Munſone, 14 miles S of Ancona, and 110 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 34 E, lat. 43 24 N.

RECHLINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Cologne, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel, and a chapter of noble ladies. It is ſeated on the Lippe, 20 miles W of Hamm. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 51 27 N.

RECULVER, a village in Kent, with a ruined church, which was anciently collegiate. It has two ſpires, which ſerve for ſea-mark, and are called by mariners, the two Siſters. This place was the Regulbium of the Romans and is 12 miles W of Margate.

REDBURN, a thorough fare town in Herts, five miles NW of St. Alban's. It formerly belonged to the monaſtery of St. Alban, and was greatly famed for the pretended relics of Amphibalus, who converted St. Alban to chriſtianity.

REDHEAD, a promontory in Angusſhire, on the German Ocean, lying four miles S of Montroſe. It is a noted landmark for veſſels trading from Sweden, Denmark and Norway. Till the year 1793, this cape was the point beyond which coal was not permitted to paſs without paying a heavy duty, which was taken off by a commutation duty on ſpirits.

REDON, a town of France, in the department of Iſle and Vilaine, and late province of Bretagne. It ſerves as a mart for the commerce of Rennes, and is ſeated on the Vilaine, 225 miles E by S of Paris. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 37 48 N.

REDONDELLA, a ſmall commercial town of Spain in Galicia, with a caſtle. It was pillaged by the Engliſh in 1702, it is ſeated at the bottom of a bay where there is fiſhery for anchovies, eight miles S of Ponte Vedra. Lon. 8 15 W, lat. 42 18 N.

REDONDO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a caſtle, and a manufacture of cloth. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Mondego, 17 miles SW of Coimbria. Lon. 8 34 W, lat. 40 4 N.

RED RUSSIA. See RUSSIA, RED.

REDRUTH, a town in Cornwall, whoſe market is diſuſed. It is ſeated in the very heart of the mining country, 262 miles W by S of London. Lon. 5 13 W, lat. 50 13 N.

RED SEA, a ſea celebrated in holy writ, extending 1300 miles from N to S, and 200 in the wideſt part, from E to W. It divides Arabia from Africa and is ſeparated from the Mediterranean Sea on the N, by the iſthmus of Suez, and communicates, by the ſtraits of Bebelmandel, on the S with the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.

REES, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia and duchy of Cleves, ſeated on the Rhine, 10 miles SE of Cleves, and 10 NW of Weſel. Lon. 6 4 E, lat. 51 40 N.

REGEN, a town of Bavaria, on a river of the ſame name, which has its ſource in Bohemia and falls into the Danube. It is 12 miles NNE of Deckendorf, and 40 E of Ratiſbon. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 48 50 N.

REGENSBERG, a handſome town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zuric, capital of a bailiwic of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on a rock, called the Lagerberg, 10 miles NW of Zuric.

REGENSTEIN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the biſhopric of Halberſtadt, ſix

miles S of Halberſtadt, and ſeven W of Quedlingburg. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 51 26 N.

REGGIO, an ancient and archiepiſcopal town of Italy, in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a woollen manufacture. It is a large and populous place and is ſeated on the ſtrait of Meſſina, 12 miles SE of Meſſina, and 190 S by E of Naples. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 38 4 N.

REGGIO, a duchy of Italy, included in that of Modena. It produces a great deal of ſilk. It is all ſubject to the duke of Modena, except the marquiſate of St. Martin, which is ſubject to a prince of that name.

REGGIO, an ancient, epiſcopal city of Italy, in a duchy of the ſame name, with a citadel. It has been ruined ſeveral times by the Goths, and other nations. In the cathedral are paintings by the greateſt maſters; and in the ſquare is the ſtatue of Brennus, chief of the Gauls. The inhabitants are about 22,000, who carry on a great trade in ſilk. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, and by the king of Sardinia in 1742. It is ſeated in a fertile country, 15 miles NW of Modena, and 80 SE of Milan. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 44 43 N.

REGINA, a town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 14 miles N of Coſenza. Lon. 16 21 E, lat. 39 34 N.

REGNANO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter. It is thinly inhabited and is ſeated near the Tiber, 17 miles N of Rome, Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 42 11 N.

REICHENAU, an iſland of Germany in Suabia, in the lower lake of Conſtance. It is three miles long and one broad; contains about 1600 inhabitants, all catholics and three pariſhes. It is extremely beautiful and in it is a rich Benedictine abbey, of which the biſhop of Conſtance is abbot, with a library and curious manuſcripts. In this convent was interred the emperor Charles le Gros. This iſland is three miles W of Conſtance, and belongs to the biſhop of that place.

REICHENAU, a town of Swizerland, in the country of the Griſons. It is ſeated in a rich and fertile valley, upon the conflux of the two branches which form the Rhine. At this place are two curious bridges. One of theſe is thrown acroſs the lower branch of the Rhine, and is 105 feet in length. The other, built acroſs the Rhine below the point of union, forms a very beautiful object. It is a wooden bridge, of a ſingle arch, covered like that of Schaffhauſen, and conſtructed upon nearly the ſame plan. The ſpan of the arch is 220 feet in length. Reichenau is ſeven miles SW of Coir.

REICHENBACH, a river of Swizerland which has its ſource at the foot of Mount Wetterhorn, and rolls its numerous cataracts down the ſteep ſides of Mount Sheidec, till it unites with the river Aar near Meyringen. It conveys into the Aar the gold duſt that is found in the bed of that river.

REICHENBACH, a town of Bohemia in Sileſia, capital of a circle of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the little river Peil, and noted for the peace concluded, in 1790, between the emperor Leopold II and the Turks.

REICHENBERG, a caſtle of Germany in the circle of Upper Rhine and county of Catzenelenbogen. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the Rhine, and belongs to the prince of Heſſe Rheinfeld. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 50 4 N.

REICHENFELLS, a town of Germany in the duchy of Carinthia, 24 miles W of Muhrau. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 47 9 N.

REICHENHALL, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Bavaria, on the Sala, with a rich ſalt ſpring, nine miles SW of Saltzburg, and 64 SW of Munich. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 47 28 N.

REICHENSTEIN, a town of Bohemia in Sileſia, famous for the ſilver mines in the neighbourhood. It is 12 miles W of Groteſkaw.

REICHSHOFEN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a caſtle.

REIFFERSCHEID, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Rhine and archbiſhopric of Cologne, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is 32 miles SW of Cologne, and 42 W of Coblentz. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 50 20 N.

REISENBURG, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, near which is an ancient caſtle, 78 miles SW of Koningſberg. Lon. 20 5 E, lat. 53 52 N.

REMIREMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and late province of Lorrain. It had lately a chapter of canoneſſes, who were obliged to prove their nobility, and whoſe abbeſs was a princeſs of the empire. It is ſeated on the river Moſelle, at the foot of Mount Voſges, 42 miles S by E of Nanci. Lon. 6 47 E, lat. 48 3 N.

REMY, ST. a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone. Here are the remains of a triumphal arch, and a mauſoleum, in the neighbourhood, in the beſt ſtate of preſervation. St. Remy is 12 miles NE of Arles.

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RENDSBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, with a castle. It is a strong place by its situation, standing on an island formed by the river Eyder, 12 miles SE of Sleswick. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 54 30 N.

RENFREW, the county-town of Renfrewshire. Robert II had a palace here, of which nothing remains but the ditch that encircled it. It is seated on the Clyde, near the mouth of the Cart, 10 miles E by S of Port Glasgow, and 45 W by S of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 26 W, lat. 55 52 N.

RENFREWSHIRE, a county of Scotland, which has for many years been called a stewartry, because it was the paternal estate of the Stewarts, before they were advanced to the throne of Scotland, and at present gives the title of Baron to the Prince of Wales. It is bounded on the S by Airshire; on the E by Lanerkshire, and on the N and W by the Clyde river, which divides it on the W from Argyleshire and on the N from Dumbartonshire; extending 30 miles from N to S, and 13 where broadest from E to W. It is watered by several small rivers, the chief of which are the White-cart and the Black cart, which unite and fall into the Clyde. That part near the Clyde is fruitful and pleasant, with but few eminences; but that to the SSW, and W, is more barren and mountainous. It enjoys a healthful air, and abounds with all necessaries of life. Its principal towns are Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow. Its chief manufactures are linen, silk, lawns, &c. Near Paisley is a spring which ebbs and flows with the tide, yet is seated many miles from the sea.

RENNEBON, a small town of Germany, in the bishopric of Strasburg, 10 miles E of Strasburg.

RENNES, an ancient city of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine, and late province of Bretagne. The inhabitants are computed at 35,000. The fire in 1720, which lasted seven days, and consumed 850 houses, contributed greatly to the beauty of the town, as the streets which were very narrow, were made wider and straight. In the great square, is the Palace of Justice, and the Hotel de Ville. It is an archbishopric, and the capital of the department. It is seated on the Vilaine, which divides it into two parts, 58 miles NW by W of Nantes, and 42 SE of St. Malo. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 48 7 N.

RENTI, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, seated on the river Aa, 12 miles SW of Aire, and 50 NW of Arras. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 50 36 N.

REOLE, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Garonne, 20 miles SE of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 44 30 N.

REPAILLE, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, seated on a river which falls into the lake of Geneva, and famous for the retreat of Amadeus, duke of Savoy, in 1440, where he went to enjoy the pleasures of a country life. There is a Carthusian monastery here, remarkable for its extensive prospects. It is three miles from Thonon, and 20 NE of Geneva. Lon. 6 21 E, lat. 46 26 N.

REPEHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, and has two churches in one churchyard. It is seated in a valley, 15 miles NW of Norwich, and 109 NE of London. Lon. 1 7 E, lat. 52 50 N.

REPPEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and new marche of Brandenburg, 16 miles SSE of Custrin. Lon. 14 28 E, lat. 52 30 N.

REQUENA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a strong castle. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken by the French the next year. It is seated on the Oliana, 40 miles W of Valencia, and 130 E by S of Madrid. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 39 24 N.

RESHT, a town of Persia, capital of Ghilan. It is seated on the SW coast of the Caspian Sea, in a fertile plain, surrounded with high mountains, 110 miles N of Casbin. Lon. 52 16 E, lat. 37 18 N.

RESOLUTION ISLAND, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, so called from the ship Resolution, in which captain Cook made his second voyage to that ocean. Lon 141 45 W, lat. 17 23 S.

RETFORD, EAST, a borough in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Idle, 30 miles N of Nottingham, and 144 N by W of London. Lon. 0 48 W, lat. 53 22 N.

RETHEL, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and late province of Champagne. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Aisne, 20 miles NE of Rheims, and 108 NE of Paris. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 49 30 N.

RETIMO, a town of Candia, with a bishop's see, and a harbour defended by a citadel, where the bashaw resides. It was taken in 1647, by the Turks, who have kept it ever since. The silk, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil, are preferred to all

others. It is seated on the N coast of the island, in a pleasant country, 45 miles from Candia. Lon. 24 45 E, lat. 35 22 N.

REVEL, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, nine miles N of St. Papoul. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 43 26 N.

REVEL, a government of Russia. See ESTHONIA.

REVEL, a strong seaport of Russia, capital of the government of Esthonia, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded by high walls and deep ditches, and defended by a castle and good bastions. The houses are well built, and have very fine gardens. There is a college, with four professors; and, in 1733, two churches were allowed to the protestants. It is become a place of great trade, since the Russians obtained possession of it; and there are two great fairs, in May and September, frequented by English and Dutch merchants. The Russians took this important place in 1711, most of the inhabitants being carried off by the plague. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, partly in a pleasant plain, and partly on a mountain, 85 miles SE of Abo, and 133 W by S of Petersburg. Lon. 23 57 E, lat. 59 20 N.

REVELLO, a town of Italy in Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzzo, near the Po. It is seated on the top of a very high mountain, and is strongly fortified both by nature and art. It is three miles NW of Saluzzo.

REVERO, a strong town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the river Po, opposite Ostiglia, 10 miles NE of Mirandola, and 20 SE of Mantua. Lon. 1 9 E, lat. 44 58 N.

REUS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It has a considerable trade in wine, brandy, and nuts, which are carted down to Salo, an open but safe road, five miles off. About 20,000 pipes of brandy are annually exported. It is seated in the middle of a most fruitful plain, 35 miles NE of Tortosa, and 60 WSW of Barcelona.

REUSS, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the lake of Locendro, between the mountains of Petina and Locendro, flows through the lake of Lucern and the town of that name, and joining the Aar, falls into the Rhine, below Zurzach.

REUTLINGEN, a free imperial town of Germany in Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg. It is adorned with handsome public buildings: and has a well frequented college. It is seated on the Echetz, near the Neckar, 10 miles E of Tubingen, and 37 S of Stutgard. Lon. 10 E, lat. 48 31 N.

REUX, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Hainault, eight miles NE of Mons.

REWAH, a town of Hindoostan in the province of Allahabad, 57 miles S of that place, Lon. 81 36 E, lat. 24 30 N.

REYNA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated in a plain, with a castle built upon an eminence, three miles from Lerna, and in a territory abounding in wine and cattle.

REZAN, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. It contains 12 districts, and is fertile in corn, and populous; and had anciently its own princes.

REZAN, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It was formerly considerable for its extent and riches, but was almost ruined by the Tartars, in 1571. It is seated at the confluence of the Trubesh and Occa, 100 miles SE of Moscow. Lon. 40 37 E, lat. 54 55 N.

RHE, an island on the W coast of France, in the department of Lower Charente. It is four leagues long and one broad, and very populous. Its produce are bitter wine, abundance of salt, excellent brandy, and the liquor called eau de vie. It is defended by four forts, and is eight miles W of Rochelle. St. Martin is the capital.

RHEDA, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Bentheim, 10 miles N of Lipstadt. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 51 47 N.

RHEIMS, an ancient city of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of Champagne, with an archbishop's see, whose archbishop was a prince and peer of France. The inhabitants are computed to be 30,000. The principal church, built before the year 406, is a very beautiful Gothick structure. That of St. Nicaise, is remarkable for its fine architecture. It is about 4 miles in circumference, and contains several fine squares, many streets, well built houses, and magnificent churches. The metropolitan church is considerable for its largeness, fine architecture, and the beauty of its front, being full of figures in relievo. It has a noble university, and 5 abbeys, the most famous of which is that of St. Remy, in which the corpse of the archbishop is preserved in a magnificent shrine. The remains of an amphitheatre, a castle, and a triumphal arch, are among the ancient monuments of the Romans. Rheims is long and ill-

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ow, and the houſes are low. Here are manufactures of flannel, coverlets, and other woollen ſtuffs: and the gingerbread famous. Rheims is ſeated in a plain, ſurrounded by hills that produce excellent wine, on the river Veſle, 62 miles N of Troyes, and 75 NE of Paris. Lon. 4 8 E, lat. 49 15 N.

RHINAU, a town of Swiſſerland, in Thurgau, with an abbey, on an iſland formed by the Rhine, between Schaffhauſen and Egliſau.

RHEINBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne, 53 miles E of Liege. Lon. 6 E, lat. 51 39 N.

RHEINBERG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, ſeated on the Rhine, 40 miles NW of Cologne, and 40 SE of Guelderland. Lon. 6 39 E, lat. 51 W.

RHEINEC, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Cologne, ſeated on the Rhine, 34 miles SSE of Cologne. Lon. 7 E, lat. 50 27 N.

RHEINEC, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of the Rheinthal, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Rhine, near the lake of Conſtance. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 47 41 N.

RHEINFELD, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and county of the ſame name. It is one of the moſt important places on the Rhine, with regard to ſtrength and ſituation. It is built on a craggy rock, at the foot of which is the town of St. Goar, and was taken by the French in 1794. It is 15 miles S of Coblentz.

RHEINFELDEN, a ſtrong town of Suabia, in the belt of the four foreſt towns. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and has been often taken and retaken, and is ſeated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge of ſeveral arches, eight miles E of Baſle. Lon. 7 46 E, lat. 47 36 N.

RHEINGAU, a diſtrict of Germany, on the E ſide of the Rhine, extending from Bingen Wallauf to Lorrich. The vine is here chiefly cultivated. Elfeld is the capital.

RHEINHAUSEN, a town of Germany in the biſhopric of Spire. It is ſituate on the Rhine, three miles SE of Spire.

RHEINLAND, a part of S Holland, lying on both ſides of the Rhine. Leyden is the capital.

RHEINMAGEN, or REMAGEN, a town of Weſtphalia, ſituate near the Rhine, 19 miles NNW of Coblentz. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 50 38 N.

RHEINSABERN, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Spire, with a caſtle, 15 miles S of Spire.

RHEINTHAL, a fertile valley of Swiſſerland, lying along the Rhine, which divides it from a territory of Auſtria, till it reaches the lake of Conſtance. It belongs to the eight ancient cantons, and to that of Appenzel. The proteſtant inhabitants are the moſt numerous.

RHEINWALD, a large valley in the country of the Griſons; ſo called from the Hinder Rhine, which riſes at the diſtance of 12 miles, and runs through the valley. Splugen is the capital.

RHENEN, a city of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, ſeated on the Leck, 20 miles SE of Utrecht. It was taken by the French in 1672, and again in 1795. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 51 50 N.

RHINE, a celebrated river of Germany, having its ſource in the country of the Griſons in Switzerland, and in the very boſom of the Alps. It is formed of two principal ſtreams, the Upper or Hinder Rhine, to the E, and the Lower Rhine, (formed by two ſmall ſtreams, called the Middle and the Further Rhine) to the W. The Upper and Lower Rhine, uniting at Reichenau, form a fine river, over which is a curious bridge of one arch, the ſpan of which is 220 feet long. It takes its courſe N by Coira, and continues on till it forms the lake of Conſtance in Suabia; thence turning W, it paſſes by the cities of Conſtance and Schaffhauſen, and watering Baſil, runs from thence directly N, dividing Suabia from Alſace. Leaving Alſace and Suabia, the river gives name to the two German circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine, waters many conſiderable cities and towns, and receives the ſtreams of the Neckar, Maine, and Moſelle, in its courſe to the United Provinces. Below Emmerick, in the duchy of Cleves, it divides into two ſtreams. That which bends to the W, and flows by Nimeguen, is called the Waal, but loſes that name on its junction with the Maeſe, at Bommel. Below Worcum, it divides into four principal branches, forming the iſles of Yſſelmonde, Voorn, and Overflackee: the moſt northern branch is called the Merwe, and paſſing by Rotterdam and Schiedam, is joined by the branch from the S ſide of Yſſelmonde, and enters the German Ocean, below the Briel; the other two branches make their exit at Helvoetſluys and Goree. The other ſtream which had branched off to the NW below Emmerick, retains its name; but another ſoon branches off to the N, takes the name of Yſſel, and enters the Zuider Zee, below Campen. The old river proceeds W by Rhenen to Wyck-by Duerſtede, when it again divides into two ſtreams: that to the left is called

the Leck, and enters the Merwe above Rotterdam. The branch to the right, which retains its name, but is now an inconsiderable ſtream, paſſes on to Utrecht, Woerden, and Leyden, and is literally choked up by mountains of ſand, near the village of Catwyck.

RHINE, LOWER, a circle of Germany, which extends from the circle of Suabia, on the S, to that of Weſtphalia, on the N. It contains the electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, and the palatinate of the Rhine.

RHINE, LOWER, a department of France, containing the late province of Lower Alſace. Straſburg is the capital.

RHINE, UPPER, a department of France, containing the late late province of Upper Alſace. Colmar is the capital.

RHINE, UPPER, a circle of Germany, which includes the territory of Heſſe-Caſſel, Heſſe-Darmſtadt, Heſſe-Rheinfeld, and Heſſe-Homburg; the counties of Naſſau, Solms, Hanau, Spanheim, Wied, Weſterburg, and Waldeck, with the abbies of Fulda and Hirſchfeld, the imperial towns of Francfort, Friedberg, and Wetzlar; the biſhoprics of Spire and Worms, and the duchies of Deux-Ponts.

RHINE, PALATINATE OF THE, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the archbiſhoprics of Mentz and Treves, on the E by Franconia and Suabia, and on the W and S by France. It is 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth, and the principal rivers are the Rhine and Neckar. It has ſuffered more by the wars with France, than all the provinces of Germany put together; for, in the laſt century, Lewis XIV ordered the whole country to be laid waſte by fire and ſword. Heidelberg is the principal town, but Manheim is the electorate reſidence. This electorate is alſo called the Lower Palatinate, to diſtinguiſh it from the Upper palatinate of Bavaria.

RHODE ISLAND, one of the United States of America, bounded on the N and E by the commonwealth of Maſſachuſets, on the S by the Atlantic, and on the W by Connecticut. Theſe limits comprehend what has been called Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations. It contains five counties, and 29 townſhips. It is as healthful as any part of N America, and is principally a country for paſture. Providence and Newport are the chief towns.

RHODE ISLAND, an iſland of N America, in a ſtate of the ſame name. It is 13 miles long from N to S, and four broad, and divided into three townſhips. This iſland is a noted reſort of invalids from the ſouthern climates, being exceedingly pleaſant and healthful, and is called with propriety the Eden of America.

RHODES, an iſland of the Mediterranean, on the S ſide of Natolia, 40 miles long and 15 broad. The air is good, and the ſoil pretty fertile, but badly cultivated. The principal town, of the ſame name, is an archbiſhop's ſee, and has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which are two towers to defend the paſſage. Here, in all probability, ſtood the famous Colloſſus, a ſtatue in bronze, 70 cubits high, reckoned one of the ſeven wonders of the world; it was thrown down by an earthquake; and when the Saracens became maſters of this iſland, in 665, they knocked it to pieces, with which they loaded 900 camels. The knights of Jeruſalem took Rhodes from the Saracens in 1309, and kept it till it was taken from them by the Turks, in 1623. It is looked upon as an impregnable fortreſs, being ſurrounded by triple walls and double ditches. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews; for the Chriſtians are obliged to live in the ſuburbs, and not being ſuffered to be within the walls in the night-time. Lon. 28 25 E, lat. 36 24 N.

RHODEZ. See RODEZ.

RHONE, a large river of Europe, which riſes in Swiſſerland, from the glacier of Furca, between the two rocky mountains of Glechterberg and Satzberg. Croſſing the Vallais, it runs through the lake and city of Geneva, and there receives the river Arve. Four leagues below it has a cataract, or prodigious chaſm in the rock, 1-4th of a mile long, but not above three fathoms in breadth where narrowſt. After which it widens and becomes navigable near Seiſſel; then running SW by Lyons, and receiving ſeveral other ſtreams, particularly the river Saone, continues its courſe due S, and paſſing by Orange, Avignon, and Arles, it falls to the weſtward of Marſeilles into the Mediterranean by two mouths, namely, Gras de Sanze, St Anne, and le Grand Gras. The Rhone, contrary to moſt other rivers, ſwells as the days increaſe; its waters being at the higheſt when the days are longeſt, probably owing to the melting of the ſnow on the Alps.

RHONE, MOUTHS OF THE, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Provence. Aix is the capital.

RHONE AND LOIRE, a department of France, including the late provinces of Forez and Lyonois. The capital is Lyons.

RHYADERGOWY, a town in Radnorshire, with a market on Wednesday. Near it is a cataract of the river Wye. It is 20 miles WNW of New Radnor, and 177 of London. Lon. 3 27 W, lat. 52 17 N.

RHYNDS or RINNS OF GALLOWAY, the W division of Wigtonshire, divided from the other parts of the county by Loch Ryan and the bay of Luce.

RHYNEY. See RUMNEY.

RIALEJA, a town of New Spain, in Nicaragua, seated on a small river, five miles from the Pacific Ocean, where there is a good harbour. The air is unwholesome, on account of the morasses. It is 60 miles W of Lake de Nicaragua. Lon. 89 1 W, lat. 12 25 N.

RIBADAVIA. See RIVADAVIA.

RIBADEO, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, defended by two castles. It is situate at the mouth of the Eo, and is 15 miles NE of Mondonedo. Lon. 7 2 W, lat. 43 30 N.

RIBAS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Xarma, eight miles from Madrid.

RIBAU-PIERRE. See RAPOLFSTEIN.

RIBBLE, a river which rises in the W riding of Yorkshire, runs across Lancashire, and falls into the Irish Sea, below Preston.

RIBEIRA GRANDE, a town of St. Jago the principal of the Cape de Verd islands, with a good harbour. It is seated between two high mountains. Lon. 23 24 W, lat. 15 0 N.

RIBEMONT, a town of France, in the department of Aisne and late province of Picardy, seated on an eminence, near the river Oise, 10 miles W by S of St. Quintin. Lon. 3 21 E, lat. 49 48 N.

RIBERAC, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 17 miles E of Perigueux, and 27 SSE of Angoulesme. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 45 15 N.

RIBNIK, an episcopal town of Turkey in the province of Walachia, 44 miles S of Hermanstadt, and 130 ESE of Temeswar. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 45 19 N.

RIBNITZ, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a nunnery for noble women. It is seated on a bay of the Baltic, 12 miles W of Rostock. Lon. 12 55 E, lat. 54 10 N.

RICHELIEU, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Poitou, with a fine palace and extensive park. It was built by cardinal Richelieu in 1637. The streets are as straight as a line, and it contains a handsome square. It is seated on the Amable 27 miles N of Poitiers, and 152 S of Paris. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 47 2 N.

RICHMOND, a town of N America, capital of the state of Virginia. It has an elegant statehouse, on a hill in the upper part of the town, and stands on the N side of James River, at the foot of the falls, 60 miles W by N of Williamsburg. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 37 25 N.

RICHMOND, a town of Staten Island, in N America, under the jurisdiction of the state of New York, chiefly inhabited by Dutch and French. It is nine miles SW of New York.

RICHMOND, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a castle, on an inaccessible mount, and two churches. It is a corporate town and sends two members to parliament. It has a manufacture of woollen stockings, caps, &c. and is seated on the Swale, over which is a stone bridge, 40 miles NW of York, and 230 NNW of London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 54 28 N.

RICHMOND, a village in Surry, with a royal palace where the kings of England formerly resided. It was chosen, says Camden, by them for their royal seat; and, for its splendour, or shining, called Shene. It has been since also, on account of the wholesomeness of the air, the usual nursery of their children. The tide of the Thames reaches just to this village, which is 60 miles from the mouth of it, a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. Over the Thames an elegant bridge was begun in 1774, which opens a communication with Isleworth, on the opposite side of the river. In the New Park is a little hill cast called King Henry's Mount, from which there is a prospect of six counties, including the city of London, and also Windsor castle, which is 14 miles off. Richmond is distinguished by its beautiful royal gardens, which, in summer, are open every Sunday, and in these is a noble observatory. Here is an extensive royal park, called Richmond, or the New Park; surrounded by a brick wall built by Charles I.

RICHMONDSHIRE, a district in the N riding of Yorkshire, formerly a county of itself. It abounds in romantic situations, and is noted for the industry of its inhabitants, who manufacture knit stockings and other coarse goods. Many lead mines are in this district, of which Richmond is the chief town.

RICHTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Anterior Pomerania, 28 miles ENE of Rostock. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 54 10 N.

RICKMANSWORTH, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the river Colne, eight miles SW of St.

Alban's, and 18 WNW of London. Lon. 0 16 W, lat. 51 42 N.

RIESBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Ems, 12 miles NNW of Paderborn. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 51 55 N.

RIETI, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, ſeated on the river Velino, near the lake Rieti, 27 miles S by E of Spoleto, and 57 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 42 23 N.

RIEUX, a late epiſcopal town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc. It is ſeated on the Riſe, 25 miles SW of Toulouſe, and 83 W of Narbonne. Lon. 1 17 E, lat. 43 16 N.

RIEZ, a late epiſcopal town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence. It is populous, though ſmall, but was formerly much larger than at preſent. It is ſeated on the rivulet Auveſtre in a plain, abounding with good wine and excellent fruits, 35 miles NE of Aix, and 50 NE of Toulon. Lon. 6 22 E, lat. 43 51 N.

RIGA, a government of Ruſſia. See LIVONIA.

RIGA, a ſtrong and populous town of Ruſſia, capital of the government of Livonia. Next to Peterſburg, it is the moſt commercial place in the Ruſſian empire. The trade is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants, who are reſident here, and thoſe belonging to an Engliſh factory enjoy the greateſt ſhare of the commerce. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, maſts, leather, and tallow. Within the fortifications are 9000 inhabitants, and in the ſuburbs 15,000, beſide a garriſon of 1000 men. Here is a floating wooden bridge, over the Dwina, 2600 feet long and 40 broad: in winter, when the ice ſets in, it is removed; and in ſpring it is replaced. This bridge riſes and falls with the ſpring, and when heavy laden carriages, paſs over it plays under the wheels as if actuated by a ſpring. It is the faſhionable walk, and is an agreeable buſy ſcene, when crowded with people and lined on each ſide with ſhips loading and unloading their cargoes. Riga is five miles from the mouth of the Dwina and 250 SE of Stockholm. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 56 53 N.

RIMINI, a populous town of Italy, in Romagna, with a biſhop's ſee, an old caſtle, a ſtrong tower, many remains of antiquity, and fine buildings. It is ſeated in a fertile plain, at the mouth of the Marrechia, on the gulf of Venice, 20 miles SE of Ravenna, and 145 N by E of Rome. Lon. 12 39 E, lat. 44 4 N.

RIMMEGEN, a town of Germany in Weſtphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, ſeated on the Rhine, and remarkable for ſeveral Roman antiquities.

RINCOPING, or RINKIOBING, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, ſeated on the W coaſt, 50 miles N by W of Ripen.

RINGLEBEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach, 26 miles ENE of Eiſenach. Lon. 11 25 E, lat. 51 5 N.

RINGSTED, a town of Denmark, in the iſle of Zealand. It is an ancient place, and the kings of Denmark formerly reſided here, were buried here. It is 30 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 10 E. lat. 55 28 N.

RINGWOOD, a town in Hampſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, and a conſiderable manufacture of worſted knit hoſe, ſeated on the Avon, 30 miles SW of Winchester, and 91 W by S of London. Lon. 1 41 W, lat. 50 49 N.

RINTLEN, or RINTELN, a town of Germany in Weſtphalia, in the county of Schawenburg, with a univerſity. It is ſubject to the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, and is ſeated on the Weſer, 15 miles S of Minden, and 35 SW of Hanover. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 52 13 N.

RIO-DE-LA-HACHA, a ſmall province of Terra Firma, in the form of a peninſula, between the gulf of Venezeula on the E, and a bay of the Caribbean Sea on the W. Rio-de-la-Hacha, the capital, is ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, 100 miles E of St. Martha. Lon. 72 34 W, lat. 11 30 N.

RIO-DE-LA-MADALENA, a river, in Terra Firma, which taking its riſe in the mountains N of Popayan, runs N, and falls into the Carribbean Sea, between Carthagena and St. Martha. It is alſo called Rio Grande.

RIO-DE-LA-PLATA. See PLATA.

RIO-DE-MIRANDO, a river of Spain which riſes in the mountains of Aſturias, and ſeparating that province from Galicia, enters the bay of Biſcay, at Rivadeo.

RIO-GRANDE, a river of Africa, which runs from E to W through Negroland, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, in 12 N latitude.

RIO-GRANDE, a river in Braſil, which riſes near the Atlantic Ocean, and runs W into the Parana, being the principal branch of that river.

RIO-JANEIRO, a river which riſes in the W mountains of Braſil, and runs through that country, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at St. Sebaſtian.

RIO-JANEIRO, one of the richeſt provinces of Braſil, lying near the tropic of Capricorn, on a river of the ſame name. It produces cotton, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, wheat, rice, pepper, and tobacco in great abundance. Vines grow in great perfection, but the grapes are not ſuffered to be preſſed for wine. The Portugueſe annually export hence gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones. St Sebaſtian is the capital.

RIOM, an ancient town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and late province of Auvergne, ſeated on a hill, in a pleaſant country, eight miles NE of Clermont, and 115 S of Paris. Lon. 3 13 E, lat. 45 54 N.

RIONS, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, and late province of Guienne, ſeated on the Garonne, 18 miles SE of Bourdeaux.

RIPA TRANSONE, a populous and ſtrong town of Italy, in the territory of the church and marquiſate of Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee, five miles W of the gulf of Venice, and eight S of Fermo. Lon. 13 E, lat. 42 59 N.

RIPEN, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a dioceſe of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, a caſtle, two colleges, a good harbour and a public library. The tombs of ſeveral kings of Denmark are in the cathedral, which is a very handſome ſtructure. The harbour which has contributed greatly to the proſperity of the place, is at a ſmall diſtance, at the mouth of the river Nipſaa, in a country which ſupplies the beſt beeves in Denmark. It is 55 miles NW of Sleſwick and 160 S by W of Wiburg. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 55 25 N.

RIPLEY, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Monday, ſeated on the Nyd, 23 miles WNW of York, and 221 N by W of London. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 54 4 N.

RIPPON, an ancient borough in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturday. In its neighbourhood is the celebrated park of Studley, including the venerable remains of Fountain's Abbey. Ripon was once famous for its religious houſes. It is at preſent a large well built corporation, ſends two members to parliament, and has now a collegiate church, adorned with three lofty ſpires. It is noted for its manufacture of hardwares, particularly ſpurs, and the market-place is one of the fineſt ſquares of the kind in England. It is ſeated on the Ure, 28 miles NW of York, and 218 NNW of London. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 54 11 N.

RIQUIER, an ancient town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy, ſeated on the Cardon, five miles NE of Abbeville, and 95 N of Paris. Lon. 1 59 E, lat. 50 10 N.

RISBOROUGH, a town in Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Saturday, 20 miles S of Ayleſbury, and 37 WNW of London. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 51 40 N.

RITBERG, a town of Germany in Weſtphalia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Embs, 12 miles NW of Paderborn. Lon. 8 42 E, lat. 51 52 N.

RIVA, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Trent. It was taken by the French in 1703, but ſoon abandoned. It is ſeated at the mouth of a ſmall river, on the lake Garda, 17 miles SW of Trent. Lon. 11 7 W, lat. 46 4 N.

RIVADAVIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Minho and Avia, and the circumjacent country abounds with the beſt wine in Spain. It is 15 miles WSW of Orenſe. Lon. 7 55 W, lat. 42 13 N.

RIVADEO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a good harbour. It ſtands on a rock, at the mouth of the Rio-de-Miranda, 45 miles NNE of Lugo. Lon. 6 47 W, lat. 43 38 N.

RIVALLO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, ſeated on a mountain, 20 miles from Naples.

RIVALTA, a town of Italy in Piedmont, ſituate on the Sangon, ſix miles SW of Turin.

RIVALTA, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, ſituate on the rivulet Adda, 15 miles E of Milan.

RIVAROLO, a town of Italy in Piedmont, ſituate on the river Orio, 15 miles N of Turin, and 12 NW of Carmagnola.

RIVESALTES, a town of France, in the department of Eaſtern Pyrenees, and late province of Rouſſillon. It is ſeated on the Egly, eight miles N of Perpignan, and is famous for its fine wine.

RIVOLI, a town of Italy in Piedmont, with a magnificent caſtle, nine miles W of Turin. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 45 4 N.

RIVOLO, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, ſeated on the lake Garda, 20 miles NW of Verona. Lon. 11 1 E, lat. 45 34 N.

ROA, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, with a citadel and a caſtle. It is ſeated on the Douero, in a country fertile in corn and wine, 10 miles SW of Aranda, and 70 N of Madrid. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 41 35 N.

ROANNE, a populous and commercial

town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonois. It is seated on the Loire, where it is first navigable for barks. Hence the merchandise of Lyons, Marseilles, and the Levant, is conveyed down the Loire, and by a canal into the Seine, and thence to Paris. Roanne is 50 miles NE of Clermont, and 220 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 12 E, lat. 46 13 N.

ROANOKE, an island on the coast of N Carolina, in Albemarle County. Lon. 76 0 W, lat. 35 50 N.

ROANOKE, a long rapid river, of N America, formed by two principal branches, Stanton river, which rises in Virginia, and Dan, river, which rises in the N Carolina. This river is subject to inundations, and is navigable but for shallops, nor for these but about 60 or 70 miles, on account of falls, which in a great measure obstruct the water communication with the back country. It empties, by several mouths, into the SW end of Albemarle Sound.

ROBBEN ISLAND, sometimes called Penguin Island, a barren sandy island lying at the entrance of Table bay near the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 33 50 S.

ROBIL, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Muretz.

ROBIN-HOOD'S-BAY, a bay on the coast of the N riding of Yorkshire, to the SE of Whitby, about one mile broad where there is a village of fishermen, who supply the city of York, and all the adjacent Country, with herrings, and all sorts of fish in their season; and they have well boats, in which are kept large quantities of crabs and lobsters. Lon. 0 18 W, lat. 54 25 N.

ROCAMADOUR, a petty town of France, in the department of Lot, 23 miles N of Cahors. Lon. 1 32 E, lat. 44 48 N.

ROCCA-D'ANFO, a strong town of Italy, in the territory of Venice seated on the lake Idro, 25 miles SE of Trent. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 45 50 N.

ROCCA-D'ANNONE, and ROCCA-D-ABBAZZE, two forts of Italy, in Montferrat, both of which are seated on a mountain, in the road from Asti to Alexandria.

ROCELLA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, near which is a celebrated coral fishery, 10 miles NE of Gierace. Lon. 16 47 E, lat. 38 20 N.

ROCHDALE, a small but flourishing town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday and Saturday. It carries on manufactures of bays, serges, and other woollen goods. It is seated in a vale, on the river R[illegible], at the foot of the Yorkshire Hills, 55 m. WSW of York, and 195 NNW of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 53 38 N.

ROCHE, a town of Switzerland, subject to the canton of Bern, which has here a director of the salt-works. Roche is memorable for the residence of the celebrated Haller, who filled that office from 1758 to 1766.

ROCHE, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a strong castle, seated on a rock, near the river Ourte, 28 miles S of Liege, and 32 N of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 15 N.

ROCHE, BERNARD, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and late province of Brittany seated on the river Vilaine, 23 miles E of Vannes.

ROCHE CHOUART, a town of France in the department of Upper Vienne, and late province of Poitou, with a castle on the top of a mountain on the declivity of which the town is seated, near a little river that falls into the Vienne. It is 7 miles S by E of Poitiers, and 189 S by W of Paris. Lon. 0 53 E, lat. 45 46 N.

ROCHE MACHERAN, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a strong castle. It was taken by the French in the present war, and is 15 miles NE of Luxemburgh. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 49 46 N.

ROCHE POSSAY, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine. It is remarkable for its mineral waters, and is seated on the Creuse, 25 miles S of Loches. Lon. 0 E, lat. 46 45 N.

ROCHE-SUR-YON, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, and late province of Poitou, seated near the Yon, 25 miles NW of Lucon, and 200 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 31 W, lat. 46 40 N.

ROCHFORT, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Aunis, with a commodious harbour, one of the most famous in France. It was built by Lewis XIV, in 1664, 3 miles from the mouth of the Charente, the entrance of which is defended by several forts. The streets are broad and straight, the houses low, but regular; and it is supposed to contain 10,000 inhabitants. It is a department of the marine, and has large magazines of naval stores. There is also one of the finest halls of arms in the kingdom, and a great many workmen employed in making them; there are also docks for anchors, work-houses for ship-carpenters

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..., who are employed in every thing, ... relates to the fitting out of ships, that ... within the compass of their pro... They cast great guns here; and ... are also stocks for building men of ..., rope-walks, magazines of provisions ... powder, a manufactory of sail cloth, ... hospital for sailors, and proper places ... clean the ships. It is 18 miles SSE of ... elle, and 127 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 ... W, lat. 46 3 N.

ROCHFORT, a town of the Nether... ds, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a ..., said to have been built by the ...mans. It is surrounded by rocks, 15 ... SE of Dinant, and 50 NW of Lux... burg. Lon. 5 10 E. lat. 50 12 N.

ROCHFORT, a town of France, in the ...artment of Morbihan, and late province ...Brittany, 40 miles SW of Rennes. Lon. ...6 W, lat. 47 42 N.

ROCHEFOUCAULT, a town of France, ...the department of Charente, and late ...vince of Angoumois, with a castle. It ...ated on the Tardonere, 12 miles NW ...Angouleme, and 208 S by W of Paris. ...0 29 E, lat. 45 46 N.

ROCHELLE, a fortified town of France, ...lately an episcopal see, in the depart... nt of Lower Charente, and late territory ...Aunis, with a commodious and safe ...bour. It contains 16000 inhabitants, ...has five gates. The houses are sup... rted by piazzas, under which persons ...y walk in all weathers, and the streets ...in general straight. There are several ...some churches and other structures. ...was fortified by Vauban, and Cardinal ...lieu threw a mole across the harbour ...8 feet in extent. The inhabitants ...y on a considerable trade; especially in ..., brandy, sugar, salt, paper, linen, ...serges. Rochelle is seated on the bay ...Biscay, 67 miles N by E of Nantes, and ...2 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 46 9 ...

ROCHESTER, an episcopal city in Kent, ...h a market on Wednesday and Friday. ...is an ancient city, but of little consc... ...nce now. Its castle, which once render... ...t of great importance, being in ruins. ...chester has, besides the cathedral, three ...rish churches, and there are some remains ... a priory. The inhabitants are chiefly ...lesmen and innkeepers; no sort of ...nufacture being carried on here. It ... two freeschools, and an almshouse for ... poor travellers, who are supplied with a ...per, a bed, and a breakfast, with four... ...ce to carry them forward on their ...rney; but they are to stay no longer ...n one night; and an inscription over the door intimates, that rogues and proctors are excepted. The corporation has jurisdiction over the great oyster-fishery in the several creeks of the Medway. Rochester is parted from Stroud on the W by its bridge, and it is contiguous to Chatham on the E. It is seated on the Medway, 27 miles NW of Canterbury, and 30 SE of London. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 51 23 N.

ROCHESTER, a village in Northumberland, on the Watling-street, NW of Otterbrun, and near the source of the Read. It has some Roman altars, inscriptions, and other antiquities.

ROCHETTA, a town of Italy, in the county of Nice, 16 miles NE of Nice. Lon. 7 34 E, lat. 43 51 N.

ROCHFORD, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, 16 miles SE of Chelmsford, and 40 E by N of London. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 51 36 N.

ROCHILR, a town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Leipsic, with a castle, copper mines, and a handsome bridge over the Muldaw, 24 miles SE of Leipsic, and 36 W of Dresden. Lon. 12 46 E, lat. 51 10 N.

ROCKBRIDGE, a county in the state of Virginia, between the Allegany Mountains and the Blue Ridge, which receives its name from a curious natural bridge. See CEDAR CREEK.

ROCKINGHAM, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Thursday, and formerly of note for its castle, long ago demolished. It is seated on the Welland, 12 miles S of Oakham, and 84 N by W of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 52 32 N.

ROCKINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 26 miles W of Worms.

ROCKISAW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 11 miles E of Pilsen.

ROCOUX, a village of the Netherlands, near Liege, remarkable for a victory gained by the French over the allies, in 1746.

ROCROY, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, seated in a plain, surrounded by forests. It is celebrated for the victory, which the prince of Conde, then duke of Enghien, gained over the Spaniards, in 1643. It is 26 miles N of Rethel. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 49 56 N.

RODACH, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg, situate on a river of the same name, 6 miles WNW of Coburg.

RODESTO, RODOSTO, or RUDISTO, a populous seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a Greek bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the sea of

Marmora, 62 miles SW of Conſtantinople. Lon. 27 37 E, lat. 41 1 N.

RODEZ, an ancient town of France, in the department of Aveiron. Here are four great annual fairs, where mules are ſold for Spain; and ſome manufactures of gray cloths and ſerges. It is a biſhop's ſee; and the ſteeple of the cathedral, remarkable for its height, is much admired for its architecture. It is ſeated in the midſt of mountains, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the rapid Aveiron, 30 miles W by S of Mende. Lon. 2 39 E, lat. 44 21 N.

RODING, a river in Eſſex, which riſes near Dunmow, runs S to Ongar, and gives the name of Rodings to this part of the county. It then flows, between Epping and Hainault Foreſt, to Barking, below which it falls into the Thames.

RODOK, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Delhi, 60 miles WNW of Delhi. Lon. 76 30 E, lat. 29 10 N.

ROER, a river of Weſtphalia, which riſes in the duchy of Juliers, paſſes by the town of that name, and falls into the Maeſe, above Ruremonde.

ROER, a river of Germany, which riſes in the circle of Upper Rhine, waters Arenſberg, and falls into the Rhine, below Duiſburg.

ROEUX, a town of the Netherlands, in Auſtrian Hainault, eight miles NE of Mons. Lon. 4 12 E, lat. 50 31 N.

ROGONATTOUR, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the country of Bengal, 106 miles SW of Moorſhedabad, and 108 NW of Calcutta.

ROCHACZOW, a town of Lithuania, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name; ſeated at the confluence of the Dnieper and Ordrwa, 37 miles NW of Rzeczica, and 158 N of Kiof. Lon. 30 40 E, lat. 53 2 N.

ROCHAN, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, ſeated on the Aouſt, 20 miles N of Vannes. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 48 0 N.

ROCHILCUND, or ROHILLA, a territory of Hindooſtan Proper, whoſe inhabitants are called Rohillas. It lies to the E of Delhi, and is ſubject to the nabob of Oude, by whom it was conquered in 1774. Bereilly is the capital.

ROLDUC, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a caſtle, ſeven miles N of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 6 6 E, lat. 50 55 N.

ROLLRICH STONES, in Oxfordſhire, N of Stanton Harcourt, ſix miles W of Oxford. It is a circle of ſtones ſtanding upright, which the vulgar have a notion were men petrified. Antiquaries diſagree with reſpect to the origin and intention of this ancient monument.

ROM, or ROEM, an iſland of Denmark on the E coaſt of S Jutland. It is ſix miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and contains a few villages.

ROMAGNA, a province of Italy, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, bounded on the N by the Ferrareſe, on the S by Tuſcany and Urbino, on the E by the gulf of Venice, and on the W by the Bologneſe and Tuſcany. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits; and has alſo mines, mineral waters, and ſalt-works, which make the principal revenue. Ravenna is the capital.

ROMAIN-MOTIER, a town of Switzerland, in Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwic, with a caſtle. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, in a narrow valley, through which flows the river Diaz.

ROMANIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, 200 miles long and 150 broad, bounded on the N by Bulgaria, on the E by the Black Sea, on the S by the Archipelago and the ſea of Marmora, and on the W by Macedonia and Bulgaria. It was formerly called Thrace, and is the largeſt of all the Turkiſh provinces in Europe. It is fruitful in corn, and has mines of ſilver, lead, and alum. It is divided into three ſangiacates or governments; namely, Kirkel, of which Hippoli is the capital; Gallipoli, whoſe capital is of the ſame name; and Byzia. Byzia, or Viza, of which Conſtantinople is the capital.

ROMANO, a ſtrong and populous town of Italy, in Bergomoſco. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is ſeated on a river that runs between the Oglio and Serio.

ROMANS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Drome, ſeated in a fine plain, on the river Iſere, 22 miles SW of Grenoble, and 30 S of Venice. Lon. 5 12 E, lat 45 2 N.

ROME, a very ancient city, formerly miſtreſs of the world, and ſeat of the Roman empire, lately the reſidence of the pope, head of the Roman church; which can compare with it in reſpect to the magnificence of its buildings and antiquities, the number of its monuments and curioſities, and the ſingularity of its hiſtorical events. Before it was plundered by the French in 1799, it was the centre and magazine of all that is exquiſite in painting, ſculpture, and architecture. It was founded, according to ſome, 753 years before the birth of Chriſt, by Romulus, the firſt king

's form and ſite have frequently been anged, particularly after the ſeven princi- devaſtations of it by the ancient Gauls, andals, Heruli, Eaſt and Weſt Goths, and the Germans under Charles of Bourbon 1527, when it was taken and miſerably ed, and the pope being cloſely beſieged the caſtle of St. Angelo, was obliged to uit to the conqueror. At preſent it ds upon 12 hills, but great part of them ng waſhed down in the valleys, the Tar- an rock, once a terrible precipice, from ich malefactors were thrown, is now no re than 20 feet high. The city is ſur- nded with a wall about 10 Italian miles circuit; but not half of this ſpace is oc- ied by houſes, as many palaces where ely ſtructures once ſtood, are now gar- s, fields, meadows, and vineyards. Ac- ding to an account taken by pope Cle- nt XI in 1714, the number of its inha- ants amounted to 143,000, and are at ent computed to amount to 170,000. w far ſhort of what old Rome was in an's time, when the walls of this city e 50 miles in circuit, and the number of inhabitants 6,800,000! Some of the cipal ſtreets are of conſiderable length, perfectly ſtraight. That called the o is the moſt frequented. Here the ility diſplay their equipages during carnival, and take the air in the even- s, in fair weather. The ſhops on each are three or four feet higher than the et; and there is a path for the conve- ce of foot paſſengers, on a level with ſhops. The palaces, of which there ſeveral in this ſtreet, range in a line h the houſes, having no courts before m. The Strada Felice, and the Strada Porta Pia, are alſo very long and noble ets. There are no lamps lighted in ſtreets at night; and all Rome would in utter darkneſs, were it not for the les which the devotion of individuals metimes places before the ſtatues of the gin: theſe appear glimmering, at vaſt rvals, like ſtars in a cloudy night. e footmen carry dark lanterns behind e carriages of people of the firſt diſtinc- n. This darkneſs, it may be ſuppoſed, not unfavorable to aſſignations among inferior people: and when a carriage th a lantern behind it, accidentally comes ar a couple who do not wiſh to be wn, one of them calls out, *volti la terna*, turn the lantern; and is imme- tely obeyed. Rome exhibits a ſtrange xture of magnificent and intereſting, of common and beggarly objects: former conſiſts of palaces, churches, ountains, and the remains of antiquity; the latter comprehend all the reſt of the city. The church of St. Peter, in the opinion of many, ſurpaſſes, in ſize and magnificence, the fineſt monuments of ancient architecture. It is incruſted without with marble; its length is 730 feet, the breadth 520, and the height, from the pavement, to the top of the croſs, which crowns the cupola, 450. A complete deſcription of this church, and of its ſtatues, baſſo-relievos, columns, and various other ornaments, would fill volumes. Adjoining to St. Peter's is the Vatican, or winter palace of the pope, with the richeſt library of the choiceſt books and manuſcripts in the world. The Vatican conſiſts of ſeveral thouſand rooms and other parts, of which the moſt admired are its grand ſtaircaſe, and a charming garden, called by way of eminence Belvidere, having the fineſt collection of exotics in Europe. The Pantheon is the moſt perfect of the Roman temples which now remain, and notwithſtanding the depredations it has ſuſtained from Goths, Vandals, and popes, is ſtill a beautiful monument of Roman taſte. The pavilion of the great altar, which ſtands under the cupola of St. Peter, and the four wreathed pillars of Corinthian braſs which ſupport it, were formed out of the ſpoils of the Pantheon, which, after 1800 years, has ſtill a probability of outliving its proud capacious rival. From the circular form of this temple, it has obtained the name of the Rotundo. Its height is 150 feet, and its breadth nearly the ſame. There are no windows; the central opening in the dome admitting a ſufficiency of light. The rain which falls through this aperture, immediately drains through holes, which perforate a large piece of porphyry, that forms the centre of the pavement. Being converted into a chriſtian temple, the Pantheon, originally erected to the honour of all the gods, is now dedicated to the Virgin, and to all the martyrs and ſaints. As the Pantheon is the moſt entire, the Amphitheatre of Veſpaſian is the moſt ſtupendous monument of antiquity in Rome. About one half of the external circuit ſtill remains; from which a pretty exact idea may be formed of the original ſtructure. By a computation of Mr. Byres, it could contain 85,000 ſpectators. The Campidoglio is an elegant ſtructure, raiſed on part of the ruins of the ancient Capitol. But the antiquities of Rome are too numerous to be minutely deſcribed. We ſhall, therefore, paſs over the ancient Forum, now a cow-market; the beautiful Column of Trajan, 120 feet high, on the top of which is the ſtatue of St. Peter, inſtead of that of Tra-

jan, &c. The church of St. John Lateran, the Romans say, is the most ancient of all the churches of Rome, and the mother of all the churches in Christendom. To this church, every new pope constantly goes first, in a magnificent procession, to take possession of the holy see. In Rome, the connoisseur will meet with innumerable paintings by the greatest masters, and with the finest works of sculpture, &c. The castle of St. Angelo serves more to keep the city in awe, than to repel any foreign attack. War was declared against the pope by the French in 1798, in consequence of a tumult, in which their general Duphot was killed. The city was entered by them in February, and they overturned the papal government. They likewise plundered the city of its most valuable monuments of antiquity, its ancient statues and paintings, and levied heavy contributions on the inhabitants. However, in September, 1799, the city was retaken by the allies, and the new French government overthrown. Rome is seated on the Tiber, 810 miles SE of London, 740 S by E of Amsterdam, 410 SSW of Vienna, 600 SE of Paris, 730 E by N of Madrid, and 760 W of Constantinople. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 41 54 N.

ROMELIA, the general name given by the Turks to their European dominions.

ROMENAY, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, eight miles SE of Tournus, and 15 NNE of Macon. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 46 30 N.

ROMERSTADT, a town of Bohemia, in Moravia, in the neighbourhood of which are some iron mines. It is 20 miles NNE of Olmutz. Lon. 17 45 E, lat. 52 30 N.

ROMHILDEN, a town of Franconia, with a castle. It belongs to the duke of Saxe Altenburg.

ROMNA, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigof, 28 miles SSE of Tchernigof. Lon. 33 24 E, lat. 50 36 N.

ROMNEY, NEW, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday, seated in a marsh of the same name. It is one of the cinque-ports, and once contained 5 churches and a priory; but since the sea has retired, it is reduced to a small place. It is 71 miles SE of London. Lon. 1 5 E, lat. 51 0 N.

ROMNEY MARSH, a vast tract of rich, wet land, which occupies the most southern part of Kent, between Dungeness and Rye haven. Animals are fattened here to an extraordinary size, and many bullocks are sent hence to the London market. It is reckoned very unhealthy.

ROMONT, or RODMONT, a strong town of Swisserland, in the canton of Friburg, seated on a mountain, 10 miles from Friburg, and 12 from Bern. Lon. 7 1 E, lat. 46 50 N.

ROMORENTIN, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, with a castle, on the brook Morentin, which loses itself in the Saudre. It has a manufacture of serges and cloths which serves to make the place known. It is 45 miles E of Tours, and 100 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 47 E, lat. 47 22 N.

ROMSDAL, a town of Norway. It is the capital of a provostship, in the diocese of Drontheim, and is 100 miles SSW of Drontheim. Lon. 7 54 E, lat. 62 28 N.

RONCEVALLOS, a town of Spain, in Navarre, situate in a valley of the same name, 14 miles NNE of Pampelona. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 42 54 N.

RONCIGLIONE, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, capital of a small district of the same name. It is seated on the Tereia, near a lake of the same name, 12 miles S of Viterbo, and 24 NNW of Rome. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 42 18 N.

RONDA, a strong town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle. It was taken from the Moors in 1485, and is seated on a craggy rock near the Rio Verde, 20 miles NW of Gibraltar, and 62 SE of Seville. Lon. 5 12 W, lat. 36 40 N.

RONNEBURG, a town in Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg, 12 miles SW of Altenburg, and 60 W of Dresden. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 50 48 N.

ROQUE, ST. a large village of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the isthmus which separates Gibraltar from the continent. It is seated on the top of a hill, overlooking the bay, and has several batteries, and a fort at each end, to defend the lines which run across the isthmus.

ROQUE DE MARSAN, a town of France, in the department of Landes, and late province of Gascony, seated on the Douze, 10 miles NE of Monte de Marsan.

ROQUEBRUNE, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, with a castle, seated near the sea, three miles from Monaco.

ROQUEMAURE, a town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, seated on a craggy rock, near the Rhone, 22 miles NE of Nismes. Lon. 4 48 E, lat. 44 2 N.

ROQUETAS, a town of Spain, in Granada, on the coast of the Mediterranean, in

les SW of Almeria, and 52 SE of Gran-
a. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 56 51 N.

ROSANA, a town of Lithuania, in the
ernate of Novogrodec, ſeated near the
va, 20 miles SW of Novogrodec. Lon.
45 E, lat. 55 30 N.

ROSBACH, a town of Saxony, famous
r a victory obtained by the king of Pruſ-
over the French, and the army of the
pire, in 1757.

ROSCHAD, a trading town of Swiſſer-
d, in a bailiwic of the abbey of S. Gal-
n, with a caſtle on a mountain. It is
ted on the lake of Conſtance.

ROSCHILD, a town of Denmark, in
iſle of Zealand, with a biſhop's ſee,
a univerſity. It was formerly the me-
polis of Denmark and the reſidence of
kings; it ſtands at a ſmall diſtance
m the bay of Icefiord, not far from Co-
hagen. In its flouriſhing ſtate it was
great extent, and compriſed within its
ls 27 churches and as many convents.
preſent circumference is ſcarcely half
Engliſh mile, and it contains only 1620
ſes. The houſes are of brick, and of a
t appearance. The only remains of
original magnificence are the ruins of a
ace and a cathedral, a brick building
th two ſpires in which the kings of Den-
k are interred. A treaty of peace was
cluded here in 1658. It is ſeated at
e bottom of a ſmall bay, 16 miles
W of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 15 E, lat.
43 N.

ROSCOMMON, a county of Ireland, in
e province of Connaught, 50 miles long
28 broad; bounded on the E by Long-
d and W Meath, on the N by Sligo
d Leitrim, on the S by Galway, and on
W by Galway, and Mayo. It is a
ry fruitful country, and by the help of
d huſbandry yields excellent corn. It
tains 59 pariſhes, and ſends eight
mbers to parliament.

ROSCOMMON, a borough of Ireland, in
county of the ſame name, with a ſeſ-
ns houſe and a jail, 80 miles W of Dub-
n. Lon. 8 2 W, lat. 53 34 N.

ROSCREA, a town of Ireland, in Tip-
rary, 26 miles NW of Kilkenny, and
6 N of Caſhel.

ROSEBRUGGE, a town of Flanders in
e Netherlands, lying 12 miles NW of
pres. Lon. 2 38 E, lat. 50 49 N.

ROSEAU. See CHARLOTTE-TOWN.

ROSES, a ſeaport of Spain, in Cata-
nia, with a citadel, ſeated on the bay of
oſes, in the Mediterranean, 15 miles
E of Gironna. It was taken by the
ench in 1693, and in 1795. Lon. 3 1
, lat. 42 16 N.

ROSETTO, a town of Egypt, ſeated on the W branch of the Nile. The Egyptians call it Raſchid, and account it one of the pleaſanteſt places in the country. It has a great manufacture of ſtriped and other coarſe linens; but its chief buſineſs is the carriage of goods hence to Cairo; for all European merchandiſe is brought hither from Alexandria, by ſea, and carried hence by boats to Cairo. The Europeans have their viceconſuls and factors here. It was taken by the French in their expedition to Egypt. It is 25 miles NE of Alexandria, and 100 NW of Cairo. Lon. 30 45 E, lat. 31 30 N.

ROSHAAN, a country of Aſia, lying to the W of the kingdom of Burmah, to which it is ſubject.

ROSIENNE, a town of Samogitia, ſeated on the Dubiſſe, 70 miles S of Mittau, and 188 NE of Warſaw. Lon. 23 45 E, lat. 55 30 N.

ROSIERS-AUX-SALINES, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and late province of Lorrain, famous for its ſalt-works. It is ſeated on the Meurthe, nine miles SE of Nanci, and 170 E of Paris. Lon. 6 27 E, lat. 48 35 N.

ROSLIN, a moſt pleaſant village near Edinburgh, on the banks of the river Eſk, noted for its beautiful chapel and caſtle, the former of which is the moſt entire ſpecimen of Gothic architecture in Scotland.

ROSOY, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the iſle of France, with a magnificent caſtle, 15 miles S of Meaux. Lon. 2 59 E, lat. 48 40 N.

ROSS, a town in Herefordſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It owes moſt of its improvements, and charitable inſtitutions to John Kyrle, commonly called the Man of Roſs, whoſe benevolent character is ſo intereſtingly delineated by the pen of Pope. It is ſeated on the Wye, 12 miles SE of Hereford, and 115 W by N of London. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 51 56 N.

ROSS, a maritime town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is united to Cork as an epiſcopal ſee, and is ſeated on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 miles SW of Kinſale. Lon. 8 58 W, lat. 51 32 N.

ROSS NEW, a conſiderable trading town of Ireland, in Wexford, ſituate on the Barrow, which is navigable for large veſſels up to the quay. It exports a great quantity of butter and beef. It is 11 miles NE of Waterford, and 17 W of Wexford. Lon. 6 58 W, lat. 52 22 N.

ROSSHIRE, a county of Scotland in general (including Tain and Cromarty,

which last, though a small county of itself, is also considered as a part of Rossshire), is bounded on the W by the isle of Skie and the western Sea; on the NE by Sutherlandshire; on the E by the Firths of Murray and Cromarty, and on the S by Invernessshire. The form is very irregular, being nearly triangular, each side 70 miles long, exclusive of part of the isle of Lewis. It is mountainous and woody towards the western Ocean, but, on the E side it is fruitful in corn, fruit, and herbs, abounds in pastures, and has woods of fir of great extent. It feeds great numbers of black cattle, horses, goats, and deer, has abundance of land and sea-fowl, and is well supplied with fish from the rivers and coasts. It has several extensive lochs and bays on the coasts which abound with herrings. It is subdivided into eastern and western Ross, isles of Lewis, Lochbroom, Lochcarron, Ardmeanach, Redcastle, Ferintosh, Strathpasser and Ferrindonald, and the chief towns are Tain, Dingwell, Fortrose, Rosemarkie, and New Kelso.

ROSSANO, a strong and populous town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It is a pretty large place seated on an eminence, surrounded by rocks, three miles from the gulf of Venice, and 136 SE of Naples. Lon. 16 38 E, lat. 39 48 N.

ROSTOCK, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a university, a good harbour, a strong citadel, and an arsenal. It is the best town in this county, and has good fortifications. Here are several handsome churches, and it was formerly one of the hanseatic towns. It is divided into three parts, the Old, the New, and the Middle Town. It is still imperial, under the protection of the duke of Mecklenburg, and is seated on a lake, where the river Varne falls into it, three miles from the Baltic, 32 N of Gustrow, and 60 E of Lubec. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 54 8 N.

ROSTOF, a large and archiepiscopal town of Russia, in the government of Yarusslaf, which communicates with the Volga by the river Kotoroft, 95 miles NE of Moscow. Lon. 40 23 E, lat. 57 5 N.

ROTA, a town and castle of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz, seven miles N of Cadiz. Lon. 6 16 W, lat. 36 35 N.

ROTA, one of the Ladrone islands in the E Indies.

ROTAS, a town of Bahar, in Hindoostan 65 miles SE of Benares. Lon. 83 50 E, lat. 24 50 N.

ROTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria and capital of a territory of the same name, 12 miles NE of Nuremberg, and 46 NW of Ratisbon. Lon. 11 20 E, lat. 49 35 N.

ROTENBERG, a small town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, five miles N of Lucern.

ROTENBURG, a free imperial town of Germany in Franconia, with several handsome public buildings, seated on the Tauber, 15 miles NW of Anspach. Lon. 10 23 E, lat. 49 23 N.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and county of Hortenberg, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, is remarkable for its mineral waters, and is seated on the Neckar, seven miles W of Tubingen. Lon. 8 51 E, lat. 48 28 N.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, with a castle seated on the Fulde, 25 miles S of Cassel. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 50 55 N.

ROTHBURY, a town in Northumberland, whose market is discontinued, nine miles SW of Alnwick, 30 N by W of Newcastle, and 302 N by W of London.

ROTHER, a river which has its source in Sussex, divides that county and Kent, for a short space, and enters the Channel at Rye.

ROTHERHAM, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, the iron works in its neighbourhood which are very considerable render it very famous. See MASBROUGH. It is seated on the Don, over which is a fine bridge, 31 miles N of Nottingham, and 160 N by W of London. Lon. 1 24 W, lat. 53 24 N.

ROTHSAY, a town in the isle of Bute, of which it is the capital. It is a well built town of small houses, and about 200 families; and is within these few years much improved. It has a good pier, and is seated at the bottom of a fine bay, whose mouth lies exactly opposite to Loch Strone in Cowal. Here is a fine depth of water, a secure retreat, and a ready navigation down the Frith for an export trade. Magazines of goods for foreign parts might be advantageously erected here. The women of this town spin yarn, the men support themselves by fishing. Rothsay gives the title of Duke to the prince of Scotland, a title which was formerly accompanied with suitable revenues, powers and privileges. It is 70 miles W of Edinburgh. Lon. 5 17 W, lat. 55 50 N.

ROTHWELL, a town in Northampton-

shire, with a market on Monday, seated on the side of a hill, 15 miles NNE of Northampton, and 79 NNW of London. Lon. 1 7 W, lat. 52 21 N.

ROTTERDAM, a city of the United Provinces, in Holland, with one of the finest harbours in the Netherlands. It is the most considerable place in Holland, for size, beauty of its buildings, and trade, next to Amsterdam. It is a large and populous city, of a triangular figure, handsomely built of brick, the streets wide and well paved. Its port is very commodious; for the canals, which run through most parts of the town, bring the ships some of 200 or 300 ton, up to the merchant's door, a conveniency for loading and unloading which is not to be found in other places. The great ships go up into the middle of the town by the canal into which the Maese enters by the old head, as it comes in by the new. A stranger, upon his first entering this place, is astonished at the beautiful confusion of chimneys intermixed with tops of trees with which the canals are planted, and streamers of vessels; insomuch that he can hardly tell whether it be fleet, city, or forest. This port is much more frequented by the British merchants than Amsterdam, insomuch that, after a frost, when the sea is open, sometimes 300 sail of British vessels sail out of the harbour at once. There is always a large number of British subjects who reside in this town, and live much in the same manner as in Great Britain. The reason of the great traffic between this place and England, is because the ships can generally load and unload, and return to England from Rotterdam, before a ship can get clear from Amsterdam, and the Texel. Hence the English merchants find it cheaper and more commodious, after their goods are arrived at Rotterdam, to send them in lighters over the canals to Amsterdam. Another great advantage they have here for commerce, is, that the Maese is open, and the passage free from ice, much sooner in the spring than in the Y and Zuyder-sea, which lead to Amsterdam. Erasmus was born in this city, and his statue in bronze stands in an open place, at the head of one of the canals; and in a narrow street, leading from the statue to the great church, is the house in which he was born, with an inscription, in front, to his honour. Rotterdam received the French troops, Jan. 23, 1795. It is seated on the Merwe (the most northern branch of the Maese) 13 miles SE of Hague, and 40 SSW of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 28 E, lat. 51 56 N.

ROTTERDAM, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S Sea said to have been discovered by Tasman in 1643. Lon. 174 30 W, lat. 20 16 S.

ROTTINGEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Wurtzburg, situate on the Tauber, nine miles NE of Mergentheim. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 49 35 N.

ROTWEIL, a free imperial city of Germany in Suabia, in alliance with the Swiss cantons since the year 1513. A mile and a half from this place is a famous abbey, where they receive none but noble women. It is seated on the Neckar, near its source, and also near the Danube, 27 miles SSW of Tubingen. Lon. 8 44 E, lat. 48 9 N.

ROUEN, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Seine, in the late province of Normandy with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the N side of the Seine. The streets are narrow, crooked, dirty, and consist of wooden houses; notwithstanding which, it is one of the most opulent and important places in France. It is 7 miles in circuit, including its 6 suburbs, and contains 70,000 inhabitants. Among the public buildings, the most distinguished are, the Great Hall of the Palace, in which the late parliament of Rouen met; the old castle; and the principal church, which has a very handsome front with 2 steeples whence there is a fine view of the town; in one of the streets is the great bell, which bears the name of cardinal George d'Amboise, 13 feet high and 11 in diameter. Near this church, which is not the only remarkable one, is the public library. The steeple of the late Benedictines of St. Owen is an elegant Gothic structure. The lines of Rouen, particulary what are called the *Siamoise*, are much esteemed. They have also manufactures of cloth, and one of oil of vitriol. The suburb of St. Sever, communicates with the city by a bridge of boats, 270 paces long which rises and falls with the tide, and is made to open, so as to admit the passage of ships; it is also paved, and there are ways for foot passengers on each side. Rouen is the birthplace of the two Corneilles, and of Fontenelle. It is 50 miles SW of Amiens, and 70 NW of Paris. Lon. 1 10 E, lat. 49 27 N.

ROVEREDO, or ROVERE, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, seated on the Adige, at the foot of a mountain, and on the side of a stream, over which is a bridge, defended by two large towers and a strong castle; the French, took possession of the town in 1796, after having defeat-

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ed the Auſtrians before it, but they were obliged to abandon it ſoon afterward. It is eight miles S of Trent. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 46 0 N.

ROVERBELLA, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan 12 miles from Mantua. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 45 18 N.

ROUERGUE, a late province of France, in the government of Guienne; bounded on the E by the Cevennes and Gevaudan, on the W by Querci, on the N by the ſame and Auvergne, and on the S by Languedoc. It is 75 miles long and 50 broad; it is not very fertile but feeds a number of cattle, and has mines of copper, iron, alum, vitriol, and ſulphur. It now forms the department of Aveiron.

ROVIGNO, a populous town of Italy, in Iſtria, with two good harbours, and quarries of fine ſtone. It is ſeated in a territory which produces excellent wine, on a peninſula, on the weſtern coaſt, eight miles S of Parenzo and 32 of Capo d'Iſtria. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 45 16 N.

ROVIGO, a town of Italy, capital of Poleſino di Rovigo, lately belonging to the Venetians, ſeated on the Adige, 21 miles S of Padua, and 37 SW of Venice. Lon. 12 14 E, lat. 45 38 N. See POLESINO DI ROVIGO.

ROUSSELART, a town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, 10 miles NE of Ypres, and 20 SE of Oſtend. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 50 58 N.

ROUSILLON, a late province of France, 50 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the E by the Mediterranean, on the W by Cardagna, on the N by Lower Languedoc, and on the S by Catalonia, from which it is ſeparated by the Pyrenees. See PYRENEES, EASTERN. It is a fertile country about 50 miles long and 25 broad and remarkable for its Olive trees.

ROXBURGH, a village and caſtle of Scotland, which gives name to a county, ſituate near the Tiviot, 19 miles SW of Berwick, and 32 SE of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 47 W, lat. 55 46 N.

ROXBURGHSHIRE, a county of Scotland formerly called Teviotdale, is bounded on the E by Northumberland; SE by part of Cumberland; SSW by Dumfrieſſhire; NW by Selkirkſhire; and N by Berwickſhire. It is fruitful in paſture and corn, eſpecially oats, and abounds with ſheep, horſes and black cattle. The moſt conſiderable of its mountains are Cork-row, from which runs a tract of hills W, dividing Scotland from England, in many places impaſſible. Here are many ancient ſeats of the nobility. On its borders are theſe called the Debatable lands, that were formerly claimed by the borderers of each nation; but judged to the Scots by King James VI. In this ſhire are great remains of Roman encampments, and a military Roman way. The towns of chief note are Jedburgh, Kelſo, Hawick, Melroſe and Roxburgh. It extends 30 miles in length from E to W and 15 in breadth, and is divided into Teviotdale, Liddeſdale, Euſdale and Eſkdale. It has plenty of lime and freeſtone. Through this county is the new road from Edinburgh to Newcaſtle. Its principal rivers are, the Tweed, and Tiviot, with the Ale, Bothwick, Rule, Jed, Beaumont, Kail, Edram, Liddle, and Kerſthorp waters; which abound with fiſh.

ROXENT, CAPE, or ROCK of LISBON, a remarkable mountain and promontory in Portugal, lying at the north entrance of the Tajo, 22 miles W of Liſbon. Lon. 9 35 W, lat. 38 43 N.

ROYAN, once a large town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late province of Saintonge famous for a ſiege maintained by the Huguenots againſt Lewis XIII, in 1622. It is now almoſt in ruins, and is ſeated at the mouth of the Garonne, 30 miles S of Rochelle. Lon. 0 57 W, lat. 45 28 N.

ROYES, a ſtrong town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Picardy. Some mineral waters were lately diſcovered here. It is 12 miles NW of Noyon, and 60 N by E of Paris. Lon. 2 51 E, lat. 49 46 N.

ROYSTON, a town in Herts (part of which is in Cambridgeſhire) with a market on Wedneſday. There was lately diſcovered here almoſt under the market place an ancient ſubterrannean chapel of Saxon conſtruction. Royſton has given its name to a ſpecies of crow, called alſo the Hooded or Gray Crow, which is a bird of paſſage in this neighbourhood and alſo on the whole eaſtern coaſt. It is ſeated in a fertile vale 15 miles S by E of Huntingdon, and 37 N of London. Lon. 0 18 E, lat. 52 6 N.

RUATAN, an iſland of New Spain, in the bay of Honduras, 10 miles from the coaſt, with a good harbour formerly reſorted to for the purpoſe of cutting logwood, but it is now abandoned.

RUBIERA, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Italy, one of the keys of the Modeneſe, ſeated on the Seccia, 8 miles NW of Modena. Lon. 11 14 E, lat. 44 39 N.

RUDAW, a town of Pruſſia, where Kinſtud, great duke of Lithuania was defeated by the knights of the Teutonic or

er; to commemorate which a ſtone pillar as erected. It is 12 miles NNW of ngſberg.

RUDELSTADT, a town of Germany in per Saxony, in the landgravate of uringia, and county of Schwartzburg, h a caſtle, near the river Sala.

RUDESHEIM, a town of Germany, in electorate of Mentz, three miles from gen. Lon. 7 56 E, lat. 49 49 N.

RUDISTO See RODESTO.

RUDKIOBING, a town of Denmark, the iſland of Langeland, with a good our and a conſiderable trade in corn d other articles. Lon. 10 45 E, lat. 1 N.

RUDOLFWERD, a ſtrong town of Gerny, in Carniola, with an abbey. It ngs to the houſe of Auſtria and is d on the Gurck, in a country fertile good wine, 45 miles SE of Laubach. 15 20 E, lat. 46 8 N.

RUFFAC, a town of France, in the dement of Upper Rhine, and late proe of Alſace, ſeated on the Rothach, miles S of Colmar, and 17 NW of . Lon. 7 27 E, lat. 47 58 N.

RUFFEC, a town of France, in the dement of Charente, and late province ngoumois, ſeated on the Anche, 24 miles Angouleme.

RUGBY, a town in Warwickſhire, with rket on Saturday. It has a famous hool, and is 11 miles SE of Coventry, 85 NNW of London. Lon. 1 12 W, 2 24 N.

RUGELEY, a town in Staffordſhire, with rket on Tueſday, ſeated on the S of rent, 10 miles SE of Stafford, and NW of London. Lon. 1 48 W, lat. N.

GEN, an iſland of the Baltic, on aſt of Sweditſh Pomerania, oppoſite ſund, about 23 miles long and 15 It is ſtrong both by art and nature, bounds in corn and cattle. The chief is Bergen.

GENWALD, a town of Pruſſian Poa, the chief place of the duchy of den, with a caſtle. It is ſubject to a, and is ſeated on the Wipper, eight from the Baltic, and 35 NE of Col- Lon. 16 27 E, lat. 54 35 N.

MFORD, a town in Eſſex with a et for hogs on Tueſday, and for corn dneſday, 12 miles ENE of London. 15 E, lat. 51 36 N.

MILLY, a town of Savoy, ſeated on vated plain, at the confluence of the and Nepha, five miles from An- The French demoliſhed the forti- Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 45 56 N.

RUMNEY, or RHYNEY, a river, which takes its riſe in Brecknockſhire, divides the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, and enters the Briſtol Channel to the SE of Cardiff.

RUMSEY, a corporate town in Hampſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is a corporation and carries on a manufacture of ſhaloons, and ſeveral paper and corn mills. It is eight miles NNW of Southampton, and 74 W by S of London. Lon. 1 31 W, lat. 51 2 N.

RUNGPOUR, a town of Bengal in Hindooſtan Proper, 73 miles NE of Mauldah, and 106 NNE of Moorſhedabad.

RUNKEL, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, with a citadel, on a high hill, formerly the reſidence of the counts. It is ſeated on the Lahn, 14 miles E of Naſſau. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 50 23 N.

RUNNYMEAD, a celebrated mead, near Egham in Surry, where king John was compelled to ſign Magna Charta and Charta de Foreſta, in 1215. See WRAYSBURY.

RUPEL, a river of the Auſtrian Netherlands, formed by the junction of the Senne and Demen, below Mechlin. It runs from E to W, and falls into the Scheldt, at Rupelmonde.

RUPELMONDE, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, ſeated on the Scheldt, oppoſite the mouth of the Rupel, eight miles SW of Antwerp, and 22 NE of Ghent. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 7 N.

RUPERDORF, a town of Koningratz, in Bohemia, four miles NNW of Brannau.

RUPERT, FORT, a fort in N America, belonging to the Hudſon's Bay Company, ſeated on the S end of Hudſon's Bay. Lon. 80 0 W, lat. 51 3 N.

RUPIN, or RAPIN, a town of Germany, in the marquiſate of Brandenburgh, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with an ancient caſtle. It is become a conſiderable place of trade, with a manufacture of cloth. It is likewiſe noted for brewers, and is ſeated on a lake, 35 miles NW of Berlin. Lon. 13 6 E, lat. 53 3 N.

RURREMONDE, a ſtrong epiſcopal town of Auſtrian Guelderland. It ſuffered greatly by fire in 1665, and has been taken and retaken ſeveral times, the laſt time by the French in 1793; but they were obliged to evacuate it ſoon after, but took it again the next year. It is ſeated near the confluence of the Maeſe and Roer, 12 miles S of Venlo, and 70 NE of Mechlin. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 51 8 N.

RUSS, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, in Poland, and principal place of a diſtrict,

ſituate at the mouth of the river Ruſſe, 20 miles NW of Tilſit. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 55 20 N.

RUSSELSHEIM, a town of Germany, ſituate on the river Maine, 13 miles NW of Darmſtadt. Lon. 8 16 E, lat. 47 55 N.

RUSSIA, a large empire, partly in Aſia, and partly in Europe; bounded on the N by the Frozen Ocean; on the S by Great Tartary, the Caſpian Sea, and Perſia; on the E by the ſea of Japan; and on the W by Sweden, Poland, and the Black Sea. There were three countries that had the name of Ruſſia: namely, Red Ruſſia, which ſee; White Ruſſia, which comprehends Lithuania; and Black Ruſſia, which comprehends the governments of Kaluga, Moſcow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, and Yaroſlaf; and hence his imperial majeſty takes the title of emperor of all the Ruſſias. This empire, excluſive of the late acquiſitions from the Turks and from Poland (ſee POLAND) may be compared to a ſquare, whoſe ſides are 2000 miles each. Ruſſia occupies more than a ſeventh part of the known continent, and nearly the 26th part of the whole globe. Its greateſt extent from W to E, viz. from the 39 to the 207 degree of lon. is 168 degrees; and if the iſlands of the Eaſtern Ocean be included, it will then be 185. Its greateſt extent from N to S, that is, from the 78th to the 50 deg. of lat. is 27 degrees. The greater part of this empire lies in the temperate zone, and a part of it, viz. that which is beyond the 66th deg. of lat. lies in the frigid zone, and the whole ſurface contains above 2,150,000 ſquare verſts. There therefore is not at preſent, and never has been in any period, an empire, the extent of which could be compared to that of Ruſſia. The ſeas of Ruſſia are, the Baltic, the White Sea, the Frozen Ocean, the Black Sea, and the Caſpian Sea. There are alſo five large rivers; namely, the Dnieper, Volga, Don, Dwina, and Oby. Its lakes are Ladoga, the largeſt in Europe, Onega, Tchude-Ilmen, Bielo, Ozero, Allin, Baical, and many others of leſs conſequence, moſt of them abounding in fiſh. A country of ſuch vaſt extent muſt lie in different climates, and the ſoil and products muſt be as different. The moſt fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland; inſomuch that the inhabitants are able to ſupply their neighbours with corn: the N part is not only more cold, but very marſhy, and overrun with foreſts, inhabited chiefly by wild beaſts. Beſides domeſtic animals, there are wild beeves, reindeer, martins, white and black foxes, weaſels, ermines, and ſables, whoſe ſkins make the beſt furs in the world, as alſo bye... Thoſe that hunt theſe creatures for ... ſkins, uſe no fire-arms, for fear of ſp... them. The ſeas, the lakes, and the ... ſupply the inhabitants with large quan... of fiſh, part of which they dry. There ... vaſt quantities of ſturgeons, and in ... places they have melons which weigh ... pounds, but there were no vines till Pe... the Great cauſed them to be planted. ... Ruſſia, are large quantities of cotton ... ſilk (with which they make all ſorts ... ſtuffs) ſkins, furs, Ruſſia leather, ... tallow, hemp, Ruſſia cloth, honey, w... and almoſt all the merchandiſe of Chi... India, Perſia, Turkey, and ſome Eu... countries. This vaſt empire was div... by the late empreſs into 41 governm... namely, Peterſburgh, Olonetz, W... Revel, Riga, Pſkof, Novogorod, T... Smolenſko, Polotſk, Mohilef, Orel, K... Moſcow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, ... roſlaf, Vologda, Archangel, Kaſ... Niſhnei-Novogorod, Raſan, Sim... Penza, Tambof, Voronetz, Kurſk, ... vogorod-Severſkoi, Tebernigof, ... Kharkof, Catharinenſlaf, Caucaſus, ... ratof, Uſa, Viatka, Perm, Tobolſk, ... lyvan, and Irkutzk; all which ſee. ... inhabitants, in general, are robuſt, w... ſhaped, and of pretty good complex... They are great eaters, and very fo... brandy. They uſe bathing, but ſmoke ... tobacco, leſt the ſmoke ſhould d... the images of the ſaints, which they ... in great veneration: however, they ... a great deal of ſnuff, made of the to... brought from the Ukraine. They w... formerly the moſt ignorant, brutiſh ... in the world, and many of them are ... little better. Formerly no Ruſſians ... ſeen in other countries, and they ſe... or never ſent ambaſſadors to fo... courts; but now the gentlemen are ... polite, and ſtudy the intereſts of diff... nations. Their armies are always ... numerous. They had no men of wa... merchant ſhips before the reign of ... the Great; but, in the late ... powerful Ruſſian ſquadrons appe... not only in the Baltic, but in the ... Sea, and in the Mediterranean. ... have images in their churches; ... believe no man ſure of ſalvation in th... for which reaſon the prieſts give a pa... to thoſe that are dying, addreſſed ... Nicholas, who is deſired to entreat St ... to open the gates of heaven, as they ... certified that the bearer is a good chr... The church is governed by a patriarch ... der whom are the archbiſhops, and bi...

very prieſt is called a pope, and of theſe here were 4000 in Moſcow only. Formerly he was thought a learned man who could read and write; but Peter the Great undertook to introduce the arts and ſciences; and, in 1724, the firſt univerſity was founded that ever was in Ruſſia; there is alſo an academy of ſciences at Peterſburgh, ſupplied with ſome of the beſt profeſſors in Europe. With reſpect to the merchants and commonalty ſtill wear their beards, and regard them with almoſt veneration, notwithſtanding the edicts of Peter I; and it is only thoſe depending upon government, in the army and navy, who have yet complied with the cuſtom and the wiſh of the court, as no perſon in any place can retain their beards and ancient dreſs. The clergy only excepted, who can procure any place, or favour at court, upon other conditions than wearing the Aſiatic ſheep-ſkin robes. The worn-out veteran retires with a penſion, on the expreſs terms of never again aſſuming the habit of his fathers. But ſo jealouſly attached are the multitude to their manners, and ſo honorably do they eſteem them, that a Ruſſian dreſſed in his beard and gown, tells you by his dreſs that he has not proſtituted the glory of his anceſtors. The inhabitants in general may be divided into four orders. 1. The nobles and gentry; 2. The clergy, 3. The merchants, burghers, and other citizens; 4. Peaſants. The three firſt include the free ſubjects of the empire, and the latter, the vaſſals or ſlaves. The firſt comprehends the nobles or gentry, who are the ſole perſons that have a right to poſſeſs eſtates in Ruſſia, (the conquered provinces excepted) and who are obliged to furniſh recruits in proportion to the extent of their eſtates. The ſecond are divided into regular and ſecular, the latter, who may, and ought to be the moſt uſeful members of ſociety, are generally the refuſe of the people. The dignitaries of the church are taken from the firſt; theſe are archbiſhops, and biſhops, abbots and priors. The third comprehends that claſs of men between the nobles and the peaſants, who being neither gentlemen nor peaſants, follow the arts and ſciences, navigation, commerce, or exerciſe trades. The fourth comprehends the peaſants, who are ſlaves, and may be divided into, peaſants of the crown, peaſants belonging to individuals. The former inhabit the imperial demeſnes, and may form the ſixth part of peaſants in Ruſſia. They are governed by imperial officers, and although ſubject to great exactions from theſe petty tyrants, yet they are much more ſecure of their property than Peaſants belonging to individuals, who are the private property of the landholders, as much as implements of agriculture, or herds of cattle; and the value of an eſtate is eſtimated as in Poland, by the number of boors, not by the number of acres. The Ruſſian peaſants are in general a large coarſe hardy race, and of great bodily ſtrength. Their dreſs is a round hat or cap with a very high crown, a coarſe robe of drugget, (or in the winter, of ſheep ſkin with the wool turned inwards) reaching below the knee, and bound round their waiſt by a ſaſh, trowſers of linen almoſt as thick as ſack-cloth, a woollen or flannel cloth wrapped round the leg inſtead of ſtockings; ſandals woven from ſtrips of a pliant bark, and faſtened by ſtrings of the ſame materials, which are afterwards twined round the leg, and ſerve as garters to the woollen or flannel wrappers. In warm weather the peaſants frequently wear only a ſhort coarſe ſhirt and trowſers. The dreſs of the women is the reverſe of the men, both in faſhion and colour; every part of it being as ſhort and tight as decency will allow, and very gaudy. It is exactly the ſame with that of the Highland women in Scotland; both have the ſhort jacket, the ſtriped petticoat, and the tartan plaid; and both too, in general, have a napkin rolled about their head. The Ruſſian women are, however, far more elegant and rich in their attire; nor is gold lace and paint wanting to ſet off their charms. The young generation are modernizing theſe antic veſtments; the ſtiff embroidered napkin is ſupplanted by one of flowing ſilk, the jacket and petticoat are of muſlin, or other fine ſtuffs; and the plaid is exchanged for a ſilk or ſatin cloak, in the cold ſeaſon, lined with fur. The better claſs of females wear velvet boots. The dreſs of the higher ranks is after the French and Engliſh faſhion; and all wear a covering of fur, ſix months of the year. The ſovereign of Ruſſia is abſolute. He was formerly called grand duke, which is now the title of the heir apparent; he afterwards aſſumed the title of czar, which the natives pronounce *tzar*, or *zoar*, a corruption of Ceſar, emperor; from ſome fancied relation to the Roman emperors; on account of which they alſo bear the eagle as a ſymbol of their empire. The firſt who bore the title of *czar*, was Baſil, ſon of Baſilides, who freed his country from its ſubjection to the Tartars, about the year 1470. In 1782, the population of Ruſſia and the conquered provinces was reckoned at 27,000,000 ſouls: the revenue 7,000,000l.

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and the army amounted to 200,000. In 1778, her navy consisted of 28 ships of the line, 15 frigates, and 109 galleys. Perhaps no country ever exhibited, in so short a time, the wonders that may be effected by the genius and exertions of one man. Much has been written concerning the great civilization which Peter I introduced into this country; that he obliged them to relinquish their beards and their national dress; that he naturalized the arts and sciences; that he disciplined his army, and created a navy; and that he made a total change throughout each part of his extensive empire. We may readily allow the truth of this eulogium with respect to his improvements in the discipline of his army, and the creation of a navy, for these were objects within the reach of the persevering genius of a despotic sovereign; but the pompous accounts of the total change which he effected in the national manners, seem to have been the mere echoes of foreigners, who have never visited the country, and who have collected the history of Peter from the most partial information. The bulk of the people still continue in the grossest barbarism. The principal nobles indeed are perfectly civilized, and as refined in their entertainments, mode of living, and social intercourse, as those of other European countries. But there is a wide difference between polishing a nation, and polishing a few individuals. The merchants and peasants still universally retain their original manners, and resemble, in their general mode of living, the inhabitants of the smallest village. The greatest part of the peasants, who form the bulk of the nation, are still almost as deficient in the arts as they were before Peter's time, although the sciences have flourished in the capital. But the civilization of a numerous and widely dispersed people cannot be the work of a moment, and can only be effected by a gradual and almost insensible progress. The national improvements however, made by Peter the Great, have been continued since his time, and Russia now holds a rank among the nations of Europe, of which human foresight, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, could have formed no conception, and perhaps it is not too much to say, that the empire of Russia, though the people are but just emerging from barbarism, is at this day the most powerful in Europe. Petersburgh is the capital of the whole empire.

RUSSIA, RED. See RED RUSSIA.

RUSTGADEN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, 23 miles S[illegible] of Fahlun. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 60 1[illegible] N.

RUTCHESTER, a village in Northumberland, called Vindobala by the Romans. Severus' wall runs close by this place, and Adrian's vallum is but a small distance [illegible] it. This fort has been very considerable, and the ruins of it are very remarkable. It is six miles N of Hexham.

RUTHIN, a town in Denbighshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated in a vale on the river Clwyd, and had a strong castle now in ruins. It is 15 miles SW of Holywell, and 206 NW of London. Lon. 3 [illegible] W, lat. 53 7 N.

RUTLAM, a town of Malwa, in the East Indies 48 miles W of Ougein. Lon. 74 [illegible] E, lat. 25 25 N.

RUTLANDSHIRE, the smallest county in England, encircled by the counties of Lincoln, Leicester, and Northampton, seems as if it were cut out of the two former. It is of a roundish figure, in length fifteen miles, and in breadth ten. It is supposed to have received its name from the red colour of the soil, which, in some parts, is a sort of ruddle, staining the fleece of the sheep. Rutland is blest with a pure air and a fertile soil, and is beautifully variegated in its surface with gentle swells and declivities. It abounds in clear soft springs gushing from the sides of the hills. Its products are chiefly corn and sheep. Some of the finest seed-wheat in the kingdom is grown in its open fields; and it is peculiarly fit for sheep. Oakham is the county-town.

RUTIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in Naples, in Terra di Bari, five miles SE of Bari.

RUTTUNPOUR, a city of the peninsula of Hindoostan in Orissa, and the capital of one of the Western Mahratta chiefs. Lon. 82 36 E, lat. 22 16 N.

RUVO, a populous episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 16 miles W of Bari. Lon. 16 44 E, lat. 41 26 N.

RUZA, a town of Russia. Lon. 36 [illegible] lat. 55 46 N.

RYACOTTA, a town of the Mysore country, in the E Indies, 75 miles N of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 45 E, lat. 30 [illegible] N.

RYAN, LOCH, a lake at the NW [illegible] of Wigtonshire. The sea flows into it through a narrow pass; and it was formerly crowded in the season, with shoals of herrings, which have now deserted it.

RYDAL-WATER, a lake in Westmoreland, a little to the W of Ambleside. It is one mile in length, spotted with [illegible] islands, and communicates by a nar-

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Rannel, with Grafmere water to the W, and by the river Rothay, with Windermere water to the S.

RYDROG, a town of Hindooſtan, in the E Indies, 128 miles N of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 52 E, lat. 14 40 N.

RYE, a borough in Suſſex, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is governed by a mayor and jurats, and ſends two members to parliament. Its port is choaked up with ſand, that it can admit ſmall veſſels only, but if it were opened would be a good ſtation for our cruizers on the French. It exports corn, malt, hops, and other products of the county; and its fiſhermen ſend conſiderable ſupplies to the London markets. It is 28 miles SE of Maidſtone, and 63 SE of London. Lon. 0 45 E, lat. 51 0 N.

RYEGATE, a borough in Surry, with a market on Tueſday. It had once a caſtle, the ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen; particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, large enough to hold 500 perſons. It is ſeated in a valley, called Holmeſdale, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 16 miles E of Guilford, and 21 SW of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 51 16 N.

RYMENAUT, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, ſituate on the river Dyle, five miles S of Mechlin.

RYSWICK, a village in Holland, ſeated between Hague and Delft, where the prince of Orange had a palace. A treaty was concluded here in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain.

RZECZICA, a town of Poland in the province of Lithuania, and capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Wyedſzwck and Dnieper, and is 25 miles N of Kiof. Lon. 31 5 E, lat. 50 32 N.

S

SAADAH, a ſtrong and populous town of Arabia Felix, where fine Turkey leather is made. It is 140 miles WNW of Sanna. Lon. 44 55 E, lat. 17 50 N.

SAALEFELD, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg, where there are manufactures of cloth and ſilk ſtuffs. It is ſeated on the Saal, 20 miles NNE of Coburg. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 50 31 N.

SAATE, or ZATEC, a town of Bohemia, in a circle of the ſame name, ſituate on the Eger, 44 miles S of Dreſden. Lon. 41 5 E, lat. 50 16 N.

SABA, a Dutch iſland near St. Euſtatia in the W Indies. It is a ſteep rock, on the ſummit of which is a little ground, very proper for gardening. Frequent rains, which do not lie any time on the ſoil, give growth to plants of an exquiſite flavour, and cabbages of an extraordinary ſize. Fifty European families, with about one hundred and fifty ſlaves, here raiſe cotton, ſpin it, make ſtockings of it, and ſell them to other colonies for as much as ten crowns a pair. Throughout America there is no blood ſo pure as that of Saba; the women there preſerve a freſhneſs of complexion, which is not to be found in any other of the Caribbee iſlands. Lon. 63 17 W, lat. 17 39 N.

SABA, a town of Perſia, in Irac-Agemi, ſeated in a large plain, on the road from Sultania to Kom. Lon. 52 15 E, lat. 34 56 N.

SABANDGE, a town of Turkey in Aſia, in Natolia, where all the roads from Aſia to Conſtantinople meet. It is ſituate on a lake which abounds in fiſh, 60 miles ESE of Conſtantinople. Lon. 30 49 E, lat. 40 30 N.

SABATZ, or SABACZ, a town and fortreſs of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, which ſurrendered to the imperialiſts in 1789. It is ſituate on the Drave, 22 miles S of Peterwaradin, and 28 W of Belgrade. Lon. 20 2 E, lat. 45 5 N.

SABEN, or SEBEN, formerly an epiſcopal town of the archduchy of Auſtria, in the biſhopric of Brixen. The ſee has been ſince removed to Brixen. It is eight miles SW of Brixen.

SABI. See XAVIER.

SABIA, a cape of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, at the bottom of the gulf of Sidra.

SABLE, a ſeaport of Denmark, ſituate on the E coaſt of N Jutland, and the mouth of a river of the ſame name, 23 miles NNE of Alburg. Lon. 10 18 E, lat. 57 20 N.

SABINA, a province of Italy, in the Eccleſiaſtical State; bounded on the N by Umbria, on the E by Naples, on the S by Campagna di Roma, and on the W by the patrimony of St Peter. It is 22 miles in length and almoſt as much in breadth, watered by ſeveral ſmall rivers, and abounding in oil and wine. Magliano is the capital.

SABIONCELLO, a peninſula of Dalmatia, in the republic of Raguſa. It lies to the S of the gulf of Narenta, and to the

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N of the channel which separates the islands of Curzola and Melida.

SABIONCELLO, a town of Dalmatia, situate on the peninsula of the same name, 45 miles NW of Ragusa. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 43 20 N.

SABIONETTA, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 20 miles E of Cremona, and 20 SW of Mantua. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 45 0 N.

SABLE, an ancient and populous town of France, in the department of Sarte, with a castle. In its vicinity are wrought some quarries of black marble. It is seated on the Sarte, 25 miles NE of Angers, and 135 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 24 W, lat. 47 50 N.

SABLE, CAPE, the most southerly point of Nova Scotia, near which is a fine cod-fishery. Lon. 65 39 W, lat. 43 23 N.

SABLE, ISLE, an isle nearly adjoining to Sable Cape; the coasts of both are most commodiously situated for fisheries.

SABLES D'OLONNE, a trading town of France, in the department of Vendee, and late province of Poitou, with an excellent harbour. It is seated on the bay of Biscay, 32 miles W of Lucon. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 46 30 N.

SABLESTAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Candahar, on the E by Hindoostan, on the S by Makran, and on the W by Segestan. It is a mountainous country, little known to Europeans.

SACCA. See XACCA.

SACCAI, a strong city and seaport, one of the most famous in Japan, with several castles, temples, and palaces. It is seated on the sea, and has a mountain on one side, which serves as a rampart, 300 miles SW of Jedo. Lon. 134 5 E, lat. 35 6 N.

SACHSENBURG, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, 68 miles E of Cologne. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 50 59 N.

SACHSENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, 76 miles E of Cologne. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 51 10 N.

SAFFI, a trading town of Morocco, with a castle. The Portuguese were long in possession of it, but they forsook it, in 1641. It is surrounded by several eminences which command the town. Lon. 8 58 W, lat. 32 28 N.

SAGAN, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, belonging to prince Lobkowitz. It has double walls, a castle, and a priory of the Augustine order. By permission of the emperor, in 1709, a Lutheran school was founded here. It is seated on the Bober and Queis, 62 miles NW of Breslaw. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 51 42 N.

SAGHALIEN-OULA, a river of E Chinese Tartary, which falls into the sea of Kamtschatka, opposite the island of Saghalien-oula-kata.

SAGHALIEN-OULA-KATA, an island in the sea of Kamtschatka, in about 145° E lon. and from 50 to 54° N lat. belonging to the Russians.

SAGHALIEN-OULA-HOTUN, a city of E Chinese Tartary, in the department of Tcitcicar, on the S side of the Saghalien-oula. It is rich and populous, and very important on account of its situation, as it secures to the Mantchew Tartars the possession of extensive deserts covered with woods, in which a great number of furs are found. Lon. 127 25 E, lat. 50 0 N.

SAGREZ, a strong town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a harbour and a fort, four miles W of Cape St. Vincent, and 125 S of Lisbon. Lon. 9 4 W, lat. 37 4 N.

SAGUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malva, situate on the Bunnas River, 87 miles NW of Gwalior, and 112 S of Agra. Lon. 78 33 E, lat. 23 45 N.

SAHAGUN, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, seated in a fertile plain, on the river Sea, 17 miles from Placentia. Lon. 5 23 W, lat. 42 33 N.

SAID, a town of Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile, 150 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 20 E, lat. 27 32 N.

SAID, in Palestine. See SIDON.

SAINTES, three of the Leeward Caribbee Islands in the W Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica.

SAINTES, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a bishop's see. There are several monuments of antiquity, of which the most famous are the amphitheatre, the aqueducts, and the triumphal arch on the bridge over the Charente. The castle, built on a rock, is deemed impregnable; and the cathedral has one of the largest steeples in France. It is seated on an eminence, 31 miles SSE of Rochelle, and 262 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 45 54 N.

SAINTONGE, a late province of France, 62 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the E by Angoumois and Perigord, on the N by Poitou and Aunis, on the W by the Atlantic, and on the S by Bordeaux and Giron. The river Charente runs through the middle of it, and renders it one of the finest and most fertile provinces

n France, abounding in all ſorts of corn
d fruits; and the beſt ſalt in Europe is
ade here. It now forms, with the late
rovince of Aunis, the department of
ower Charente.

SAL, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands,
miles in circumference, lying to the E
St. Nicholas. It has its name from the
reat quantity of ſalt made here from the
a water, which overflows part of it,
om time to time. It is 300 miles W of
e coaſt of Africa. Lon. 22 56 W, lat.
16 8 N.

SALA, or SALBERG, a town of Swe-
n, in Weſtmania, near which is a very
rge ancient ſilver mine. This town
as firſt built by king Guſtavus Adolphus
1624, and deſtroyed by fire in 1736.
It is ſeated on a river 30 miles W of Up-
l, and 50 NW of Stockholm. Lon. 17
E, lat. 59 50 N.

SALAMANCA, a city of Spain, in Leon,
ith a biſhop's ſee, and a famous univer-
ty, conſiſting of 24 colleges. Here are
agnificent churches, a large public ſquare,
ne fountains, and every thing that can
ontribute to the beauty and commodiouſ-
ſs of the city. The ſtructure called the
ſchools, where the ſciences are taught, is
very large and curious. There were for-
merly 7000 ſtudents, when the Spaniſh
monarchy was in a flouriſhing condition;
and there are now upward of 4000, who
are clothed like prieſts, having their heads
ſhaved, and wearing caps. The cathedral
is one of the handſomeſt in Spain; and
there are ſeveral fine convents, with
churches belonging to them, adorned
with images, and ſome with curious pic-
tures. It is ſeated partly in a plain, and
partly on hills, and is ſurrounded by a
wall. The river Tormes, which waſhes
its walls, has a bridge over it 300 paces
long, built by the Romans. Without
the walls is a fine Roman cauſeway. It
is 37 miles SE of Miranda, and 88 NW
of Madrid. Lon. 5 16 W, lat. 41
2 N.

SALAMANCA, a town of New Spain, in
the province of Jucatan, 140 miles S
of Campeachy. Lon. 89 58 W, lat. 17
55 N.

SALANAKEM, or SALANKEMEN, a
town of Sclavonia, remarkable for a battle
gained by the prince of Baden, over the
Turks, in 1691. It is ſeated on the
Danube, 20 miles NW of Belgrade, and
25 SE of Peterwaradin. Lon. 20 53 E,
lat. 45 14 N.

SALBACH, a village of Germany, in
the margravate of Baden two miles NE
of Baden. Here mareſchal Turenne while
reconnoitering the enemy received a mor-
tal wound.

SALBERG. See SALA.

SALCEY, a foreſt in the S part of North-
amptonſhire.

SALECTO, a town of the kingdom of
Tunis, near the Mediterranean. It is
noted for the ruins of an ancient caſtle,
and is 22 miles SSE of Monaſter. Lon.
11 3 E, lat. 35 13 N.

SALEM, a ſeaport of the ſtate of Maſſa-
chuſets, capital of the county of Eſſex. It
is the oldeſt town in the ſtate, except Ply-
mouth, and carries on a large foreign trade.
It is 15 miles NE of Boſton. Lon. 71 30
W, lat. 42 16 N.

SALEM, a maritime town of N America,
in the ſtate of New Jerſey, 37 miles SSW
of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 32 W, lat.
39 37 N.

SALEM, a town of N Carolina, in the
diſtrict of Saliſbury, and county of Sur-
ry. It is the principal ſettlement of the
Moravians in this ſtate, and 170 miles
W of Edenton. Lon. 80 21 W, lat.
36 2 N.

SALENCHE, a town of Saxony, in Up-
per Faucigny, ſeated near a ſmall lake, on
the Arve, 12 miles S of Cluſe.

SALERNO, a ſeaport of Naples, capital
of Principato Citeriore, with an arch-
biſhop's ſee, a caſtle, and a univerſity,
principally for medicine. It is ſeated at
the bottom of a bay of the ſame name,
27 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 14 53 E,
lat. 40 35 N.

SALERS, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Cantal, and late province of
Auvergne, ſeated among the mountains,
nine miles N of Aurillac.

SALIES, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Lower Pyrenees, and late
province of Gaſcony, remarkable for its
ſprings of ſalt waters from which the
white ſalt is made. It is ſeven miles W of
Orthez.

SALIGNAC, a town of France, in the
department of Upper Vienne, and late
province of Perigord, 10 miles S by W of
Limoges. Lon. 1 18 E, lat. 45 42 N.

SALIGNAS, a town of Spain, in Biſcay,
ſeated on the Deva, at the foot of a moun-
tain, eight miles N by E of Vitoria, and
28 SSE of Bilboa. Lon. 2 54 W, lat.
43 5 N.

SALINE, one of the Lipari Iſlands, in
the Mediterranean. It conſiſts of two
high mountains joined together at the
baſe, and lies NW of the iſland of Li-
pari.

SALINS, a conſiderable town of France,
in the department of Jura, and late pro-

vince of Franche comte' with a ſtrong fort. It is remarkable for its ſalt-works, the largeſt of which is in the middle of the town, and is like a little fortified place. It is ſeated in a fertile valley, on a ſtream that has its ſource in the town, 29 miles S of Beſançon, and 200 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 46 56 N.

SALISBURY, or NEW SARUM, an epiſcopal city in Wiltſhire, of which it is the capital, with a market on Tueſday and Saturday. It is a well built town ſituate in a chalky ſoil, on the confluence of the Bourn, Nadder, Willy, and Avon, by whoſe waters it is almoſt ſurrounded, and is rendered particularly clean by a ſmall ſtream flowing through every ſtreet. It has a fine cathedral, which was finiſhed in 1258, and conſecrated in preſence of Henry III. and many of the nobility and prelates. This fabric, which coſt above 26,000l. is the moſt elegant and regular Gothic ſtructure in the kingdom, being built in form of a lantern, with its ſpire of free-ſtone in the middle, the loftieſt in England. The town-hall is a handſome building, and ſtands in a ſpacious market place. Saliſbury is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and has manufactures of flannels, linſeys, hardware, and cutlery. It is 21 miles NE of Southampton, and 83 W by S of London. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 51 3 N.

SALISBURY-PLAIN, in the county of Wilts, extends 25 miles E to Wincheſter, and 28 W to Weymouth: and in ſome places is from 33 to 40 in breadth. There are ſo many croſs roads in it, and ſo few houſes to take directions from, that the late earl of Pembroke's father planted a tree at the end of every mile from hence to Shaftesbury, for the traveller's guide. That part of it about the city is a chalky down, like Eaſt Kent. The other parts are noted for feeding numerous flocks of ſheep, ſome of which contain from 3000 to 5000 each; and ſeveral private farmers hereabouts have two or three ſuch flocks. By folding the ſheep upon the lands here, after they are turned up with the plough, they become abundantly fruitful, and bear very good wheat, as well as rye and barley. On this plain, beſides the famous monument of Stonehenge, ſix miles N of the city, there are the traces of many old Roman and Britiſh camps, and other remains of the battles, fortifications, ſepulchres, &c. of the ancient inhabitants of this kingdom.

SALISBURY CRAIG, a hill on the E ſide of the city of Edinburgh. It is remarkable for a great precipice of ſolid rock, about one mile long, and in ſome parts, 100 feet high; which paſſes with ſome regularity along its brow.

SALLEE, an ancient town of the kingdom of Fez, with an harbour and ſeveral forts. Its harbour is one of the beſt in the country, and yet, on account of a bar that lies acroſs it, ſhips of the ſmalleſt draught are forced to unload, and take out their guns, before they can get into it. There are docks to build ſhips, but they are ſeldom uſed, for want of ſkill and materials. It is divided into the Old and New Town, by the river Guere; and has long been famous for its pirates, which make prizes of all Chriſtian ſhips that come in their way, except there is a treaty to the contrary. It is 100 miles W of Fez, and 150 S of Gibraltar. Lon. 6 32 W, lat. 34 0 N.

SALM, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 11 miles SSE of Spa, and 38 N of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 50 25 N.

SALM, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorrain with a caſtle, ſeated at the ſource of the Sar, 20 miles W of Straſburg, and 55 SE of Nanci. Lon. 7 15 E, lat. 48 34 N.

SALO, an important town of Italy, in the Breſciano; ſeated on the lake Digarpa. It was taken by the French in 1796 and is 17 miles NE of Breſcia. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 45 38 N.

SALOBRENA, a ſeaport of Spain, in Granada, with a caſtle. It carries on a great trade in ſugar and fiſh, and is ſeated on a rock, near the mouth of a river of the ſame name, 12 miles E of Almunecar, and 36 S of Granada. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 36 31 N.

SALON, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence, ſeated on the canal of Craponne, 20 miles NW of Aix. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 43 38 N.

SALONA, a ſeaport of Venetian Dalmatia, ſeated on a bay of the gulf of Venice. It was formerly a conſiderable place, and its ruins ſhow that it was 10 miles in circumference. It is 18 miles N of Spalatro. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 44 10 N.

SALONE, a town of Livadia, with a biſhop's ſee. The inhabitants are Chriſtians and Turks, pretty equal in number; and Jews are not ſuffered to live here. It is ſeated on a mountain, on the top of which is a citadel, 20 miles NE of Lepanto. Lon. 23 1 E, lat. 38 50 N.

SALONICHI, the ancient Theſſalonica, a ſeaport of Turkey in Europe, capital of

Macedonia, with an archbishop's see. It is 10 miles in circumference, and a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greek Christians and the Jews, the former of which have 30 churches, and the latter as many synagogues: the Turks also have a few mosques. It is surrounded by walls, and defended on the land side by a citadel, and near the harbour by three forts. It was taken from the Venetians, by the Turks, in 1431. It is seated at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, partly on the top, and partly on the side of a hill, near the river Vardar, 150 miles N of Larissa, and 240 W of Constantinople. Lon. 23 8 E, lat. 40 41 N.

SALOP. See SHROPSHIRE.

SALPE, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, situate on a lake, near the sea. It is noted for considerable salt works, and is 23 miles S of Manfredonia, and 92 ENE of Naples. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 41 12 N.

SALSES, a strong castle of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees seated on a lake of the same name, among mountains, 10 miles N of Perpignan. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 42 53.

SALSETTE, a fine island of the Deccan of Hindoostan, lying off the coast of Concan, to the NE of Bombay, from which it is separated by a narrow strait fordable at low water. It is about 15 miles square, and fertile in rice, fruits, and sugar-canes. It has subterraneous temples cut out of the live rock, in the manner of those of Elephanta, which appear to be monuments of a superstition anterior to that of the Hindoos. In 1773, Salsette was conquered from the Mahrattas; and it has proved a valuable acquisition to Bombay, which formerly depended on foreign supplies for its subsistence.

SALSONNA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Lobregat, 44 miles NW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 38 E, lat. 41 56 N.

SALTASH, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth and a few hops. It consists of three streets, which are washed clean by every shower of rain, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on the side of a steep hill six miles NW of Plymouth, and 220 W by S of London. Lon. 4 17 W, lat. 50 25 N.

SALTCOATS, a seaport of Scotland, in Ayrshire, much resorted to as a watering-place. It has a considerable trade in salt, coal, and sail cloth, together with a ropeyard. It is situate on the frith of Clyde, 10 miles NNW of Ayr, and 22 SW of Glasgow. Lon. 4 45 W, lat. 55 39 N.

SALT-HILL, a village in Berks, noted for its fine situation and elegant inns. It is on the road to Bath, 22 miles W of London.

SALTZA, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg. It takes its name from the salt pits, and is 12 miles SSE of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 54 E, lat. 52 3 N.

SALTZBURG, an archbishopric of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 70 miles long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Bavaria, on the E by Austria, on the S by Carinthia and the Tirol, and on the W by the Tirol and Bavaria. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron.

SALTZBURG, an ancient and populous city of Germany, capital of an archbishopric of the same name. It is well built, and defended by a castle on a mountain, and near it are some considerable salt works which are very productive. The archbishop who is a sovereign prince, has two noble palaces; the one for summer, and the other for winter; the latter contains 163 apartments, all richly furnished, without reckoning the halls and galleries. The university depends on the Benedictine monks. The cathedral is very fine, and contains five organs. It is seated on both sides the river Saltz, 45 miles S by W of Passaw, and 155 W by S of Vienna. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 47 37 N.

SALTZWEDEL, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the old marche of Brandenburg, noted for its flourishing manufactures of cloth, serge, and stockings. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns and is situate on the Jetze, 20 miles NNW of Gardeleben, and 48 ENE of Zell. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 52 55 N.

SALVADOR, ST. one of the Bahama Islands. See GUANAHAMI.

SALVADOR, ST. the capital of the kingdom of Congo, with a large palace, where the king and a Portuguese bishop reside. It is seated on a craggy mountain, 240 miles E by S of Loango. Lon. 15 39 E, lat. 4 50 S.

SALVADOR, ST. a populous city of S America, in Brasil, with an archbishop's see, and several forts. It contains many religious houses; the inhabitants are voluptuous and carry on a considerable trade. The houses are two or three stories high, and the walls thick and strong, being

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built of ſtone. The principal ſtreets are large, and there are many gardens, full of great variety of fruit-trees, herbs, and flowers. The chief commodities are ſugar, tobacco, woad for diers, raw hides, tallow, and trainoil. It is ſeated on an eminence, on the bay of All Saints, 120 miles SW of Sergippy. Lon. 40 10 W, lat. 13 30 S.

SALVAGES, ſmall uninhabited iſlands, lying between Madeira and the Canaries, 27 leagues N of Point Nago in Teneriff. Lon. 15 54 W, lat. 30 0 N.

SALVATERRA, a town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura, with a royal palace, ſeated on the Tajo. Lon. 7 51 W, lat. 38 39 N.

SALVATERRA, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in Beira. It was taken by the French in 1704 and by the allies in 1705. It is ſeated on the Elia, 12 miles NE of Alcantara. Lon. 6 14 W, lat. 39 30 N.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, ſeated on the Minho, 56 miles S of Compoſtella. Lon. 8 16 W, lat. 42 48 N.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain in Biſcay, ſeated at the foot of Mount St. Adrian, 30 miles E by S of Vittoria. Lon. 2 27 W, lat. 42 54 N.

SALUZZO, a town of Piedmont, capital of a marquiſate of the ſame name with a biſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. The cathedral is magnificent and rich. It is ſeated on an eminence, at the foot of the Alps, near the river Po, 22 miles S by W of Turin. Lon. 7 37 E, lat. 44 44 N.

SAMANDRACHI. See SAMOTHRACIA.

SAMARCAND, an ancient and populous city, in the country of the Uſbec Tartars, with a caſtle and a univerſity. It was the birthplace and ſeat of Tamerlane the Great. It carries on a trade in excellent fruits, and is pleaſantly ſeated near the Sogde, which runs into the Amo, 138 miles E by N of Bokhara. Lon. 65 15 E, lat. 39 50 N.

SAMAR, PHILIPPINA, or TANDAGO, one of the Phillippine Iſlands, in the Indian ocean SE of that of Luconia, from which it is ſeparated by a ſtrait. It is 320 miles in circumference, and is full of craggy mountains, among which are fertile vallies.

SAMARA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ufa, ſituate on the conflux of the rivers Salmiſch and Sakmara, 12 miles N of Orenburg. Lon. 55 3 E, lat. 53 2 N.

SAMARA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk, not far from the Volga. Lon. 49 26 E, lat. 53 20 N.

SAMARAND, a populous town on the eaſtern part of the iſland of Java.

SAMATHAN, a town of France, in the department of Eure, with a ſtrong caſtle on a mountain. It is ſeated in a valley, on the river Save, five miles N of Lombez. Lon. 1 0 E, lat 43 34 N.

SAMBALLAS, iſlands on the N coaſt of the iſthmus of Darien, not inhabited but claimed by the Spaniards.

SAMBAS, a town of the iſland of Borneo, ſituated near the W coaſt. It is the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, and in its vicinity diamonds are found. Lon. 109 0 E, lat. 2 20 N.

SAMBRE, a river of the Netherlands which riſes in Picardy, and paſſing by Landrecy, Maubeuge, Thun, and Charleroy, falls into the Maeſe, at Namur.

SAMOGITIA, a province of Poland, 175 miles long and 125 broad; bounded on the N by Courland, on the E by Lithuania, on the W by the Baltic, and on the S by Weſtern Pruſſia, being about 175 miles long, and 125 broad. It is full of foreſts and high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produces great quantity of honey. Here are alſo very active horſes, in high eſteem. The inhabitants are clowniſh, but honeſt; and they will not allow a young woman to go out in the night without a candle in her hand, and two bells at her girdle. Roſienne is the principal town.

SAMOS, an iſland of the Archipelago, on the coaſt of Natolia, and to the E of the iſle of Nicaria. The women are cloathed in the Turkiſh manner, except as to the coif, and their hair hanging down their backs, with plates of ſilver, or black-tin faſtened to the ends. It is 32 miles long, 22 broad, and extremely fertile. It abounds with partridges, woodcocks, ſnipes, thruſhes, woodpigeons, turtle-doves, wheatears, and excellent poultry. They have abundance of melons, lemons, kidneybeans, muſcadine grapes, and white figs, four times as big as the common ſort, but not ſo well taſted. The ſilk is very fine, and the honey and wax admirable. They have iron mines, and moſt of the ſoil is of a ruſty colour; they have alſo emery ſtone, and all the mountains are of white marble. The inhabitants, about 12,000, are almoſt all Greeks, and have a biſhop who reſides at Caſtro. Lon. 27 13 E, lat. 37 46 N.

SAMOTHRACIA, now called SAMANDRACHI, a ſmall iſland of the Archipelago, between Stalimeni and the coaſt of Romania, and to the N of the iſle of Imbro. It is 27 miles in circumference, and

pretty well cultivated. Lon. 25 17 E, lat. 40 34 N.

SAMOYEDES, once a numerous and powerful nation of Tartary. They inhabit the coasts of the Frozen Sea, from the 65 degree of N lat. to the sea shore. The countries they occupy are marshy and full of rocks, so that from the 67 degree of lat. there are no trees of any kind; and the cold that prevails in these climates prevents vegetation to such a point, that even the little brush wood, here and there to be seen, dwindles away to nothing as you advance towards the north. In stature the Samoyedes are scarcely of a middling height; it being rare to meet with a man of more than five feet, though it must at the same time be confessed, that the shortest, who are about four feet, are equally scarce. They seem all of a heap; have short legs, small neck, a large head, flat nose and face, with the lower part of the face projecting outwards; they have large mouths and ears, little black eyes, but wide eye-lids, small lips, and little feet. Their winter huts are made half way in the ground, like those of the Ostiaks, and are seldom more than two or three by the side of one another. Poles placed so as to lean against each other, and covered with the skins of rein deers, or bark of birch, make the whole of their composition. In summer they travel from lake to lake for the purpose of fishing; and wherever they stop for a time, there they build temporary hovels upon the ground. Hunting, fishing, and tending their reindeer, make the whole of their employment. The two former are the common business of all, as furnishing them with the principal part of their subsistence. Like all savage nations they treat their wives with the utmost contempt, and often with a severity absolutely inhuman.

SAMSO, or SAMSOI, an island of Denmark, on the E coast of N. Jutland. It is eight miles long and three broad, and very fertile. Lon. 10 33 E, lat. 56 2 N.

SAMSON, St. a town of France, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the river Rille, five miles from Pontaudemer.

SANA, or ZANA, a town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction in the bishopric of Truxillo. Its situation is delightful, and adorned with the most beautiful flowers. Hence it receives the name of Miraflores. It is 90 miles N of Truxillo. Lon. 78 30 W, lat. 40 35 N.

SANAA, the capital of Arabia Felix, in Yemen Proper. It is seated among mountains, and fine orchards, 240 miles NNE of Mocha, and 450 SE of Mecca. Lon. 46 35 E, lat. 17 28 N.

SANBACH, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Welock. In the market-place are two square stone crosses, adorned with images. It is 26 miles E of Chester, and 161 NNW of London. Lon. 2 28 W, lat. 53 8 N.

SANCERRE, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. In its neighbourhood are excellent wines, equal to those of Burgundy It is seated on a mountain, near the river Loire, 22 miles NW of Nevers, and 110 N of Paris. Lon. 2 59 E, lat. 47 18 N.

SANCIAN, an island of China, on the coast of Quang-tong, 40 miles in circumference, and famous for being the burying-place of St. Francis Xavier, whose tomb is to be seen on a small hill.

SANCOINS, a town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry, seated on the Argent, 15 miles SW of Nevers.

SANDA, one of the Orkney islands, in Scotland, lying NE of that called Mainland.

SANDECZ, a strong town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. There are mines of gold and copper in its territory, and it is seated at the foot of Mount Krapack, 32 miles SE of Cracow. Lon. 20 32 E, lat. 49 43 N.

SANDERSLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Dessau, situate on the Wipper, 16 miles SE of Quedlingburg, and 31 SW of Dessaw. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 51 38 N.

SANDERSTED, a village in Surry, to the S of Croydon, and in an elevated situation, which affords a delightful prospect over the adjacent country.

SANDGATE CASTLE, a castle in Kent, SW of Folkstone, built by Henry VIII; here queen Elisabeth lodged one night, when she came to visit this coast in 1588.

SANDHAMN, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Upland, appointed for the examination of all vessels to and from Stockholm. It is 10 miles E of Stockholm. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 59 20 N.

SANDO, an island of Japan, on the N coast of Niphon; with a town of the same name. It is 87 miles in circumference. Lon. 139 30 E, lat. 38 35 N.

SANDOMIR, a strong town of Little Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle, seated on a hill, on the Vistula, 75 miles E of Cracow and 112 S of Warsaw. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 50 21 N.

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SANDUGAL, a small town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, seated on the Coa, 12 miles SSE of Guarda.

SANDVILET, a town of Brabant, seated on the river Scheldt, 12 miles NW of Antwerp. Lon. 1 52 E, lat. 51 22 N.

SANDWICH, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one of the cinque-ports, governed by a mayor and jurats, and sends two members to parliament. It has three churches, and about 1500 houses, most of them built with wood, others with brick and flints, and 6,000 inhabitants. It is walled round, and fortified with ditches and ramparts, but the walls are much decayed, though four of the gates are yet standing. It had once a considerable trade, but is now much decayed, the river Stour, on which it is seated, being so choked up with sand, as to admit only small vessels. It is 13 miles E of Canterbury, and 67 E by S of London. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 51 19 N.

SANDWICH, a town of the United States, in Massachusets, situate at the bottom of Cape Cod, over the whole breadth of which it extends. It is 18 miles SE of Plymouth, and 59 S of Boston. Lon. 70 24 W, lat. 41 17 N.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, a group of islands in the S Sea, among the last discoveries of captain Cook, who so named them, in honour of the earl of Sandwich, under whose administration these discoveries were made. They consist of eleven islands, extending in lat. from 18 54 to 22 15 N. and in lon. from 150 54 to 160 24 W. They are called by the natives, Owhyhee, Mowee, Rainai, Morotoi, Tahoorowa, Woahoo, Atooi, Neeheeheow, Oreehoua, Morotipne, and Tahoora, all inhabited excepting the two last. An account of all the inhabited islands will be found in their proper places in this work. The climate of these islands differs very little from that of the West Indies in the same latitude, though perhaps more temperate; and there are no traces of those violent winds and hurricanes which render the stormy months in the West Indies so dreadful. There is also more rain at the Sandwich Isles, where the mountainous parts being generally enveloped in a cloud, successive showers fall in the inland parts, with fine weather, and a clear sky, on the sea-shore. Hence it is, that few of those inconveniencies, to which many tropical countries are subject, either from heat or moisture, are experienced here. The winds, in the winter months, are generally from ESE to NE. The vegetable productions are nearly the same as those of the other islands in this ocean; but the taro root is here of a superior quality. The bread-fruit trees thrive not in such abundance as in the rich plains of Otaheite, but produce double the quantity of fruit. The sugar-canes are of a very unusual size, some of them measuring eleven inches and a quarter in circumference, and having fourteen feet eatable. There is also a root of a brown colour, shaped like a yam, and from six to ten pounds in weight, the juice of which is very sweet, of a pleasant taste, and is an excellent substitute for sugar. The quadrupeds are confined to the three usual sorts, hogs, dogs, and rats. The fowls are also of the common sort; and the birds are beautiful and numerous, though not various. Goats, pigs, and European fowls, were left by captain Cook; but the possession of the goats soon gave rise to a contest between two districts, in which the breed was entirely destroyed. The inhabitants are undoubtedly of the same race that possesses the islands south of the equator; and in their persons, language, customs, and manners, approach nearer to the New Zealanders, than to their less distant neighbours, either of the Society or Friendly islands. They are in general above the middle size, and well made; they walk very gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of bearing very great fatigue. Many of both sexes have fine open countenances, and the women in particular have good eyes and teeth, with a sweetness and delicacy of look that render them very engaging. There is one peculiarity, characteristic of every part of this great nation, that even in the handsomest faces there is a wideness of the nostril, without any flatness or spreading of the nose. They suffer the beards to grow, and wear their hair in various fashions. The dress of both men and women nearly resembles those of New Zealand, and both sexes wear necklaces of small variegated shells. Tattowing the body is practised by every colony of this nation. The hands and arms of the women are also very neatly marked, and they have the singular custom of tattowing the tip of the tongue. Like the New Zealanders they have adopted the method of living in villages, containing from 100 to 200 houses built pretty closely together, without any order, and having a winding path between them. They are generally flanked towards the sea with detached walls, which are meant both for shelter and defence. These walls consist of loose stones, and the inhabitants are very dexterous in shifting themselves suddenly to such places as the direction

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the attack may require. In the ſides of the hills, or ſurrounding eminences, they have alſo little holes or caves, the entrance to which is alſo ſecured by a fence of the ſame kind. They ſerve for places of retreat in caſes of extremity, and may be defended by a ſingle perſon againſt ſeveral aſſailants. Their houſes are of different ſizes, ſome of them being large and commodious, from 40 to 50 feet long, and from 20 to 30 broad; while others are mere hovels. The food of the lower claſs conſiſts principally of fiſh and vegetables, to which the people of higher rank add the fleſh of dogs and hogs. The manner of ſpending their time admits of little variety. They riſe with the ſun, and, after enjoying the cool of the evening, retire to reſt a few hours after ſun-ſet. The making of canoes, mats, &c. forms the occupations of the men; the women are employed in manufacturing cloth, and the ſervants are principally engaged in the plantations and fiſhing. Their idle hours are filled up with various amuſements, ſuch as dancing, boxing, wreſtling, &c. Their agriculture and navigation bear a great reſemblance to thoſe of the South Sea iſlands. Their plantations, which are ſpread over the whole ſea coaſt, conſiſt of the taro, or eddy root, and ſweet potatoes, with plants of the cloth tree ſet in rows. The bottoms of their canoes are of a ſingle piece of wood, hollowed out to the thickneſs of an inch, and brought to a point at each end. The ſides conſiſt of three boards, each about an inch thick, neatly fitted and lathed to the bottom-part. Some of their double canoes meaſure 70 feet in length, three and a half in depth, and 12 in breadth. Their cordage, fiſh-hooks and fiſhing tackle, differ but little from thoſe of the other iſlands. Among their arts muſt not be forgotten that of making ſalt, which they have in great abundance and of a good quality. Their inſtruments of war are ſpears, daggers, clubs, and ſlings; and for defenſive armour, they wear ſtrong mats which are not eaſily penetrated by ſuch weapons as theirs. As the iſlands are not united under one ſovereign, wars are frequent among them, which, no doubt, contribute greatly to reduce the number of inhabitants, which, according to the proportion aſſigned to each iſland, does not exceed 400,000.—The ſame ſyſtem of ſubordination prevails here as at the other iſlands, the ſame abſolute authority on the part of the chiefs, and the ſame unreſiſting ſubmiſſion on the part of the people. The government is likewiſe monarchical and hereditary. At Owhyhee there is a regular ſociety of prieſts living by themſelves, and diſtinct in all reſpects from the reſt of the people. Human ſacrifices are here frequent; not only at the commencement of a war, or any ſignal enterpriſe, but the death of every conſiderable chief calls for a repetition of theſe horrid rites. Notwithſtanding the irreparable loſs in the death of captain Cook, who was here murdered through ſudden reſentment and violence, they are acknowledged to be of the moſt mild and affectionate diſpoſition. They live in the utmoſt harmony and friendſhip with each other; and in hoſpitality to ſtrangers they are not exceeded even by the inhabitants of the Friendly Iſlands. Their natural capacity ſeems in no reſpect below the common ſtandard of mankind; and their improvements in agriculture, and the perfection of their manufactures, are certainly adequate to the circumſtances of their ſituation, and the natural advantages which they enjoy.

SANDWICH LAND, a barren and deſolate country in the Southern Ocean. This is the greateſt S latitude ever yet explored, and the moſt ſouthern part that was ſeen lies in lon. 27 45 W, lat. 59 34 S.

SANDY HOOK, a ſmall iſland of the United States, near the coaſt of New Jerſey.

SANEN, or GESSENAY, a town of Switzerland, in Bern.

SANGUESSA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, ſeated on the Arragon, 20 miles SK of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 42 34 N.

SANPO. See BURRAMPOOTER.

SANORE-BANCABOUR, a town of the Myſore country, in the E Indies, 117 miles E by N of Goa. Lon. 75 44 E, lat. 15 39 N.

SANQUHAR, a borough of Dumfriesſhire, Scotland; with a ruined caſtle; a coal trade and a manufacture of worſted mittens and ſtockings. It is ſeated on the ſmall river Nith, 24 miles N of Dumfries. Lon. 3 36 W, lat. 55 30 N.

SANTA CLARA, an iſland of S America, in the S Pacific Ocean, and in the bay of Guyaquil, 90 miles W of Guyaquil. Lon. 82 36 W, lat. 2 18 S.

SANTA CRUZ, a ſeaport on the E ſide of Teneriff, on a fine bay of the ſame name, defended by many ſmall batteries, and a ſtrong fort. It has a well built pier, and an excellent quay, on which is a handſome mall, ſhaded by ſeveral rows of trees. The town is irregularly built; the principal ſtreet is broad, and has more the appearance of a ſquare than a ſtreet: at the upper end, is the governor's houſe, and at the lower a ſquare monu-

ment, commemorating the appearance of Nueſtra Senora (Our Lady) to the Guanches, the original inhabitants of the iſland. Lon. 16 26 W, lat. 28 27 N.

SANTA CRUZ, a ſeaport of Africa, on the coaſt of Morocco, with a fort. The Moors took it from the Portugueſe in 1536. It is ſeated at the extremity of Mount Atlas, on Cape Aguer. Lon. 10 7 W, lat. 30 38 N.

SANTA CRUZ, one of the Caribbee Iſlands. Lon. 64 35 W, lat. 17 45 N.

SANTA CRUZ, an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, one of the moſt conſiderable of thoſe of Solomon, being 250 miles in circumference. Lon. 130 0 W, lat. 10 21 S.

SANTA-CRUZ, a ſeaport on the N ſide of the iſland of Cuba, in the W Indies, 60 miles E of Havannah. Lon. 81 10 W, lat. 23 10 N.

SANTA CRUZ-DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of S America, in Peru, and capital of a government of that name, in the audience of Los-Charcos, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, in a country abounding in good fruits, on the river Guapy, 300 miles E of Plata. Lon. 59 55 W lat. 19 46 S.

SANTA FE, the capital of New Mexico, in N America, ſeated among mountains, near the Rio-del-Norte, 950 miles N of Mexico. Lon. 106 35 W, lat. 35 32 N.

SANTA-FE-DE BOGOTA, a town of S America, and the capital of New Granada, with an archbiſhop's ſee and a univerſity. It is the ſeat of a new vice-royalty eſtabliſhed in the preſent century. It is ſeated on the river Madalena, in a country abounding in corn and fruit, with mines of ſilver in the mountains, 360 miles S of Carthagena. Lon. 73 5 W, lat. 3 58 N.

SANTAREM, a town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura, ſeated on a mountain, near the river Tajo, in a country fertile in wheat, wine, and oil. It was taken from the Moors in 1447, and is 55 miles NE of Liſbon. Lon. 8 25 W, lat. 39 2 N.

SANTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves. It has a handſome church belonging to the papiſts, wherein is an image of the Virgin, which, they pretend, performs a great many miracles. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 15 miles SE of Cleves. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 51 50 N.

SANTILLANA, a ſeaport of Spain, in Aſturias de Santillana, of which it is the capital; ſeated on the Bay of Biſcay, 50 miles E of Oviedo, and 200 NW of Madrid. Lon. 4 32 W, lat. 43 34 N.

SANTORINI, an iſland of the Archipelago, to the N of Candia, and to the S of Nio. It is eight miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; and near it are three or four other ſmall iſlands, each of which bears evident marks of a volcanic origin, being all covered with pumice ſtone. It produces plenty of barley, cotton, and wine, in which, and the cotton manufactures, its trade conſiſts. Fruit is ſcarce, except figs, and it has neither oil nor wood. The inhabitants are all Greeks, about 10,000 in number, and though ſubject to the Turks, they chooſe their own magiſtrates. Pyrgos is the capital. Lon. 26 1 E, lat. 36 10 N.

SAONE, UPPER, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Iſle of France. It takes its name from a river, which riſes in Mont Voſges, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons. The capital is Veſoul.

SAONE AND LOIRE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Burgundy. Macon is the capital.

SAOIGIS, a town of Italy in Piedmont, ſituate on the ſummit of a rock; taken by the French in 1794. Lon. 7 33 E, lat. 36 38 N.

SAPIENZA, three ſmall iſlands, and a cape, near the S coaſt of the Morea. The largeſt iſland was anciently named Sphacteria. The pirates of Barbary conceal themſelves behind it, to ſurpriſe veſſels which come from the gulf of Venice, or the coaſt of Sicily. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 36 50 N.

SARACENS, a people celebrated ſome centuries ago, who came from the deſert of Arabia: *Sarra* in their language ſignifying a deſert. They were the firſt diſciples of Mahomet, and within 40 years after his death, conquered a great part of Aſia, Africa, and Europe. They kept poſſeſſion of Spain ſeveral hundred years, till 1511, when they were expelled. They maintained a war in the Holy Land, a long time, againſt the Weſtern Chriſtians, and at length drove them out. There are now no people known by this name, for the deſcendents of thoſe who conquered Spain are called Moors.

SARAGOSSA, a city of Spain, in Arragon, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a univerſity, and a court of inquiſition. It is ſaid to have been built by the Phœnicians; and the Romans ſent a colony hither in the reign of Auguſtus, whence it had the name of Ceſar Auguſtus, which by corruption has been changed into Saragoſſa. It is adorned with many magnificent buildings, and there are 17 large churches, and 14 handſome monaſteries, beſides others [illegible]

considerable. The river Ebro runs through the city, dividing it into two parts; and on its banks is a handsome quay, which serves for a public walk. The Holy street is the largest, and so broad, it may be taken for a square; and here they have their bull-fights. The cathedral is a spacious Gothic building; but the finest church is that of Nuestra Senora del Pilar, and a place of the greatest devotion in Spain. They tell us, that the Virgin, while yet living, appeared to St. James, who was preaching the gospel, and left him her image, with a handsome pillar of jasper, still shown in this church, which they pretend is the first in the world built to her honour. This image stands on a marble pillar, with a little Jesus in her arms, illuminated by 50 lamps, balustrades and chandeliers of massy silver. The ornaments of this image are the richest that can be imagined, her crown being full of jewels of an inestimable price, and scarcely any thing is to be seen but gold and jewels; and a vast number of people come in pilgrimage hither. The town-house is a sumptuous structure; in the hall are the pictures of all the kings of Arragon, and in the corner of it St. George on horseback, with a dragon of white marble under him. Saragossa is seated in a large plain, where the Ebro receives two other rivers; and over it are two bridges, one of stone and the other of wood, which last has been thought the most beautiful in Europe. A victory was obtained here over the French and Spaniards in 1710, but it was abandoned by the allies soon after. It is 137 miles W of Barcelona, and 150 NE of Madrid. Lon. 0 28 W, lat. 41 53 N.

SARATOF, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Astracan. It contains 11 districts, of which that of the same name is the principal.

SARATOF, a town of Russia, capital of the government of the same name. It is seated on the side of a mountain, near the river Volga, 220 miles S of Kalan, and 300 NW of Astracan. Lon. 49 25 E, lat. 52 4 N.

SARATOGA, a fort of the state of New York, memorable for the surrender of an army of British and Hessians, under the command of general Burgoyne, to the Americans, in 1777. There are mineral springs near this place. It is seated on the E. side of Hudson's River, 50 miles N of Albany.

SARBOURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Sare, eight miles S of Treves. Lon. 5 32 E, lat. 49 37 N.

SARBOURG, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorrain, seated on the Sare. Lon. 7 9 E, lat. 48 46 N.

SARBRUCK, a town of France, in the department of Moselle and late province of Lorrain, seated on the Sare, 14 miles ESE of Sarlouis, and 40 E by N of Metz. Lon. 7 2 E, lat. 49 14 N.

SARDAM, a seaport of N Holland, where there are vast magazines of timber for building ships, and naval stores, with a great number of shipwrights; Peter the Great resided in this town while he worked as a shipwright and his hut is still to be seen. Sardam is seated on the Wye, seven miles NW of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 45 E, lat. 52 28 N.

SARDINIA, an island of the Mediterranean, 142 miles from N to S, and 80 from E to W. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oranges, citrons, and olives. On the coast is a fishery for anchovies and coral, of which large quantities are sent to Genoa and Leghorn. Beeves and sheep are numerous, as well as horses, which are good for labour and the road. They are fed in the little islands about it, which abound in game; and in that of Asmaria are a great number of turtles. The air is very unhealthy, from the marshy land. Here are mines of silver, lead, sulphur, and alum; and they make a good deal of salt. This island has undergone various revolutions: in 1708 it was taken by the English for the emperor Charles VI; and in 1720, ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for that of Sicily, and erected into a kingdom; but his Sardinian majesty keeps his court at Turin, the capital of his Piedmontese territories. He has a viceroy at Cagliari, the capital of this island.

SARDO, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia. It was formerly called Sardis, and was the capital of Lydia, under the famous king Crœsus. It was one of the seven churches of Asia, celebrated in the book of Revelation. It now contains only a few wretched huts. However, here is a large caravansary, where there are handsome lodgings for travellers, it being in the great road from Smyrna to Aleppo; and the Turks have a mosque formerly a christian church. The inhabitants are now almost all shepherds, who feed their flocks in the neighbouring plains. There are also a few Christians, who employ themselves in gardening, but they have neither church nor priest. It is 70 miles E of Smyrna. Lon. 28 30 E, lat. 38 44 N.

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SARE, a river which rises at Salm, in France, runs N into Germany, and falls into the Moselle, a little above Treves.

SAREPTA, COLONY OF, a flourishing colony of Moravian brethren, seated on the banks of the little river Sarpa, to which the founders have given the name of Sarepta, borrowed from the sacred writers. The beginning of this settlement is dated in 1765, and in the same year the most distinguished privileges were granted it by the Imperial Court. The foundation was laid by five of the brethren, deputed to make choice of a spot of ground proper for a colony, and to mark out the scite of the chief house; since which time it has been augmented every year by families of the Unitas Fratrum, who have come voluntarily to assemble in this place in quality of colonists. They amounted in 1773 to 230 persons of both sexes, and it is annually increasing by new comers. The chief house is not yet intirely finished, at least according to the intended plan; but there are a considerable number of dwelling houses already extremely well built, partly of timber, and partly of carpentry and brick.

SARGANS, a town of Swisserland, capital of a county of the same name, in the canton of Zuric, with a castle on a rock, where Andrew Doria, was defeated by Barbarossa. It is seated on the top of a hill; and near it are mineral springs, good for various diseases.

SARGEL, a large and ancient seaport of the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Tremesen, with a castle, seated on the seacoast, 25 miles SSW of Algiers. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 36 30 N.

SARGUEMINE, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Sare, nine miles from Sarback. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 49 8 N.

SARI, an ancient town of Persia, in Mesanderan, 20 miles SW of Ferabad.

SARK, a little island belonging to Great Britain on the coast of Normandy, situated between Guernsey and Jersey.

SARK, a river of Scotland, which rises in the E part of Dumfriesshire, and for many miles forms the boundary with England.

SARLAT, formerly an episcopal town of France, in the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord. It is a poor place, seated in a valley, surrounded by mountains, 27 miles SE of Perigueux, and 87 E by N of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1 19 E, lat. 44 5 N.

SARLOUIS, a strong town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the isthmus of a peninsula formed by the river Sare, 20 miles E of Thionville, and 32 NE of Metz. Lon. 6 48 E, lat. 49 21 N.

SARNEN, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Underwalden, seated on a lake of that name. It is nine miles S of Lucern. Lon. 8 7 E, lat. 46 9 N.

SARNO, a river of the kingdom of Naples, which rises near Sarno, and falls into the bay of Naples.

SARNO, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Sarno, near its source, 12 miles NE of Salerno, and 20 SE of Naples. Lon. 14 49 E, lat. 40 46 N.

SAROS, a strong castle in Upper Hungary, in a county of the same name, seated on the Tariza, at the foot of Mount Krapach, five miles NNW of Eperies.

SARP, or SARPEN, a town of Norway, in the province of Christiansand. It is situated in the neighbourhood of a cataract, which is heard at a great distance, and is 10 miles WSW of Fredericstadt. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 59 9 N.

SARREAL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Francoli, in the neighbourhood of which are quarries of alabaster, so transparent that windows are glazed with it. Lon. 2 0 E, lat. 41 30 N.

SARSANA, an episcopal town of Italy, in Romagna, 138 miles NW of Rome. Lon 12 14 E, lat. 43 59 N.

SARSINA, an episcopal town of Italy, in Romagna, 11 miles WSW of Rimini. Lon. 12 34 E, lat. 44 0 N.

SARTE, a department of France, including the late province of Maine. It takes its name from a river which joins the Maine and the Loir, above Angers. The capital of the department is Mans.

SARUM, NEW. See SALISBURY.

SARUM, OLD, an ancient borough in Wilts, with the ruins of a fort that belonged to the ancient Britons. One farm house is all that remains of this town, which yet sends two members to parliament. It once covered the summit of a steep hill, and was strongly fortified; but nothing is to be seen except the ruins and traces of the walls. It is two miles N of Salisbury. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 51 7 N.

SARVERDEN, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the S. 18 miles S of Sarbruck. Lon. 7 7 E, lat. 48 58 N.

SARWAR, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Raab, at its confluence

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a small river. It is 50 miles W by N of Buda. Lon. 16 48 E, lat. 47 30 N.

SARZANA, a strong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see. It was given by the Genoese, by the great duke of Tuscany, in lieu of Leghorn. It is seated at the mouth of the Magra, 50 miles SE of Genoa. Lon. 9 52 E, lat. 44 8 N.

SASERAM, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, seated at the foot of a mountain, near a great lake, in the middle of which is an island with the magnificent mausoleum of emperor Shere Shah, and a superb mosque, which had a fine bridge leading to it; but both have fallen to decay. It is 50 miles SE of Benares. Lon. 83 44 E, lat. 26 10 N.

SASSARI, an archiepiscopal city of Sardinia, capital of the territory of Lugari, with a castle. It contains 30,000 inhabitants, and is famous for a fountain called Trivel, which is said to be more magnificent than the best at Rome. It is seated in a plain, six miles N of Alghero. Lon. 8 7 E, lat. 40 46 N.

SASSEBES, a strong town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name; seated at the confluence of two rivers, which fall into the Maroch. Lon. 26 E, lat. 46 26 N.

SAS VAN GHENT, a strong town of Dutch Flanders. It has fine sluices, and is seated on a canal, which communicates with Ghent, about eight miles N from it. It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent, as a bulwark to that town, but was taken, 1644 by the Dutch, and by the French 1794. Lon. 3 49 E, lat. 51 11 N.

SASSUOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, with a strong castle, seated on the Seccia, 10 miles SW of Modena. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 44 28 N.

SATALIA, a strong seaport of Turkey in Asia, and in Natolia, on the coast of Caramania. It is divided into three towns, and has a superb mosque, which was formerly a church. The surrounding country very fertile; and the citrons and oranges are extremely fine. It is 150 miles W by S of Cogni, and 265 S by W of Constantinople. Lon. 32 21 E, lat. 37 N.

SATGONG, or SATAGONG, a village of Hindostan Proper, in Bengal. In 1566 it was a large commercial town, in which the European traders in Bengal had their factories. It is seated on a branch of the Hoogly River, about four miles NW of Hoogly.

SATTARAH, a town of the Deccan of Hindostan, in the province of Visiapour, formerly the capital of the Mahrattah state. It lies near the E foot of the Ghauts and near the most distant source of the river Kistnah, 63 miles S of Poonah, and 77 W of Visiapour. Lon. 74 8 E, lat. 17 45 N.

SAVAGE ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook from the inhospitable behaviour of its inhabitants. It is about 35 miles in circumference. Lon. 169 37 W, lat. 19 1 S.

SAVANNAH, a river of N America, which forms a part of the divisional line that separates the state of Georgia from that of S Carolina. Its course is nearly from NW to SE. It is formed principally of two branches, which spring from the mountains. It is navigable for large vessels up to Savannah, and for boats of 100 feet keel as far as Augusta. It falls into the ocean at Tybee Bar, in lat. 31 57 N, where it has 16 feet water at half tide.

SAVANNAH, a town of the United States, in Georgia, of which it was formerly the capital, stands on a high sandy bluff, on the south side of the river of the same name, and 17 miles from its mouth. The town is regularly built in the form of a parallelogram, and, including its suburbs, contains 227 dwelling houses. The number of its inhabitants, exclusive of the blacks, amount to about 830, seventy of whom are Jews. Lon. 80 20 W, lat. 32 0 N.

SAVE, a river of Germany, which has its source in Carniola, runs through that country from W to E, separates Sclavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, and falls into the Danube, at Belgrade.

SAVENAT, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, 18 miles NW of Nantes. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 47 23 N.

SAVENDROOG, a strong and almost impregnable fortress of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Mysore. It is situate on the top of a vast rock, rising half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of above eight miles in circumference, and divided at the summit by a chasm, that forms it into two hills; these having each its peculiar defences, serve as two citadels, capable of being maintained independently of the lower works, which are also wonderfully strong. Notwithstanding this, it was taken by the English, in December 1791, after a siege of seven days. It is 18 miles W of Bangalore.

SAVERDUN, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, seated on the Arriege, 25 miles SSE of Toulouse. Lon. 1 36 E, lat. 43 14 N.

SAVERNE, a town of France, in the de-

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partment of Lower Rhine, and late county of Foix. It is seated at the foot of Mont Vosges, in a fertile country, which produces plenty of wine, 18 miles NW of Strasburg, and 120 E of Paris. Lon. 7 33 E, lat. 48 41 N.

SAVIGLIANO, a strong town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of the same name with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Maira, five miles W of Fossano, and 26 S of Turin. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 44 30 N.

SAULGEN, a town of Germany in Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, which belongs to the baron of Walburg.

SAULIEU, a town of France in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy. It is seated on an eminence, 25 miles W of Dijon, and 142 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 7 E, lat. 47 17 N.

SAUMUR, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, with an ancient castle. Here is a famous bridge over the Loire, consisting of 12 elliptic arches, each 60 feet in diameter. It is 22 miles SE of Angers, and 160 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 47 15 N.

SAUNDERS, CAPE, a cape of Sandwich Land, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 36 57 W, lat. 54 6 S.

SAUNDERS ISLE, an island near S Georgia, in the Southern Ocean. Lon. 26 38 W, lat. 58 0 S.

SAVONA, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. It is a place of great strength, has two castles, and several fine churches. The Genoese, fearing that it would hurt their trade, ruined the harbour, and rendered it unfit for large vessels. It was taken by the king of Sardinia in 1746, restored in 1748, and taken by the French in 1795. The surrounding country is well cultivated and abounds in silks and all sorts of fruits. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 20 miles SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 44 18 N.

SAVONIERS, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, five miles from Tours. Near it are caverns, famous for their petrifications.

SAVOY, a duchy of Europe, between France and Italy, 83 miles long and 67 broad; bounded on the N by the lake of Geneva, which separates it from Switzerland; on the E by the Alps, which divides it from Piedmont and Vallais; on the W by the Rhone, which parts it from Bresse; and on the S by Dauphiny and Piedmont. The air is cold on account of high mountains, which are almost always covered with snow; but the soil is pretty fertile. The mountains which are not covered with snow in winter, abound with pasture that feed a vast number of cattle. There are also stags, fallow deer, roebucks, wild boars, bears, marmots, white hares, red and gray partridges, woodcocks, and pheasants. The lakes are full of fish, and the principal rivers are the Isere, Arc, and Arve. This country was subdued in 1792 by the French, and the National convention decreed that it should constitute the 84th department of France, by the name of Mont Blanc. Chamberry is the capital.

SAURUNGPOUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa, 42 miles NNE of Indore, and 43 NE of Ougein. Lon. 76 32 E, lat. 23 35 N.

SAUVES, a town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Vidoure, 12 miles SW of Alais.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Bearne, with an old ruined castle, 20 miles WNW of Pau.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, and late province of Rouergue, 12 miles SE of Villefranche.

SAVU, an island in the Indian Ocean, which the Dutch, formerly had an exclusive trade having entered into an agreement with the rajahs that their subjects should trade with no ships, but those of the Dutch E India Company. Lon. 122 E, lat. 10 35 S.

SAXENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia. It is situated on the river Drave, 38 miles W of Clagenfurt. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 46 52 N.

SAXENHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Schawenburg, 20 miles NW of Hanover. Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 52 30 N.

SAXMUNDHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill, 29 miles NE of Ipswich, and 89 NE of London. Lon. 1 40 E, lat. 52 18 N.

SAXONY, UPPER, one of the circles of the German empire, bounded on the N by Prussia, and part of Poland and Silesia, on the S by Bavaria, Bohemia, and Franconia; on the W by the circles of the Rhine and Lower Saxony; and on the E by the Baltic and Lower Saxony. The elector of Saxony is the director. It comprehends the electorate of Saxony, Saxony Proper, the principality of Anhalt, the landgravate of Thuringia, the margravate of Brandenburg, and the duchy of Pomerania.

SAXONY, LOWER, one of the circles of the German empire; bounded on the N by the Baltic and the duchy of Slefwick, on the W by the German Ocean and Weſtphalia, and on the S and E by the circles of Upper Rhine and Upper Saxony. The directors of this circle are the dukes of Magdeburg, Bremen, and Brunſwick-Lunenburg. It comprehends the archbiſhopric of Magdeburg, the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, the archbiſhopric of Bremen, the biſhoprics of Halberſtadt, Schwerin, Ratzburg, Lubec, and Slefwick; the duchies of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, Lawenburg, and Mecklenburg; the principality of Verden, the counties of Reinſtein and Blauberg, and the free cities of Hamburg, Lubec, Goſlar, Mulhauſen, and Northauſen.

SAXONY PROPER, or the electorate of Saxony, in the circle of Upper Saxony, is bounded on the N by the marche of Brandenburg, on the E by Lower Luſatia, on the S by Miſnia, and on the W by the principality of Anhalt. It is 75 miles in length, and 62 in breadth. The ſoil is exceedingly rich and fruitful, yielding corn, fruits, and pulſe in abundance, together with hops, flax, hemp, tobacco, aniſeed; various ſorts of beautiful marble, ſerpentine ſtone and almoſt all the different ſpecies of precious ſtones. It contains beſides, valuable mines of ſilver, copper, tin, lead and iron. It is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elbe; and divided into three principal parts; namely, the duchy of Saxony, of which Wittemberg is the capital, Luſatia, of which Bautzen is the capital; and Miſnia, the capital of which (and of the whole electorate) is Dreſden.

SAYBROOK, a town of the United States, in Connecticut, ſituate on the Connecticut river. It is the moſt ancient town in the ſtate, 18 miles W of New London. Lon. 73 2 W, lat. 41 16 N.

SAYCOCK, one of the iſlands of Japan, divided from Niphon by a narrow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to reſide in the little iſland of Diſnia, which is on the W ſide of this. Lon. 132 28 E, lat. 34 0 N.

SAYN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, ſituate on a river of the ſame name, ſix miles N of Coblentz.

SAYPAN, one of the Ladrone Iſlands; it is a large and pleaſant iſland, lying between 140 and 150 E lon. and in 15 22 N lat.

SCHAGEN, or SCAGERIF, a promontory of N Jutland, in Denmark, at the entrance of the paſſage out of the ocean into the Categate. From this cape, a dangerous ſand bank, ſtretches out into the ſea, upon which in 1715, a tower was erected 64 feet high. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 57 16 N.

SCALA, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. It was a large city formerly, but is now greatly decayed. It is ſix miles N of Amalfi. Lon. 14 44 E, lat. 40 34 N.

SCALANOVA, a neat maritime town of Turkey in Aſia, in Natolia, with a caſtle and harbour, eight miles from Epheſus. Lon. 37 31 E, lat. 37 54 N.

SCALITZ, or SCALA, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Poſon. There is a very advantageous paſſage by it, from Moravia to Hungary, and it is ſeated on the Marck, 50 miles N of Preſburg. Lon. 17 17 E, lat. 49 4 N.

SCANDEROON. See ALEXANDRETTA.

SCANIO. See SCHONEN.

SCARO, or SCAREN, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, ſeated on the lake Wenner, 66 miles N of Gottenburg. Lon. 12 42 E. lat. 58 16 N

SCARBOROUGH, a ſeaport and borough in the N riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated on a ſteep rock, near which are ſuch craggy cliffs that it is almoſt inacceſſible on every ſide. On the top of this rock, is a large green plain, with two wells of freſh water ſpringing out of the rock. It has of late been greatly frequented on account of its mineral waters, called the Scarborough Spa, and alſo for ſea-bathing; on which account it is much mended in the number and beauty of its buildings. The ſpring was under the cliff, part of which fell down in 1737, and the water was loſt; but in clearing away the ruins in order to rebuild the wharf, it was recovered, to the great joy of the town. The waters of Scarborough are chalybeate and purging. Here are aſſemblies and balls in the ſame manner as at Tunbridge. Scarborough ſends two members to parliament, has a good harbour, poſſeſſes a conſiderable trade, and is much engaged in the fiſheries. It is 36 miles NE of York, and 237 N of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 54 18 N.

SCARBOROUGH, a town and fort on the iſland of Tobago, taken by the Engliſh in 1793.

SCARDONA, an epiſcopal town of Turkiſh Dalmatia, ſeated on the E bank of the river Cherca. It has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and Venetians, and theſe laſt ruined the fortifications, and its principal buildings, in 1537; but the Turks have ſince put it in a ſtate of defence. It is 35 miles NW of Spalatro. Lon. 17 1 E, lat. 44 29 N.

SCARLINO, a maritime town of Tuſ-

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cany, with a caſtle, ſeated on the ſeacoaſt, five miles S of Maſſa, and 10 ENE of Piombino. Lon. 10 57 E, lat. 42 58 N.

SCARO, a town of the iſland of Santorini, with a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 25 58 E. lat. 36 10 N.

SCARPANTO, an iſland of the Archipelago, 22 miles long and eight broad, lying SW of Rhodes, and NE of Candia. There are ſeveral high mountains; but it abounds in cattle and game, and has mines of iron, quarries of marble, and ſeveral good harbours. The Turks are maſters of it, but the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 35 45 N.

SCARPE, a river of France, which has its ſource in Artois, and flowing paſt Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, falls into the Scheld.

SCARSDALE, a fertile tract, in the NE part of Derbyſhire, ſurrounded by barren rocks and mountains.

SCHAAFSTADT, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, eight miles W of Merſburg, and 26 W of Leipſic. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 51 19 N.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, the ſmalleſt canton of Swiſſerland, bounded on the N and W by Suabia, on the E by the canton of Zuric and the biſhopric of Conſtance, and on the S by the ſame and Thurgaw. It is but five leagues in length and three in breadth, and contains 30,000 inhabitants. It produces all the neceſſaries, as wine, fiſh, wood, flax, horſes, ſheep, wool, black cattle, and deer. Before the invaſion of Switzerland by the French, who completely overturned the ancient and long-eſtabliſhed government of the Swiſs cantons, the revenues of this ſtate were not very conſiderable, the ſalary of the burgomaſter only amounting to 150l. a year. The clergy were paid by the ſtate, but their revenues were too ſcanty for their maintenance. Sumptuary laws were in force here, as well as in moſt parts of Swiſſerland; and no dancing was allowed except upon particular occaſions. The principal article of trade is wine, the country abounding in vineyards; and as the canton affords but little corn, it is procured from Suabia in exchange for wine.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a canton of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Rhine, and owes its origin to the interruption of the navigation of that river by the cataract at Lauffen; huts being at firſt conſtructed, for the conveniency of unloading the merchandiſe from the boats, by degrees increaſed to a large town. Though a frontier town, it has no garriſon, and the fortifications are weak; but it lately had a famous wooden bridge over the Rhine, which was burnt by the French in 1799, being defeated by the Auſtrians, and obliged to evacuate Schaffhauſen. This river being extremely rapid here, had deſtroyed ſeveral ſtone bridges of the ſtrongeſt conſtruction, when Ulric Grubenman, a carpenter, offered to throw a wooden bridge, of a ſingle arch, over the river, which is near 400 feet wide. The magiſtrates, however, required that it ſhould conſiſt of two arches, and that he ſhould, for that purpoſe, employ the middle pier of the old bridge. He did ſo; but contrived to leave it a matter of doubt, whether the bridge was ſupported by the middle pier. The ſides and top of it were covered; and it was a kind of hanging bridge; the road, which is almoſt level, not being carried, as uſual, over the top of the arch, but let into the middle of it, and there ſuſpended. Schaffhauſen contains about 6000 inhabitants, and is 22 miles N by E of Zuric, and 39 E of Baſil. Lon. 3 41 E, lat. 47 39 N.

SCHALHOLT, an epiſcopal town of Iceland, with a college. Lon. 22 20 W, lat. 64 40 N.

SCHAMACHIE, a town of Perſia, capital of Schirvan. It was formerly very large, but is now decayed, above 6000 houſes having been thrown down by an earthquake. It has manufactures of ſilks and cottons, and is ſeated on the W ſide of the Caſpian Sea, 250 miles NE of Taurus. Lon. 37 5 E, lat. 40 50 N.

SCHANTZ STERNEY, a fortreſs in the Ruſſian government of Wiburgh, ſeated on the Neva, a little E of Peterſburgh. Lon. 31 15 E, lat. 60 0 N.

SCHARDING, a town of Lower Bavaria, ſeated on the Inn, ſeven miles S of Paſſau. Lon. 13 36 E, lat. 48 21 N.

SCHARNITZ, a fortified town of Germany, in the Tirol. It is a paſſage of great importance, on the confines of Bavaria, 12 miles N of Inſpruc.

SCHAUENBURG, a territory of Weſtphalia, 22 miles long and 10 broad, belonging to the landgravate of Heſſe Caſſel.

SCHAUNSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culembach, 18 miles NE of Culembach. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 54 35 N.

SCHAUMBERG, a town and caſtle of Germany, in Lower Rhine, 23 miles NNW of Mentz, and 25 WSW of Wetzlar. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 50 10 N.

SCHEIBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the neighbourhood of which are mines of

ver and iron. It is four miles NE of Schwartzburg.

SCHELDT, a considerable river of the Netherlands, which rises in France, in the late province of Picardy. It passes through Flanders, and divides into two branches below Fort Lillo, and both forming several islands, enter the German Ocean. In 1647, Philip IV of Spain acknowledged the independence of the Seven United Provinces, and ceded to them the sovereignty of the Scheldt; stipulating, moreover, that no large ship should go directly to Antwerp, but should unload its cargo in Holland. In 1792, when the French took Antwerp, they insisted upon opening the navigation of this river, on the plea that all rivers were free, and that the consequent right of navigating it could not be ceded by any treaty whatever. This, with their invasion of Holland, drew that country and Great Britain into the general coalition against them, at the commencement of 1793.

SCHELESTADT, a strong town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and late province of Alsace, seated on the river Ill, 20 miles SW of Strasburg. Lon. 7 40 E, lat. 48 17 N.

SCHELLA, a town of Upper Hungary, seated on the Waag, 25 miles NE of Presburg. Lon. 18 70 E, lat. 48 32 N.

SCHELLENBURG, a fortress of Germany, in Bavaria, remarkable for a victory obtained here by the allies, over the French and Bavarians, in 1704. It is 22 miles W of Ingolstadt. Lon. 10 58 E, lat. 48 46 N.

SCHELLING, an island of the United Provinces, in Friesland, lying at the entrance of the Zuider-Zee. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 53 20 N.

SCHEMNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, one of the seven mountain-towns, with three castles. It is famous for mines of silver and other metals: as also for its hot baths. Near it is a high rock of shining blue stone, mixed with green and white spots of yellow. It is 50 miles NE of Presburg.

SCHENCK, a fortress of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the point where the Rhine divides into two branches. It is the centre of communication between Holland and Germany. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 5155 N.

SCHENECTADY. See SKENECTADY.

SCHENING, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, seated in a fertile country, 10 miles SE of Waltena. Lon. 15 47 E, lat. 58 12 N.

SCHENINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, 16 miles N of Halberstadt, and 18 ESE of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11 35 E, lat. 52 22 N.

SCHER, a town of Germany, in Suabia, belonging to the baron of Walburg, seated on the Danube, 36 miles SW of Ulm. Lon. 0 32 E, lat. 48 8 N.

SCHERDING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated on the river Inn, eight miles S by W of Passaw.

SCHEVE, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, seated at the mouth of a river, in the gulf of Virk-Fund.

SCHIEDAM, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, seated on a canal, which communicates with the Maese, four miles E by S of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 51 54 N,

SCHILTA, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, seated on the river Waag.

SCHINTZNACH, a town of Switzerland, in Bern, remarkable for its agreeable position on the Aar, and its waters, which flow warm from a rock. Near it, on a lofty eminence, are the ruins of the famous castle of Hapsburg.

SCHIRAS, a famous city of Persia, in Farsistan, and the capital of all Persia. It is three miles in length, but not so much in breadth; and is seated at the end of a spacious plain, surrounded by high hills, under one of which the town stands. The houses are built of bricks dried in the sun; the roofs are flat and terraced. There are 15 handsome mosques, tiled with stones of a bluish green colour, and lined within with black polished marble. There are many large and beautiful gardens, surrounded by walls 14 feet high, and 4 thick, containing various kinds of fine trees, with fruits almost of every kind. The wines of Schiras are not only the best in Persia, but some think, in the whole world. The women are much addicted to gallantry, and it is called an earthly paradise by some. In 1758, the seat of government was transferred from Ispahan to this place. It is 225 miles S of Ispahan. Lon. 54 20 E, lat. 29 40 N.

SCHIRVAN, a province of Persia, surrounded by Daghestan, by the Caspian Sea, by Erivan, and by Georgia. It is 150 miles in length and 90 in breadth. Schamachie is the capital.

SCHLADEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, 28 miles ESE of Hildesheim. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 52 10 N.

SCHLEUSSINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneburg, seated on the Schleuse, 10 miles SE of Smalkald. Lon. 11 2 E, lat. 50 43 N.

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SCHLEYDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, 40 miles N of Treves. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 50 25 N.

SCHLITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in a county of the ſame name, ſituate on a ſmall river, ſeven miles NW of Fulda. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 50 45 N.

SCHLUSSERBURG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga, on the river Neva, near lake Ladoga. It has a fortreſs which is ſeated on an iſland, in the river, and is 36 miles E of Peterſburg. Lon. 30 55 E, lat. 59 55 N.

SCHLUSSALFIELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurtzburg. It is ſurrounded by the biſhopric of Bamberg, and lies 13 miles SE of Bamberg. Lon. 10 58 E, lat. 48 54 N.

SCHMIDBERG, a town of Bohemia, in Sileſia, in the duchy of Jauer. Almoſt all the inhabitants are ſmiths, whence the place takes its name. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the ſource of the Bauber.

SCHNEEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with conſiderable manufactures. It is ſeated on the Mulda, and is ſeven miles NW of Schwartzburg.

SCHOMBERG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, ſeated on a mountain, 15 miles from Limbourg.

SCHONECK, or SCHOENECK, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Nyms, 27 miles N of Treves. Lon. 6 26 E, lat. 50 12 N.

SCONEN, SCANIA, or SKONE, a province of Sweden, bounded on the W by the Sound, which ſeparates it from Zealand: on the N by Halland and Smoland; and on the E and S by Blekingen and the Baltic. It is 58 miles long and 40 broad, and is a fertile country. Lunden is the capital.

SCHONGAW, a town of Upper Bavaria, ſeated on the Lech, 30 miles S of Augſburg.

SCHOONHOVEN, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Holland with a commodious haven, ſeated on the Leck, where there is a productive ſalmon-fiſhery, 14 miles E of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 54 E, lat. 51 58 N.

SCHORNDORF, a town of Germany, in Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with a ſtrong caſtle, and ſalt ſprings, from which a great deal of ſalt is made. The French took this town in Auguſt, 1796. It is ſeated on the Rems, 12 miles NE of Stutgard. Lon. 8 54 E, lat. 48 56 N.

SCHOUTEN, iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of New Guinea. They were diſcovered by William Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616. Lon. 135 25 E, lat. 0 46 S.

SCHOWEN, an iſland of the United Provinces, in Zealand, NE of the iſle of Walcheren. It is 15 miles long and ſix broad. Ziriczee is the capital.

SCHUYLKILL, a river of Pennſylvania, in N America, which riſes NW of the Kittatinny mountains, runs 120 miles from its ſource before it falls into the Delaware, three miles below Philadelphia, and is navigable, 85 miles from above Reading to its mouth.

SCHWALBACH, a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine and county of Naſſau, frequented for its mineral waters, which are of a ſimilar nature to thoſe of Spa. It is ſeated on the river Aa, nine miles N of Mentz.

SCHWARTZ, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, famous for its mines of different metals. It is ſeated on the river Ill, 14 miles NE of Inſpruc. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 47 19 N.

SCHWARTZBURG, a town and caſtle of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a county of the ſame name, belonging to a prince of the houſe of Saxony. It is ſeated on the Schwartz, 22 miles SE of Erfurt, and 35 N of Cullembach. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 50 40 N.

SCHWARTZENBERG, a town of Germany, in Franconia, capital of a principality of the ſame name, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Lec, 25 miles NW of Naremburg. Lon. 10 44 E, lat. 49 43 N.

SCHWARTZENBURG, a town of Switzerland, in Bern, 17 miles SSW of Bern. Lon. 7 1 E, lat. 46 40 N.

SCHWEIDNITZ, a ſtrong city of Bohemia, in Sileſia, capital of a province of the ſame name, with a caſtle. The ſtreets are large and the fortifications conſiderable. All the magiſtrates are catholics, but moſt of the inhabitants are proteſtants, who have a church without the town, as alſo a public ſchool. In 1716, the greateſt part of this city was burnt down, but was rebuilt in an elegant manner. It is ſeated on an eminence, on the river Weiſtritz, 22 miles SW of Breſlaw, and 27 SE of Lignitz. Lon. 16 54 E, lat. 50 46 N.

SCHWEINFURT, a ſtrong free and imperial town of Germany in Franconia, with a palace, where the ſenators meet, who are twelve in number. The environs are rich in cattle, corn and wine, the inhabitants are proteſtants and carry on a large trade in wine, woollen and linen cloth, gooſe-quills, and feathers, the French

took this town in July 1796, but they abandoned it in September, following. It is seated on the river Maine, 25 miles W of Bamberg. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 50 15 N.

SCHWEINMUNDER, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the isle of Usedom. Lon. 14 18 E, lat. 54 3 N.

SCHWEITZ, a canton of Switzerland, which gives name to them all. It is bounded on the W by the Lake of the Four Cantons on the S by the canton of Uri, on the E by that of Glarus, and on the N by those of Zuric and Zug. The government of Scheweitz and Uri is entirely democratical, and nearly the same. They contain, including their subjects, 50,000 souls; and, in case of necessity, could furnish above 12,000 militia. The same kind of soil, and the same productions, are common to the two cantons. Luxury is scarcely known in these cantons; and a purity of morals prevails, which can scarcely be imagined by the inhabitants of great and opulent cities. The Roman catholic religion is here exclusively established. This canton suffered in common with all Switzerland when invaded by the French in 1798, being dreadfully wasted and desolated.

SCHWEITZ, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of that name, seated near the Waldstætter See, on a hill, with a large and magnificent church. It is 10 miles SE of Lucern. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 46 55 N.

SCHEWEITZ, LAKE OF. See WALDSTÆTTER SEE.

SCHEWELM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, with a medicinal spring near it. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 51 10 N.

SCHWERIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, of which it is the capital. It is nearly surrounded by a beautiful lake, on an island of which stands the ducal palace and gardens which have communication with the town by a drawbridge. It is 35 miles W of Gustrow. Lon. 11 48 E lat. 53 48 N.

SCHWERTE, a town of Germany in Westphalia, 38 miles NNE of Cologne. Lon. 7 15 E, lat. 51 38 N.

SCHWINBURG, a town of Denmark, on the S coast of the island of Funen, 23 miles SSE of Odensee. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 55 10 N.

SCIATI, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Janna, 20 miles to the N of Negropont and almost at the entrance of the gulf of Salonichi. It is 22 miles in length and eight in breadth. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 39 26 N.

SCIGLIO, or SCILLA. See SCYLLA.

SCILLY, a cluster of islands and rocks, lying almost 10 leagues W of the Land's End, in Cornwall, and are easily discerned from it. Of these only five or six are inhabited. They are supposed formerly to have produced much tin, but are now chiefly known as a resort for seafowl, and a place of shelter for ships in bad weather. The inhabitants principally subsist by fishing, burning kelp, and acting as pilots. The chief of the islands is St. Mary's, which has a good port, is the best cultivated, and contains more inhabitants than all the rest put together. In this island, and in two or three others, are various antiquities, particularly the remains of a temple of the Druids, and ancient sepulchres: but the greatest ornament is the lighthouse, which, with the gallery, is 51 feet high, and is a very fine column. The Scilly rocks have been fatal to numbers of ships entering the English Channel. One of the most disastrous events of this kind happened in 1707, when admiral sir Cloudesly Shovel, with three men of war, perished with all their crews. Lon. 6 46 W, lat. 49 56 N.

SCILLY, a group of islands in the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. Lon. 155 30 W, lat. 16 28 S.

SCIND. See SINDY.

SCIO, anciently called Chios, a celebrated island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, NW of Samos. It is 32 miles long and 15 broad and a mountainous country; yet fruits of various kinds grow in the fields such as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomegranates, interspersed with myrtles and jasmines. The wine of Scio, so celebrated by the ancients, is still in great esteem; but the island is now principally distinguished by the profitable culture of the mastich; it has also some trade in silk, wool, cheese, and figs. The women are better bred than in other parts of the Levant, and their dress is odd, but very neat. They have tame partridges which they send every day into the fields to feed, and in the evening call back with a whistle. It is computed that there are 10,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, and 10,000 Latins, on this island. The Turks become masters of it in 1566.

SCIO, a seaport, the capital of an island of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is the best built town in the Archipelago;

the houſes being commodious, ſome of them terraced, and others covered with tiles. The caſtle is an old citadel built by the Genoeſe, in which the Turks, have a garriſon, of 1400 men. The harbour is a rendezvous for ſhips that go to or come from the Conſtantinople; it will contain 80 veſſels, and is protected by a low mole and two lighthouſes. It is ſeated on the E ſide of the iſland, 47 miles W of Symrna, and 210 SW of Conſtantinople.

SCIRO, or SCIROS, an iſland of the Archipelago, W of Metelian. It is 15 miles long and eight broad, and a mountainous country, but has no mines. The vines make the beauty of the iſland, and the wine is excellent; nor do the natives want wood. It contains only the village and convent of St. George, both built on a conical rock, 10 miles from the harbour of St. George. The ſuperior of the convent exerciſes deſpotic ſway over the inhabitants, whoſe ſuperſtition is more exceſſive than that of the other Greeks in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are all Greeks but the Cadi is a Turk.

SCLAVONIA, a country of Europe, between the rivers Save, Drave, and Danube. It is divided into ſix counties, and belongs to the houſe of Auſtria; it was formerly a kingdom, and is not above 75 miles in breadth; but it is 300 in length, from the frontiers of Auſtria to Belgrade. The eaſtern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Raſcians. Theſe form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The language of Sclavonia is the mother of four others, namely thoſe of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Ruſſia.

SCONE, or SCHOONE, a village in Perthſhire, on the E ſide of the river Tay, N by W of Perth. Here is the ancient royal palace (now a ſeat of the earl of Mansfield) and the celebrated ſtone chair, now in Weſtminſter abbey, in which the kings of Scotland were crowned. It is 30 miles N of Edinburgh.

SCOPELO, an iſland of the Archipelago, five miles E of Sciati, and 17 N of Negropont. It lies at the entrance of the gulf of Saloniehi, and is 10 miles long and five broad. It is very fertile, produces plenty of good wine, and contains 12,000 inhabitants, who are almoſt all Greeks.

SCOPIA, or USCAPIA, an archiepiſcopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, ſeated on the Vardar, over which is a bridge of 12 arches, 67 miles WSW of Soffia. Lon. 22 25 E, lat. 42 10 N.

SCOTLAND, or NORTH BRITAIN, the northern of the two kingdoms into which the iſland of Great Britain was formerly divided. It is bounded on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N by the North Sea, on the E by the German Ocean, on the SE by England, and on the S by the Iriſh Sea. To Scotland alſo appertain the Hebrides, or Weſtern Iſlands, the Orkney, and Shetland Iſlands, and many others amounting in all to 300. From N to S it extends 270 miles and its greateſt breadth 150, but in ſome places not above 30. Its form is extremely irregular, being greatly broken and indented by arms of the ſea, inſomuch that there is no place in Scotland above 50 miles diſtant from the ſhore. This country may be divided into three parts, viz. the N the Middle, and the South diviſions. The boundaries of theſe are ſtrongly marked by the hand of nature. The firſt is cut off by a chain of lakes which croſs the iſland in an oblique direction from NE to SW ſtretching from Inverneſs to the iſle of Mull. The ſecond, or middle diviſion, is ſeparated from the ſouthern by the hollow tract between the Forth and the Clyde, through which the great Canal is carried. The face of the country, in the northern diviſion, exhibits in general little elſe than an aſſemblage of vaſt dreary mountains. On the northern and eaſtern ſhores of this diviſion, however there are many vales and level tracts of conſiderable fertility. The middle diviſion contains many great ranges of mountains, which traverſe this part of the iſland in various directions. The moſt ſouthern ridge, called the Grampian Hills, extends from Aberdeenſhire in a SW direction, terminating in the great mountain Benmond, in Stirlingſhire. In this diviſion too, cultivation and improvement are chiefly found on the eaſtern coaſt: and one of the fineſt tracts in Scotland, perhaps is the great vale called Strathmore, ſtretching along the ſouthern baſe of the Grampian Mountains. In both theſe diviſions, however, which comprehend more than two thirds of Scotland, the arable ground bears but a ſmall proportion to the mountainous regions, of which the ſterility will ever, in a great meaſure, defy the efforts of human induſtry. On the eaſtern ſhore of the middle, and in the whole ſouthern diviſion, the country bears more reſemblance to England; and the proportion of cultivated ground is very conſiderable. The rivers in Scotland are in general rapid, and remarkably tranſparent. In ſo narrow a country, indeed, we cannot expect to find rivers equal to the Rhine or the Danube; but, when their rapidity and the ſhortneſs of their courſe are kept in view, we muſt

allow that the Scottiſh ſtreams are by no means inconſiderable: half the water they diſcharge, would in a level country, make very broad and deep rivers. Though there are many large and rapid ſtreams in the northern and middle diviſions, yet the Spey may be reckoned the moſt northerly great river. It deſcends from the centre of Inverneſſſhire, with all the fury of a mountain torrent, ruſhing along, impetuous and irreſiſtible. The Don and the Dee, which paſs through Aberdeenſhire, are large rivers; and the Tay diſcharges into the ſea, two miles from Dundee, the greateſt body of water perhaps of any river in Britain. In the ſouthern parts, the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Forth, are noble rivers, the pride of the natives, and the admiration of ſtrangers. After theſe, we may notice the Ilk, the Annan, the Nith, and the Southern Dee, which, with ſeveral other fine ſtreams, fall into the Solway Frith. The lakes of this country are numerous, and ſome of them very extenſive. Any attempt to deſcribe, or even to enumerate theſe, in this place, would greatly exceed our limits. The climate of Scotland is various in different places. The northern extremity, which is on the ſame parallel of lat. with ſome parts of Norway, is very cold: but the froſts are much leſs intenſe here than in any part of the continent equally far N, an advantage ariſing from an inſular ſituation. The whole W coaſt is ſubjected to frequent ſummer rains, and ſudden changes in the atmoſphere, equally unfavourable to the ripening and gathering in of the products of the earth. The climate in many places on the eaſtern coaſt, and in the whole ſouth diviſion, is not inferior to that of the northern part of England. The air in Scotland is in general healthy; nor do we here find any ſuch extenſive fens as thoſe of Lincolnſhire, and other low tracts in South Britain. The produce of the ſoil in the northern parts of Scotland and its iſles is not conſiderable, but lime-ſtone, ſhell-ſand, and marl, thoſe uſeful manures, are found in great plenty in different places. Even the rocky ſhores produce abundance of kelp, an article of conſiderable importance in ſeveral manufactures. The fiſheries in the ſurrounding ſeas have long been eſteemed an object of national importance; and when the riſing commerce ſhall enable the inhabitants to form roads, erect towns, and open canals, in thoſe remote parts of the country, theſe fiſheries may become a real ſource of wealth to the nation. The products of Scotland, in general, however, are multifarious and valuable. It feeds vaſt herds of cattle, and its hills are covered with ſheep; it produces much grain and flax; its woods of oak and fir might furniſh maſts and timber for the uſe of the Britiſh navy; its mines are rich in coal, lead, and iron; freeſtone, limeſtone, and ſlate are found in abundance; neither Greece nor Italy can boaſt a greater ſtore of beautiful marble; fine rock cryſtals, pearls, and variegated pebbles, are not uncommon; and its rivers and lakes are richly ſtored with ſalmon and trout, and a variety of other fiſhes. The Scottiſh mountains, in former times, were infeſted by the wolf and the bear; but happily thoſe ferocious animals have long been extirpated. The wild ox was alſo an inhabitant of the Caledonian foreſt: herds of wild roes, to this day, range at large in the northern mountains; and the ſtag is often ſeen in the woods. There, too, the beautiful bird called capercailzie, or cock of the wood, is ſometimes found. The lofty ſummits are the haunt of the ptarmigan and the Alpine hare and black game, and groufe ſwarm among the heath, and often become the prey of the eagle and the falcon. Among the wild animals which Scotland poſſeſſes in common with England are the fox, the badger, the otter, the hedgehog, the hare and rabbit; the weaſel, the mole, and other ſmall quadrupeds; the partridge, the quail, the ſnipe, the plover, and many other birds. The cattle and ſheep are ſmall, but much valued for the delicacy of their fleſh; and the fleece of the Scottiſh ſheep often emulates the fineſt Spaniſh wool. Even the ſhepherd's dog peculiar to Scotland, ſo hardy, docile, and ſagacious, is not unworthy of mention. Though the cattle in the high grounds be diminutive, yet in many parts of the country the horſes and cows are not inferior in ſize and beauty to thoſe of the Engliſh breed. Scotland is divided into 33 counties; namely Shetland and Orkney, Bute, Caithneſs, Sutherland, Roſs, Cromarty, Nairne, Inverneſs, Murray, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Angus, Perth, Fife, Kinroſs, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumbarton, Argyle, Renfrew, Ayr, Wigton, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanerk, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, and Berwick. Theſe ſend one member each to parliament, except Bute and Caithneſs, Cromarty and Nairne, Kinroſs and Clackmannan, which ſend members in conjunction; ſo that the counties ſend 30 members, which, with 15 ſent by the boroughs, make the 45 members ſent by Scotland. The eſtabliſhed religion is the preſbyteri-

an. The trade and population of great towns have considerably increased of late. Some districts, however, on the western shores, especially, have been greatly thinned by emigrations; the spirit of which, however, is now happily subsided.

SUBIVAN, a seaport of Terra Firma Proper, 50 miles E of Porto Bello. Lon. 78 49 W, lat. 9 40 N.

SCUTARI, a strong town of Turkey in Europe, capital of Upper Albania, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the lake Zeta, at the mouth of the river Boccana, 10 miles NE of Antivari, and 47 NW of Alhanopolis. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 42 35 N.

SCUTARI, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, with a good harbour, seated on the E side of Constantinople, of which it is considered as a suburb, being directly opposite. It contains a handsome mosque, and is built on the side of a hill. Lon. 29 4 E, lat. 41 0 N.

SCYLLA, a rock, near the Faro of Messina, on the coast of Calabria, opposite the celebrated Charybdis. It is about a mile from the entrance of the Faro, and forms a small promontory, which runs a little out to sea, and meets the whole force of the waters as they come out of the narrowest part of the straits. The head of this promontory is the famous Scylla of the ancient poets. It does not come up to the formidable description that Homer gives of it, nor is the passage so extremely narrow and difficult as he represents it; but it is probable that its breadth is greatly increased since his time, by the violent impetuosity of the current; and this violence must always have diminished, in proportion as the breadth of the channel increased. There are many small rocks that shew their heads near the base of the large ones. These are probably the dogs that are described as howling round the monster Scylla. There are likewise many caverns that add greatly to the noise of the water, and tend to increase the horror of the scene. The rock is nearly 200 feet high; and there is a kind of castle or fort on its summit.

SCYLLA, or SCIGLIO, a town of Sicily, situate on the side of the rock Scylla. In the terrible earthquake of 1783 (see CALABRIA) a wave of the sea, which had swept the country for three miles, carried off, on its return 2473 of the inhabitants with the prince at their head. It is 10 miles NE of Messina.

SEAFORD, a borough and seaport in Sussex, which sends two members to parliament, but has no market. It is eight miles SSE of Lewes, and 59 S by E of London. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 50 50 N.

SEATON, or PORT SEATON, a seaport, in Haddingtonshire. Here is a royal palace, in which Mary queen of Scots occasionally kept her court, after her return from France. In the chapel are several curious monuments of marble. Seaton has a considerable trade in salt and coal, and is situate on the frith of Forth, nine miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 56 0 N.

SEBASTIA, a town of Turkey in Palestine, said to be the remains of Samaria. It is 34 miles NNE of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 40 E, lat. 32 15 N.

SEBASTIAN, ST. a populous seaport of Spain, in Guipuscoa. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a strong citadel; and the harbour is secured by two moles, and a narrow entrance for the ships. The town is surrounded by a double wall, and is fortified towards the sea. It carries on a great trade, particularly in iron, steel, and wool. St. Sebastian was taken by the French in 1794. It is 50 miles E of Bilboa, and 50 NW of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 43 24 N.

SEBASTIAN, ST. a town of S America, in Mexico, capital of the province of Chametlan. Lon. 105 5 E, lat. 24 20 N.

SEBASTIAN, ST. a large city of Brazil, capital of the province of Rio Janeiro, and a bishop's see. It has a very commodious harbour, defended by numerous forts. The city stands on low ground, and is surrounded by high hills, which exclude the benefit of the refreshing sea and land breezes; so that it is suffocatingly hot, and unhealthy in the summer. St. Sebastian is seated near the mouth of the Rio Janeiro, in the Atlantic. Lon. 42 44 W, lat. 22 54 S.

SEBASTOPOLIS, a town of Mingrelia, under the protection of Russia, 200 miles NNW of Erivan. Lon. 58. 25 E, lat. 42 16 N.

SEBENICO, a strong seaport of Venetian Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see, a port, and a castle. The Turks have often attempted in vain to take it. It is seated near the mouth of the Cherca, in the gulf of Venice, 25 miles SE of Zara. Lon. 15 46 E, lat. 44 17 N.

SEBOURG, a town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of Hainault 12 miles E of Valenciennes, and 12 SE of Conde. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 50 22 N.

SECHURA, a town of S America

Peru, in the bishopric of Truxillo, 30 miles SSE of Paita. Lon. 81 10 E, lat. 5 22 S.

SECKAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and in Upper Stiria, with a bishop's see; seated on the Gayle, nine miles N of Judenburg, and 90 SW of Vienna. Lon. 14 27 E, lat. 47 19 N.

SECKENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine, four miles E of Manheim.

SECKINGEN, a town of Germany in Suabia, one of the forest towns. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on an isle, formed by the Rhine, six miles SE of Rheinfelden, and 27 W of Schaffhausen. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 47 34 N.

SECKINGTON, a village in Warwickshire. On the N side of its church are the ruins of a fort, and near it an artificial hill, 45 feet high.

SEDAN, a strong town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and late province of Champagne. It is one of the most important keys of the country; and has a strong castle, in which the famous Marshal Turenne was born, an arsenal, a foundry of cannon, and a manufacture of fine black cloths. Sedan is seated on the Maese, 26 miles SE of Charlemont, and 135 NE of Paris. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 49 42 N.

SEDGEMOOR, a large and rich tract of land in Somersetshire, where the duke of Monmouth was defeated, in 1685. It lies between Somerton and Bridgewater.

SEECHING, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, seated on a small navigable river, four miles S of Lynn, and 95 NE of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 52 44 N.

SEER, a town of Asia in Arabia, in the province of Oman. Lon. 54 38 E, lat. 25 10 N.

SEES, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Orne, and late province of Normandy, with a bishop's see; seated in a fine country, near the source of the Orne, 12 miles N of Alencon, and 102 W by S of Paris. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 48 36 N.

SEGEBERG, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle, on a high mountain, consisting of freestone, large quantities of which are carried to Hamburg and Lubec. It is seated on the Trave, 22 miles S of Kiel, and 28 N of Hamburg. Lon. 10 9 E, lat. 53 0 N.

SEGESTA, a strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Czongrad, with a castle, taken from the Turks in 1686. It is seated at the confluence of the Teiss and Mastroch, 50 miles SE of Colocza. Lon. 20 35 E, lat. 46 28 N.

SEGISTAN, a province of Persia, surrounded on all sides by Koraſan and Balck, Candahar and Sableſtan, Mackeran, Kerman, Covhiſtan and Farſiſtan.

SEGESWAR, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a hill, near the river Kokel, 47 miles N of Hermanſtadt. Lon. 24 55 E, lat. 47 4 N.

SEGNA, a strong seaport, capital of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a fort, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 100 miles NW of Spoletto. Lon. 15 11 E, lat. 45 22 N.

SEGNI, an ancient town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. It is said that organs were first invented here. It is seated on a mountain, 12 miles SE of Paleſtrino, and 32 E of Rome. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 41 50 N.

SEGORBE, an episcopal town of Spain, in Valencia, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on the side of a hill, between two mountains, in a soil fertile in corn and wine, and where there are quarries of fine marble. It is seated near the river Morvedro, 27 miles NW of Valencia, and 150 E of Madrid. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 39 48 N.

SEGOVIA, an ancient and populous city of Spain, in Old Caſtile, with a bishop's see, and a castle, called the Alcazar. It is surrounded by a strong wall, flanked with towers and ramparts; and is supplied with water by a Roman aqueduct, 3000 paces in length, and supported by 177 arches of a prodigious height, consisting of two rows, one placed above the other. Here the best cloth in Spain is made, from the fine Spaniſh wool so much esteemed in other countries. This is one part of their trade, and another is, very fine paper. The cathedral stands on one side of the great square, and contains the statue of the Virgin Mary in massy silver. The Alcazar is seated in the highest part of the town, and has 16 rooms richly adorned with tapestry, and ornaments of marble and porphyry. The royal chapel is magnificently gilded, and embellished with very fine paintings. The most remarkable structure is the Mint, seated in a valley, surrounded by a river, on which are mills, employed in coining. Segovia is seated on a mountain, near the river Arayadda, 45 miles NW of Madrid. Lon. 3 44 W, lat. 40 57 N.

SEGOVIA, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela, seated on a river, near a high mountain, where there are mines of gold. Lon. 65 30 W, lat. 8 20 N.

SEGOVIA, NEW, a town of N America in New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, seated on the river Yare, on the confines of the province of Honduras. Lon. 84 20 W, lat. 13 25 N.

SEGOVIA, NUEVA, a town of the E Indies, in the isle of Luconia, and one of the largest in the Philippines, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the N end of the island, near the mouth of the Cagayan, 240 miles N of Manilla. Lon. 120 59 E, lat. 18 39 N.

SEGRA, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and runs SW through Catalonia, passing by Puy-Cerda, Urgel, Belaguer, Lerida, and Mequinenza, where it falls into the Ebro.

SEGURA, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle on a mountain. It is near the rivers Elia and Tajo, eight miles SE of Castel-Branco, and 30 NW of Alcantara.

SEGURA, a town of Spain, in New Castile and territory of La Mancha, seated among the mountains of Segura, 35 miles NE of Bacza. Lon. 2 39 W, lat. 37 56 N.

SEGURA, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Segura, in New Castile, and crossing Murcia, and the S part of Valencia, falls into the Mediterranean at Guadamar.

SEHARANPOUR, a town of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a district of the same name, between the Jumna and the Ganges, in the country of Delhi. It is 86 miles N of Delhi. Lon. 77 15 E, lat. 30 4 N.

SEIKS, or SICQUES, the most western and a very powerful nation of Hindoostan; they do not form one entire state; but a number of small ones, independent of each other, in their internal government, and only connected by a federal union. They possess the whole province of Lahore, the principal part of Moultan, and the W part of Delhi: the dimensions of which tract are about 400 miles from NW to SE: and from 150 to 200 broad, in general: although the part between Attock and Behker cannot be less than 320 miles in extent. We know but little concerning the state of their government and politics; but the former is represented as being mild. In their mode of making war they are unquestionably savage and cruel. Their army consists almost entirely of horse, of which they are said to be able to bring at least 100,000 into the field. The founder of their sect was named Nanock, and lived in the beginning of the 16th century. They are the descendants of his disciples the word *seiks* in the Sanscrit language signifying disciples. The forces of this nation are very numerous, a Sicque will confidently say, that his country can furnish 300,000 cavalry; but if we admit that the Sicques when united can bring 200,000 horse into the field, their force in cavalry is greater than that of any other state in Hindoostan. The civil and military government of the Seiks, before a common interest had ceased to actuate its operations, was conducted by general assemblies. The army met in a grand convention called Goorimotta, and transacted the most important affairs; such as declaring war or peace, forming alliances, or settling the necessary contributions: but since their dominions have been so widely extended the grand assembly is now rarely summoned. The Sicques are in general strong and well made; accustomed from their infancy to the most laborious life, and hardest fare, they make marches, and undergo fatigues that really appear astonishing. They have commonly two, some or three, horses each, of the middle size, strong, active, and mild tempered. Though they make merry on the demise of any of their brethren, they mourn for the death of a horse: thus shewing their love of that animal so necessary to them in their professional capacity. Their dress is extremely scanty: a pair of long blue drawers, and a kind of checkered plaid, a part of which is fastened round the waist, and the other thrown over the shoulder, with a mean turban, form their clothing and equipage. The chiefs are distinguished by wearing some heavy gold bracelets on their wrists, and sometimes a chain of the same metal bound round their turbans, and by being mounted on better horses: otherwise no distinction appears amongst them. The chiefs are numerous, some of which have the command of ten or twelve thousand cavalry; but this power is confined to a small number, the inferior officers maintaining from 1 to 2000, and many to 20 or 30 horses; a certain quota of which is furnished by the chief, the greater part being the individual property of the horsemen. The Seiks are said to become one of the most powerful states in Hindoostan. Their capital is Lahore.

SEINE, a river of France, which

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the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy, and flowing by Troyes, Melun, Paris, and Rouen, falls into the English Channel at Havre de Grace.

SEINE, LOWER, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. Rouen is the capital.

SEINE AND MARNE, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Meaux is the capital.

SEINE AND OISE, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Verſailles is the capital.

SEINSHEIM, a town of Germany in Franconia, with a caſtle, 33 miles NW of Nuremburg. Lon. 10 28 E, lat. 49 40 N.

SEIR, or HOR, a mountain in Arabia Petræa, which formerly bounded Judea on the S, and ſeparated it from Idumea. It is now called Sardeny, and is 140 miles E of Cairo, in Egypt.

SELAM, a town of S America, in Mexico, ſituate near the ſea-coaſt. Lon. 90 28 W, lat. 39 12 N.

SELBY, a town in the W riding of York-ſhire, with a market on Monday, ſeated on the Ouſe, 12 miles S of York, and 182 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 53 47 N.

SELESHEA, anciently SELEUCIA, a town of Turkey in Aſia, in Caramania, 10 miles from the ſea, and 38 W of Teraſſo.

SELEUCIA, ILBER, an ancient epiſcopal town of Syria, ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, eight miles N of Antioch.

SELIGENSTADT, formerly an imperial town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, ſeated at the Junction of the Gernſheimtz and Maine, 27 miles E of Mentz. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 49 54 N.

SELIVREA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It was a large place, but is now much decayed. It is ſeated on the ſea of Marmora, 35 miles W of Conſtantinople. Lon. 28 12 E, lat. 41 4 N.

SELKIRK, a town of Scotland, and the county-town of Selkirkſhire. It has been long famous for a manufacture of boots and ſhoes, and is ſeated on the Ettrick, 32 miles S of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 55 26 N.

SELKIRKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, which is alſo called the ſheriffdom of ETTRICK FOREST, from the river which runs through it, which with the Yarrow, the Tweed, and Gallo-water, are the chief rivers, and from its formerly being covered all over with woods. It is bounded on the N and NW by Peebleſhire, and N by Edinburghſhire; on the E by Roxburghſhire and part of Berwickſhire; on the S by Roxburghſhire and part of Dumfrieſſhire; and on the W by part of Dumfrieſſhire. Its mountains feed great flocks of ſheep and black cattle, and the valleys on the rivers produce much corn and hay. The chief places are Selkirk, Philiphaugh and Gallaſhiells. Its chief manufactures are ſhoes and boots. It is the ſeat of a preſbytery, and has 11 pariſhes. Its chief town is Selkirk.

SELLES, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, and late province of Berri, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the Cher, over which is a bridge, 22 miles SE of Blois, and 105 SSW of Paris. Lon. 1 36 E, lat 47 25 N.

SELTZ, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alſace, ſeated on the Rhine, 270 miles E of Paris. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 48 53 N.

SELTZER LOWER, a village of Germany, with a ſpring of mineral waters.

SEMENDRIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, with a citadel, ſeated on the Danube, 20 miles SE of Belgrade. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 45 0 N.

SEMIGALLIA, the E part of the duchy of Courland, ſeparated by the river Mafza, from Courland Proper. Mittau is the capital.

SEMINARI, a town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 22 miles NE of Reggio. Lon. 16 22 E, lat. 38 20 N.

SEMINOLAS, a diviſion of the Creek Indians, in N America.

SEMLIN, a town of Sclavonia, on the W ſide of the Danube and Save, oppoſite Belgrade, and 70 miles SE of Eſſeck. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 45 20 N.

SEMPACH, a lake of Switzerland, in Lucern, about three miles in length, and one in breadth. The banks on each ſide ſlope gently to the edge of the water, and are checkered with wood.

SEMPACH, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern. Sempach is ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, ſeven miles NW of Lucern. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 47 10 N.

SEMUR, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy with a caſtle. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is ſeated on the Armancon, over which are two bridges, 37 miles of Autun, and 135 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 19 E, lat. 47 28 N.

SEMUR, an ancient town of France, in

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the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy, 40 miles NW of Lyons, and 175 S of Paris. Lon. 4 22 E, lat. 46 14 N.

SENEFFE, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, four miles S of Nivelle; famous for a battle gained by the French, over the prince of Orange, in 1674.

SENEGAL, one of the three principal rivers of Africa, formerly ſuppoſed to be one of the branches of the Niger, but determined by Mr. Park to have its ſource 80 geographical miles W of that river. Its branches are very numerous, and interſect the country for about 200 miles from E to W. Below the falls of Felow Mr. Park judged that it might be equal in ſize to the Tweed at Melroſs. It is by no means a capital ſtream, except in the rainy ſeaſon, when its bed is filled, and will not contain the additional waters.

SENEGAL, a kingdom of Negroland, lying on a river of the ſame name, which overflows like the Nile, and much about the ſame time of the year. The French once ſent 30 men up this river, who rowed 1000 miles, undergoing great hardſhips, inſomuch that only five returned back alive. The kingdom of Senegal was formerly conſiderable, but is now reduced into a very narrow compaſs. It is populous and full of trees, but the ſoil being ſandy, they never ſow till the rainy ſeaſon comes on, in June; and get in their harveſt in September. The French had a fort and factory, in an iſland at the mouth of the river, and were entire maſters of the gum-trade. It is called Fort Louis, was taken by the Engliſh in 1758, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763; but, in 1783, it was reſtored to France. Lon. 16 31 W, lat. 15 53 N.

SENEZ, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, ſeated in a rough barren country, 46 miles NE of Aix, and 49 NW of Nice. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 43 59 N.

SENLIS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Oiſe, and late province of the iſle of France, lately a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral has one of the higheſt ſteeples in France. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, on the river Nonette, almoſt ſurrounded by a large foreſt, 20 miles NW of Meaux, and 27 NE of Paris. Lon. 2 40 E, lat. 49 12 N.

SENNAR, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name in Africa. See NUBIA. It is five miles in circumference, and contains near 100,000 inhabitants. The houſes are all one ſtory high, with flat roofs; but the ſuburbs contain only cottages covered with reeds. The palace is ſurrounded by high walls, of bricks dried in the ſun, but is only a confuſed heap of buildings. The heats are almoſt inſupportable in the day time, except in the rainy ſeaſon, which begins in April, and continues three months, at which time the air is unwholeſome. The commodities are elephants teeth, tamarinds, civet, tobacco, and gold duſt. There is a market near the palace, where ſlaves are ſold; the females ſit on one ſide, the males on another, and the Egyptian merchants buy great numbers of them every year. The women of quality have ſlight garments of ſilk, and wear rings of various metals on their hair, arms, legs, ears, and fingers. Women of a low rank, and girls, have clothes wrapped round them from the waiſt to the knees. The men go almoſt naked. The merchandiſe required at Sennar are ſpices, paper, braſs, hardware, glaſs beads, and a black drug, with which they colour their eyelids and eyebrows. It is ſeated on an eminence, near the river Nile. Lon. 30 0 E, lat. 15 4 N.

SENS, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne and late province of Burgundy. The metropolitan church is a handſome Gothic ſtructure. The dauphin and dauphineſs, parents of Lewis XVI were interred in this church, and here was lately their monument, a maſterpiece of Couſton's, crowned by two urns united, expreſſive of the unalterable affection of this virtuous pair. Sens is ſeated in a fertile country, at the confluence of the Vanne with the Yonne, 25 miles N of Auxerre, and 60 SE of Paris. Lon. 3 2 E, lat. 48 12 N.

SERA, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, 55 miles N of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 54 E, lat. 13 28 N.

SERAIO, a town of Turkey in Europe, 110 miles SW of Belgrade. Lon. 18 51 E, lat. 44 24 N.

SERAMPOUR, a commercial town of Hindooſtan Proper, in Bengal, ſeated on the Hoogly River. It is a Daniſh ſettlement not far from Calcutta.

SERAVALLE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 24 miles N of Genoa. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 44 44 N.

SERCELLI, a ſeaport of the kingdom of Algiers, a little to the W of Algiers. Lon. 2 20 E, lat. 36 50 N.

SERCHIO, a river of Italy, which has its ſource in the Appennines, in Modena. It croſſes the valley of Carſagnana, in

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territory of Lucca, and falls into the Tuscan Sea, five miles from the mouth of the Arno.

SERFO, or SERFANTE, an island of the Archipelago, 50 miles NW of Naxia. It is eight miles long and five broad, and full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and loadstone. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and have but one town, called St. Nicholo, which is a poor place. Lon. 25 10 E, lat. 37 19 N.

SERGAG, a town of Russia, in the government of Niznei Novogorod, 48 miles SE of Niznei Novogorod. Lon. 45 20 I, lat. 56 50 N.

SERGIPPY, a seaport of S America in Brasil, capital of a government of the same name. It is seated at the mouth of the Rey, 120 miles NE of St. Salvador. Lon. 39 46 W lat 31 30 N.

SERINGAPATAM, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Mysore, situate in an island of the river Canvery. The mausoleum of Hyder Aly is one of the most magnificent objects in the place: it is on the S angle of the island, surrounded by a grove of beautiful cypress trees. This city is strongly fortified. It was closely besieged in 1792 by lord Cornwallis, and was only saved from being captured, by Tippoo's agreeing to sign a treaty by which he ceded half of his dominions, and agreed to pay a vast sum of money to the E India Company and their allies. A fresh war broke out in 1799, when the city was taken by assault, and Tippoo was killed. The town was plundered of every thing valuable, and an immense quantity of spoil was divided among the troops. Seringapatam is 290 miles WSW of Madras, and 350 S by E of Visiapour. Lon. 76 46 E, lat. 12 31 N.

SERONGE. See SIRONG.

SERPA, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on a rugged eminence, with a castle, 3 miles from the Guadiana, and 83 SE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 45 W, lat. 37 47 N.

SERRES, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, 15 miles SW of Gap.

SERVIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by the Danube and Save, which separate it from Hungary, on the E by Bulgaria, on the W by Bosnia, and on the S by Albania and Macedonia. It is 190 miles long and 95 broad, and is divided into four sangiciates; two of which were ceded, in 1718, to the Austrians, who restored them to the Turks, in 1739, by the treaty of Belgrade. The names of them are Belgrade, Semendriah, Scupia, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital.

SERVULO, a castle of Austrian Istria, seated on a high mountain, four miles from Trieste. Near it is a famous cavern, in which the sparry exudations have formed various figures of blue and white colours.

SESSA, an ancient episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora. It was formerly very considerable, and is 30 miles N of Naples. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 20 N.

SESTI-DI-PINENTE, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, five miles W of Genoa. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 44 24 N.

SESTO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Tesin, where it proceeds from the lake Maggiore, 25 miles WNW of Milan.

SESTOS, a strong castle of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, seated on the strait of Gallipoli. See DARDANELLES.

SESTRI DI-LEVANTE, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 30 miles W of Genoa. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 44 23 N.

SE-TCHUEN, a province of China, bounded on the N by Chen-si, on the E by Hou-quang, on the S by Koei-tcheou, and on the W by Thibet, and other neighbouring countries. Besides a great number of forts and places of strength, there are reckoned in this province ten cities of the first class, and eighty-eight of the second and third. It is watered by the great river Yang-tse-kiang, and is rich, not only on account of the great quantity of silk it produces, but its mines of iron, tin, and lead, as well as its amber, sugar-canes, and lapis lazuli. It abounds in musk, rhubarb, &c. This province, which is at a great distance from the sea, gets all the salt it consumes from its mountains, where the inhabitants dig pits, which furnish them with it in abundance. Tching tou-fou is the capital.

SETEEF, a town of Tunis, in the kingdom of Algiers, 50 miles SW of Constantina. Lon. 5 36 E, lat. 35 58 N.

SETIMO, a town of Piedmont, seated on the Po, eight miles N of Turin. Lon. 7 47 E, lat. 45 14 N.

SETINES. See ATHENS.

SETLEGE, a river of Hindoostan Proper, the most easterly of the five eastern branches of the Indus. About midway between its source and the Indus, it receives the Beyah, and the collective stream takes the name of Kera; it then joins the Indus, a great way to the S of Moultan.

SETTENIL, a town of Spain, in Granada. Lon. 5 10 W, lat. 26 48 N.

SETTIA, an episcopal town of the island

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of Candia, 48 miles ESE of Candia. Lon. 26 2 E, lat. 35 3 N.

SETTLE, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Ribble, over which is a stone bridge, 28 miles E by N of Lancaster, and 235 NNW of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 54 6 N.

SETTOVITONE, a town of Italy in Piedmont, four miles N of Ivica.

SETUVAL, or SETUBAL. See UBES, ST.

SEVEN ISLANDS, islands to that number, in the Frozen Ocean, lying in lon. 18 48 E, lat. 80 31 N. Among these islands captain Phipps, with the Race-horse and Carcass, were surrounded by the ice, from the 31st of July to the 10th of August, 1773, but being aided by a brisk gale, at NNE effected their deliverance.

SEVENOAKS, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It obtained its name from seven large oaks which were near it when it was first built. Here is an hospital for the maintenance of aged people, with a free-school. Queen Elisabeth having augmented the revenues of the school, it was called Queen Elisabeth's School; and the whole was rebuilt of stone in 1727. Near this town is Knole, an ancient palace of the see of Canterbury, which archbishop Cranmer exchanged with the crown for other lands, and queen Elisabeth gave to Thomas lord Buckhurst, afterward earl of Dorset, from whom it descended to the present duke of Dorset. In 1450, the rebel John Cade defeated the royal army near this town. It is six miles NW of Tunbridge, and 23 SSE of London. Lon. 0 18 E, lat. 51 19 N.

SEVER, ST. a town of France, in the department of Landes, seated on the Adour, 20 miles E of Dax, and 65 S by E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 43 45 N.

SEVERINO, ST. a fortified town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a craggy rock, on the river Neeto, 8 miles from the sea, and 45 SE of Rossano. Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 39 15 N.

SEVERINO, ST. an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona. It has fine vineyards, and is seated between two hills, on the river Petenza, six miles NW of Tolentino. Lon. 13 6 E, lat. 43 16 N.

SEVERINO, ST. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Principato Citeriore seated on the river Sarno.

SEVERN, a river of England, which rises in the mountain of Plynlimmon, in Montgomeryshire, and flowing first across this county, it then enters Shropshire, at its confluence with the Vyrnew, or Wirnew. It is navigable in its whole course through this county. In its course it waters Llanydlos, Newton, Welshpool, Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Bewdley, Worcester, Upton, Tewkesbury, and Gloucester; and entering the sea, its mouth is called the Bristol Channel. It is the second river in England, and has a communication with the Thames by a canal. See THAMES.

SEVERN VALE, an extensive and fertile vale in Gloucestershire, abounding in fertile pastures, which furnish that cheese for which that county is so famous. See EVESHAM, VALE OF.

SEVERN, a river of N America, in Maryland, which waters Annapolis, and enters into Chesapeak Bay.

SEVERNDROOG, an island of Hindostan Proper, 60 miles S of Bombay, on which was a strong fort that belonged to Angria the pirate, taken by commodore James, in 1756. See SHOOTER's HILL.

SEVERO, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, seated in a plain, 75 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 41 40 N.

SEVERUS' WALL, commonly called Graham's Dike, in the W of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, supposed to be done by the emperor whose name it bears, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. It began at Aberdour, on the frith of Forth, four miles NE of Linlithgow, and run W to the frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dumbarton.

SEVILLE, a considerable city of Spain, capital of Andalusia, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a large plain, on the Guadalquiver, and takes more ground than Madrid, although it has not so many inhabitants. The Phenicians are supposed to have been its founders, who called it Hispatis; and it is the Julia of the Romans, who embellished it with many magnificent buildings. It is of a round form, fortified with strong walks, flanked with high towers. The Moors built an aqueduct, still to be seen, six miles in length. The cathedral is the largest in Spain, being 175 feet long and 80 broad, the steeple of curious workmanship, and extremely high, consisting of three towers, one above another, with galleries and balconies. Of the convents that of St. Francis is the most curious, adorned with a handsome public square, in the midst of which is a fine fountain. The university consists of many colleges; and the professors of

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rich pensions. The royal palace called Alcazar, was partly built after the antique by the Moors, and partly in the modern taste by king Pedro; it is a mile in extent, and flanked by large square towers, built with stones, taken from the ancient temple of Hercules. Some say it is not equalled in Europe, behind the Alcazar is a magnificent snuff manufacture, erected by Ferdinand VI, where a thousand men are constantly employed. The exchange is a square building of the Tuscan order, each front 100 feet in length, and three stories high. The townhouse is adorned with a great number of statues, and there is a large square before it, with a fine fountain in the middle. There are 120 hospitals richly endowed, the pleasant situation of Seville near the sea makes it one of the richest and most trading towns in Spain. The suburb of Triana stands on the other side of the river, over which is a long bridge of boats. In this suburb the house of the Inquisition is placed; and there are public walks, where most of the inhabitants go to take the air. Formerly the trade of the New World, centered in this port and there were 16,000 looms and 130,000 persons employed, but there are now only 400. The country about it is extremely fertile in corn, wine, &c. and there is abundance of oil; for to the W of the river is a grove of olive-trees, 30 miles in length. Seville is 45 miles from the Atlantic, 112 W of Granada, and 212 S by W of Madrid. Lon. 5 22 W, lat. 37 32 N.

SEVRES, Two, a department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so named from two rivers, one of which flows W by St. Maixient and Niort, into the bay of Biscay, opposite the isle of Rhe, and the other takes a NW direction, passes by Clisson, and enters the river Loire, opposite Nantes. St. Maixient is the capital.

SEWALICK, MOUNT, a chain of mountains that borders on the level country, on the N of the province of Delhi, in Hindostan Proper. At Hudwar, the Ganges forces its way through this ridge into the plains of Hindoostan.

SEYSSEL, a town of France, in the department of Ain and late province of Bugey, divided by the Rhone, into two parts, where it is first navigable, the eastern part was ceeded to the king of Sardinia, by the treaty of Turin, in 1760. It is 14 miles NE of Belley. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 45 56 N.

SEZANNE, a town of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of Champagne seated on a little river, 27 miles NW of Troyes, and 65 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 10 E, lat 48 41 N.

SEZZA, an episcopal town of Italy in Naples, 29 miles NNW of Naples. Lon. 13 45 E, lat. 41 19 N.

SHABUR, a town of Egypt, on the Nile. Lon. 30 38 E, lat. 30 47 N.

SHAFTSBURY, a borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, in form of a bow where water is so scarce, that the poor get a living, by fetching it from a great distance; but it enjoys a serene wholesome air, and has a fine prospect. It is a corporation and sends two members to parliament, and had formerly 10 parish churches, which are now reduced to 3. It is 25 miles NNE of Dorchester, and 102 W by S of London. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 51 0 N.

SHAHJEHANPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the E Indies. Lon. 76 18 E, lat. 23 26 N.

SHAM. See DAMASCUS.

SHANNON, the largest river of Ireland, which issues from Lough Allen, in the province of Connaught, and running S divides the provinces of Leinster and Connaught; it then turns SW, passes by the city of Limerick, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean between the counties of Clare and Limerick.

SHAP, a village in Westmorland, at the source of the Loder, between Orton and Penrith. It had once a famous abbey, built in 1119; but is now of little note, except for some great stones, like pyramids, placed almost in a direct line, for a mile together, at eight, ten, and twelve yards distance, of such immense weight, that carriages now in use could not support them. The abbey stood about a mile W from the church, of which little remains, except the tower at the W end of the destroyed church, and the ruins of an old bridge.

SHAPPINSHA, one of the Orkney, Islands, lying NE of Mainland.

SHEERNESS, a fort in Kent, seated on the N point of the isle of Shepey, at the principal mouth of the Medway, three miles N of Queenborough. It was built and fortified by Charles II, with a line of cannon facing the Medway, after the insult of the Dutch, who burnt the men of war at Chatham. The buildings belonging to it, in which the officers lodge, make a little neat town, and there is also a yard, a dock, and a chapel. The yard and garrison used to be supplied with water from

Chatham well till an excellent ſpring was diſcovered here. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 51 28 N.

SHEFFIELD, a large and populous town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Tueſday. This town has been noted ſeveral hundred years for cutlers and ſmiths manufactures, which were encouraged and advanced by the neighbouring mines of iron, particularly for files, and knives, or whittles; for the laſt of which eſpecially it has been a ſtaple for above 300 years; and it is reputed to excel Birmingham in theſe wares as that does this town in locks, hinges, nails, and poliſhed ſteel. The firſt mills in England for turning grindſtones were alſo ſet up here. Here are alſo lead works and a ſilk mill. It is ſeated on the Don, which is navigable within two or three miles of the town, and its neighbourhood abounds with coal. It has two large churches, and a ſpacious market place, furniſhed with neat ſhops for butchers, &c. It is 54 miles SSW of York, and 161 NNW of London. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 53 20 N.

SHEFFORD, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Friday, commodiouſly ſeated between two rivulets, which unite their ſtreams below the town, and fall into the Ouſe. It is eight miles SE of Bedford, and 41 N by W of London. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 52 8 N.

SHEFNAL, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Friday, nine miles NE of Bridgenorth, and 136 NW of London. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 52 42 N.

SHEILDS, NORTH, a dirty place and ſeaport in the county of Northumberland. It is remarkable for being the mart where ſhips take in their loading of coal, ſeated on the N ſide of the Tyne, 10 miles E of Newcaſtle. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 55 4 N.

SHIELDS, SOUTH, a ſeaport in the county of Durham, where there are upwards of 200 ſalt pans. It is ſeated on the S ſide of the Tyne 10 miles E of Newcaſtle. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 55 4 N.

SHELBURNE, a flouriſhing new town of North America, in the Britiſh province of New Brunſwick. It is ſituated at Port Roſeway, and extends two miles on the water ſide, and one mile back, with wide ſtreets croſſing each other at right angles. The harbour is deep, capacious, and ſecure. About a mile from Shelburne, and ſeparated from it by a ſmall river, is the Black Town, containing about 1200 free blacks, that ſerved on the royal ſide during the late war. Lat. 43 46 N, lon. 65 0 W.

SHELLA, a town of Africa in Morocco, where none are allowed to enter but Mahometans. It is four miles E of Sallee.

SHEPHERD'S ISLES, a cluſter of iſlands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 168 42 E, lat. 16 58 S.

SHEPPY, an iſland of Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, ſeparated from the mainland by the Eaſt Swale. It produces corn, and feeds numerous flocks of ſheep. It contains the borough of Queenborough and the fort of Sheerneſs.

SHEPTON MALLET, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Friday. It has a conſiderable manufacture of cloth, is ſeated under Mendip Hills, 17 miles SW of Bath, and 114 W of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 51 9 N.

SHERBORN, a town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Thurſday and Saturday. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee, and had three churches, though now but one, which was the cathedral. It had alſo a caſtle, now in ruins. Here is a freeſchool, founded by Edward VI; two large ſilk mills; and a conduit of excellent water, which is continually running. It is computed to contain 20000 inhabitants, 16 miles N by W of Dorcheſter, and 138 W by S of London. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 50 54 N.

SHERBORN, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Friday, ſeated on a river, which ſoon falls into the Ouſe, 14 miles SW of York, and 181 N by W of London. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 53 49 N.

SHERBOROUGH, a fort of Guinea, in Africa, ſeated at the mouth of Sherborough River. It belongs to the Engliſh, and is 100 miles SE of Sierra Leone. Lon. 11 3 W, lat. 6 0 N.

SHERBURNE, a town of N America in the iſland of Nantucket, 80 miles S of Boſton. Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 41 0 N.

SHERIFF-MUIR, a heath in Perthſhire, Scotland between the Ochils and the Grampian Mountains; famous for a bloody but undeciſive battle, in 1715, between the royal army and the rebel force, under the earl of Mar.

SHETLAND, the general name of about 40 iſlands, lying 100 miles NNE of Caithneſsſhire, in Scotland, between 59 56 and 61 11 N lat. The names of the principal are Mainland, Yell, Unſt, and Fula or Thule. The Auroræ Boreales, or Merry Dancers, as they are called in theſe iſlands, are the conſtant attendants of clear evenings, and prove great reliefs amid the gloom of the long winter nights. What the inhabitants have been hitherto able to do, their natural advantages conſidered,

does not deserve that name, notwithstanding they export large quantities of cod, ruik, ling, and skate, insomuch that the bounty allowed by acts of parliament amounts from 14001. to 2000 annually. They have, besides, haddocks, whitings, turbot, and a variety of other fish. In many of the inlets there are prodigious quantities of excellent oysters, lobsters, muscles, cockles, and other shell-fish. As to amphibious creatures, they have multitudes of otters and seals; add to these that amber, ambergris, and other spoils of the ocean, are frequently found upon the coasts. The inhabitants are stout, well-made, and comely; the lower sort of a swarthy complexion, a hardy, robust, and laborious people, who, generally speaking, get their bread by fishing in all weathers in their yawls, which are little bigger than Gravesend wherries, live hardly, and in the summer season mostly on fish. Shetland, with Orkney, forms one of the counties of Scotland.

SHEVAGUNGA, a town of the E Indies in Hindoostan, 25 miles NW of Bangalore. Lon. 77 18 E, lat. 13 20 N.

SHIN, LOCH, a lake in the mountains of Sutherlandshire, Scotland 81 miles in circuit. From which issues a stream which flows into the frith of Dornoch.

SHIPTON, an ancient town in Worcestershire, though surrounded by Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Stour, 14 miles W of Banbury, and 83 NW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 52 5 N.

SHOALES, ISLES OF, in N America, on the coast of and the only islands belonging to New Hampshire. They lie convenient for the cod fishery, which was formerly carried on here to great advantage; but the inhabitants are now few and poor.

SHOGLE, a town of Asia in Syria, seated on the Asia anciently called Orontes, over which is a bridge of 13 arches. It is 18 miles S by E of Antioch, and 45 SW of Aleppo. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 35 20 N.

SHOOMSKA, one of the Kuriles in Kamtschatka, which is inhabited by a mixture of natives and Kamtschadales. See KURILES.

SHOOTER'S HILL, a village in Kent, situate on a hill so called, eight miles ESE of London. From this hill is a fine extensive prospect, and the Thames makes a magnificent appearance from it. Lady Hames built a lofty tower on this hill in honour of her husband commodore James, who reduced the fort of Severndroog in the Indies in 1756. It is called Severndroog Castle, is of a triangular form, and contains some of the arms, ornaments, &c. taken from the enemy.

SHOREHAM, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and is commonly called New Shoreham, to distinguish it from the Old, which lies near it, and is now of little account. It is seated on an arm of the sea, which makes it a place of some trade, and many small vessels are built here. It is 16 miles NW of Newhaven, and 56 S by W of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 50 54 N.

SHREWSBURY, a borough in Shropshire, and the capital of that county, with a market on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is beautifully seated on a peninsula formed by the Severn, over which are two bridges, and is surrounded by a wall, with three gates. Here was formerly a castle and abbey, both now in ruins. It contains five churches, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is the chief mart for a coarse kind of woollen cloth, made in Montgomeryshire, called Welsh webs, and for all sorts of Welsh commodities, which are generally bought in a rough state at Welshpool, and finished here, whence they are exported to America and Flanders. It is also famous for its excellent brawn, which is sent to various parts of the kingdom. In 1283, Edward I held a parliament here, when the lords sat in the castle, and the commons in a barn. Another parliament was held here in 1397, by Richard II. Close to this town, in 1403, was fought the battle between Henry IV and Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, in which the latter was defeated and slain. Shrewsbury is 18 miles E of Welshpool, 36 W of Lichfield, and 160 NW of London. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 52 43 N.

SHREWSBURY, a town of N America, in the county of Monmouth, 35 miles SW of New York.

SHROPSHIRE, or SALOP, a county of England, bounded on the N by Cheshire and a detached part of Flintshire, on the E by Staffordshire, on the SE by Worcestershire, on the S by Herefordshire, on the SW by Radnorshire, and on the W by the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh, it is about 50 miles long, and 40 broad. It lies partly in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Hereford; contains 14 hundreds, 16 market-towns, and 170 parishes; and sends 12 members to parliament. The air is salubrious, and not very sharp, except on the hills. Shropshire has a variety of soil, but in general is

well cultivated, producing large quantities of grain of all ſorts, much of which is ſent down the Severn for exportation. Its level parts feed many cattle; and much of the cheeſe ſold under the name of Cheſhire is made in this county. The ſheep of its hilly tracts afford a fine wool, which ſupplies the manufactories of the W, there being none of any conſequence in Shropſhire. The neighbourhood of the Wrekin and Bridgenorth, and that of Clunn, in the SW corner, are reckoned to yield wool equal to that of Lemſter. This county abounds with lead, copper, iron, limeſtone, freeſtone, pipe-clay, bitumen, and coal. The principal rivers are the Severn and the Tend. The capital is Shrewſbury.

SIAM, a kingdom of Aſia, bounded on the N by China, on the E by Laos and Camboulia, on the S by the gulf of Siam, and on the W by the bay of Bengal and Pegu. It is 550 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, tho' in ſome places not above 50. It is divided into the Higher and Lower, and the ſoil produces plenty of rice, cotton, and fruits, but different from thoſe in Europe. The inhabitants, both men and women, go almoſt naked. The better ſort indeed wear rich garments; and yet thoſe about the court are under a miſerable ſubjection to the king, who ſhews himſelf but once a year to the common people. He is proprietor of all the lands in the country, and no one can buy any merchandizes till he has the refuſal of them. He generally keeps a numerous army; among which there are 1000 elephants, and it is ſaid he can bring 250,000 men into the field. It is a flat country, which in the rainy ſeaſon is overflowed; for which reaſon moſt of the houſes are built on pillars, and they have no communication for ſome months but by boats. The women are the only merchants in buying goods, the men being generally maintained by the induſtry of their wives. The inhabitants are well ſhaped, have large foreheads, little noſes, handſome mouths, plump lips, and black ſparkling eyes. Both ſexes go bare-headed, and the men are of an olive colour, with little beards, but the women of a ſtraw complexion, and ſome have their cheeks a little red. They have abundance of wild animals in the woods, as elephants, rhinoceroſſes, leopards, and tygers. Their tame cattle are beeves, buffaloes, and hogs, of which they have plenty about their farms. Beſides which, there are large and dangerous crocodiles, and ſerpents 20 feet long. Their temples and prieſts are very numerous; the latter diſtinguiſhed from the laity by an orange coloured garment, and they keep their heads, beards, and eye-brows cloſe ſhaved. They have ſchools for the education of their children, and there is ſcarce any among them but what can read and write. Odiam, Juthia, or Juda, is the capital town.

SIAM, a capital city of a kingdom of the ſame name, ſeated on the Menan, near its mouth in the gulf of Siam, 400 miles SE of Pegu. Lon. 101 20 E, lat. 14 20 N.

SIARA, a town of S America, in Brazil, capital of a captainſhip of the ſame name, which lies between thoſe of Maragnan and Rio-Grande, on the N coaſt. In the neighbourhood is a fort, on a mountain, near the river Siara. Lon. 39 35 W, lat. 3 15 S.

SIASKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburg. It is ſeated not far from the lake Ladoga, 24 miles NE of New Ladoga. Lon. 30 47 E, lat. 60 16 N.

SIBERIA, a large country, comprehending the moſt northern part of the Ruſſian empire in Aſia. It is bounded on the N by the Eaſtern Ocean, on the S by Great Tartary, on the W by Ruſſia, and on the N by the Frozen Ocean. It extends 2000 miles from E to W, and 750 from N to S. The S part is a fertile country, producing all the neceſſaries of life; but the N part is extremely cold, almoſt uncultivated, and thin of people. The principal riches of Siberia conſiſt in fine ſkins and furs. The inhabitants are of three ſorts, pagans, or the natives of the country; Mahometans; or Ruſſians. The former dwell in foreſts in the winter, and in the ſummer on the banks of rivers. They are clothed with the ſkins of wild beaſts, and their riches conſiſt in bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle. They make uſe of reindeer and dogs, inſtead of horſes, to draw their ſledges. They have ſeveral idols, which they are ſometimes diſpleaſed with, and will either beat or burn them. They also live in wretched huts, which they remove from place to place. Thoſe in the ſouthern parts are not much more polite; for they have horſes with which they go a-hunting, and their houſes, though poor, are not ſhifted from place to place. Nor are the Mahometan Tartars, who dwell in theſe parts, ſo ugly as in other places. The Ruſſians ſettled here are much the ſame as in their native country. Through this vaſt tract the Ruſſian caravans travel every year, with their merchandiſe, to China. The principal rivers are the Oby, Lena, Irtyſh, Yeniſe, and Okota. In this coun-

try are not only a great number of fresh water lakes, but likewise several whose waters are salt; and these reciprocally change their nature, the salt sometimes becoming fresh, and the fresh changing into saline. Some lakes also dry up, and others appear where none were ever seen before. The salt lake of Yamusha, in the province of Tobolsk, is the most remarkable of all, for it contains a salt as white as snow, consisting entirely of cubic crystals. One finds also in Siberia saline springs, salt water brooks, and a hill of salt. The W part of Siberia is comprised in the Russian governments of Tobolsk and Kolyvan; the E part in the government of Irkutzk. Tobolsk is the capital.

SICHEM, a town of Austrian Brabant, to the S of which is a celebrated monastery. It is seated on the Demer, 18 miles E of Mechlin. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 51 6 N.

SICILY, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, almost in the form of a triangle, terminating in three points or capes; that which is nearest Italy is called Capo del Faro: that which regards the Morea, Capo Passaro; and the third which points to Africa, Capo di Boco. As Sicily is an island, it can be only bounded by the sea; however it is separated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow strait, called the Faro; but as Messina is seated on it, it is called the Faro di Messina. This is about five miles in breadth, and in it are the famous shelves called Scylla and Charybdis, so much celebrated by the Latin poets, but these are now said to have been removed by the terrible earthquake, which happened here and in Calabria, in the beginning of the year 1783, and which destroyed many cities and villages, and above 40,000 inhabitants. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under the same climate, and the productions are much the same, only Sicily abounds much more in corn, particularly in the vallies of Noto and Mazara; but then there are fewer trees and fruits: The valley of Demona has more forest and fruit trees than the two others. It is said to contain one million of inhabitants, who in general have a very bad character. They formerly cultivated sciences here, and there was an university at Catanea, but now they are greatly neglected. It is said there are mines of all kinds, but it does not appear that they derive any advantage from them. It is divided into the vallies just mentioned, called by them Val di Demona, Val di Noto, and Val di Mazora, which are taken notice of in their proper places. Don Carlos became king of the Two Sicilies in 1736, in consequence of the treaty of Vienna; but the king of Spain dying in 1760, he succeeded to that crown, and his third son Ferdinand became king of the Two Sicilies. Mount Ætna, now called Gibello, the famous volcano, is in Val di Demona! It is about 161 miles in length, and 112 in breadth; and its produce not already mentioned, is wine, oil, silk, and excellent fruits.

SICQUES. See SEIKS.

SIDAYE, a strong town on the N coast of the island of Java in the E Indies with a harbour. Lon. 113 15 E, lat. 6 40 S.

SIDDINGTON, a village in Gloucestershire, with a handsome chapel, an unfinished tower, and some painted glass. It is seated on the river Churn, one mile SE of Cirencester.

SIDEROCAPSA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, famous for a gold mine in its neighbourhood. It is five miles from the gulf of Contessa. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 40 30 N.

SIDMOUTH, a fishing town in Devonshire, much frequented in the bathing season, and was formerly pretty considerable before its harbour was choked up. It is 12 miles SE of Exeter, and 158 W by S of London. Lon. 3 15 W, lat. 50 38 N.

SIDON, or SAID, a seaport of Palestine, anciently a place of great strength, and extensive trade. It is still of some note, has a good castle and a well frequented harbour; and is also the residence of a Turkish bashaw. It is 45 miles WSW of Damascus. Lon. 36 5 E, lat. 33 33 N.

SIDRA, an island of the Archipelago, between the gulf of Napoli and that of Engia. Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 37 0 N.

SIDRA, a spacious gulf on the coast of Barbary, between Tripoli and Barca, which takes its name from a small island at the bottom of the gulf.

SIEDENBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Hoye, nine miles SSW of Hoye.

SIEGBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg, subject to the elector palatine. It is seated on the Sieg, 15 miles SE of Cologne. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 50 43 N.

SIEGEN, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a castle, and the title of a principality, which it gives to a branch of the house of Nassau. It is seated on the river of the same name, 17 miles NW of Dillenburg, and 37 E of Cologne. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 50 53 N.

SIEGMARINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is 26 miles

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N of Conſtance, and 44 S of Stutgard. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 48 2 N.

SIEGSTADT, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys.

SIENNA, a celebrated city of Tuſcany, capital of the Sienneſe, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a univerſity, and a citadel. It is about four miles in circumference, and ſurrounded by a wall. The architecture of the Gothic metropolitan church is admirable, and much eſteemed by all travellers; it is built with black and white marble, and the pavement is of Moſaic work. Sienna is not very populous; but the women have more freedom than in moſt parts of Italy. It is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and ſuperb churches. The great area is round, and the houſes about it are of the ſame height, ſupported by piazzas, under which people may walk in all weathers. In the middle is a baſin, which they can fill with water at any time, and repreſent a ſea-fight with ſmall veſſels. The Italian language is taught here with ſuch purity, that many foreigners frequent it on that account. It is ſeated on three eminences, 36 miles S of Florence, and 105 N by W of Rome. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 43. 24 N.

SIENNESE, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the N by the Florentino, on the S by the Mediterranean and the duchy of Caſtro, on the E by the Perugino and Orvietano, and on the W by the Florentino and the Tuſcan Sea. It is about 55 miles in length, and as much in breadth. The ſoil is pretty fertile, eſpecially in mulberry trees; which feed a great number of ſilk-worms, and there are ſeveral mineral ſprings. Sienna is the capital.

SIENNOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mohilef, 60 miles NNW of Mohilef. Lon. 29 45 E, lat. 54 30 N.

SIERRA LEONE, a country on the W coaſt of Africa, ſo named, according to ſome authors, by the Portugueſe, on account of its mountains on this coaſt abounding with lions. Some extend its limits from the Grain Coaſt on the SE, to Cape Verga or Vega on the NW; that is, between 7 and 10° N lat. Others however, confine the country between Cape Verga and Cape Tagrin. In the open and plain parts, on the banks of a river of the ſame name, the heat of the ſun before any breeze ariſes, is almoſt intolerable; but as a refreſhing gale conſtantly ſprings up about noon, it renders the country ſupportable. The whole tract, on each ſide the river, is rich in rice and millet, which is the chief ſuſtenance of the inhabitants; and upon the whole it is one of the beſt countries on the coaſt. In 1791, an act of parliament was obtained, incorporating a company called the Sierra Leone Company, for the purpoſe of cultivating Weſt India and other tropical productions on the banks of this river. The firſt ſettlers amounted to 200 white perſons, beſides a number of free blacks from Nova Scotia. The natives appeared to be extremely friendly, and a few, in 1792, had come to work for the colony. On the ſetting in of the rains, about the latter end of May, the ſame year, a conſiderable degree of ſickneſs and mortality prevailed, occaſioned chiefly by the inſufficiency of the temporary habitations, which could not be completed before the rains ſet in. Thirty-five white perſons (of whom fourteen were ſoldiers) and many of the blacks died of this ſickneſs. The next year, the ſetting in of the rains was not productive of the ſame effects. The coloniſts were in good health, were all put into poſſeſſion of ſmall lots of land, and a new town, on a regular and extended ſcale, was begun to be built. Beſides the Nova Scotia blacks, a large party of the natives were at work for the company, and the experiments in ſugar, cotton, &c. appeared to be promiſing. The native chiefs and people appeared to be extremely friendly, and the Company's ſchools were regularly attended by 300 children, among whom were ſome children of the natives. But this chearful ſcene was ſoon overcaſt, and this beautiful and proſperous colony overwhelmed with ruin. In Sept. 1794, a French ſquadron arrived at Sierra Leone, fired upon the town and did much damage. In the afternoon the enemy landed, finding the town almoſt deſtitute of people, but rich in proviſions, clothing, and other ſtores. They began immediately to break open the houſes and to plunder. What they did not want, they deſtroyed, burnt, or threw into the river. They killed all the cattle and animals they found in the fields or ſtreets, yards, or elſewhere, not ſparing even aſſes, dogs, and cats. Theſe proceedings they continued the whole ſucceeding week, till they had entirely ruined this beautiful and proſperous colony; and when they found nothing more worth plundering, they ſet fire to the public buildings and all the houſes belonging to the Europeans.

SIERRA LEONE, a river of Africa, in a country of the ſame name. Its ſource is uncertain, but its mouth, in lon. 12 30 W, lat. 8 15 N, is nine miles wide.

SIERRA LEONE, or LION MOUNTAINS, mountains of Africa, which divide Nigritia from Guinea, and extend as

far as Abyſſinia. They were ſtyled by the ancients the Mountains of God, on account of their being ſubject to thunder and lightning.

SIERRA MORENA, mountains in Spain, which divide the kingdoms of Eſtramadura and New Caſtile from that of Andaluſia. Cervantes has placed the moſt entertaining adventures of his hero, Don Quixote, among theſe mountains which has made them famous all over Europe.

SI-FANS, the name of a people ſubject to China. Their country is only a continued ridge of mountains, bounded by the rivers Hoang-ho on the N, Ya-long on the W, and Yang-tſe kiang on the E, between 30 and 35° of N lat. The greater part of the Si-fans live in tents; but ſome of them have houſes built of earth, and even brick. Their habitations are not contiguous; they form at moſt but ſmall hamlets, conſiſting of five or ſix families. They feed a great number of flocks, and are in no want of any of the neceſſaries of life. The principal article of their trade is rhubarb, which their country produces in great abundance. Theſe people are of a proud and independent ſpirit, and acknowledge with reluctance the ſuperiority of the Chineſe government, to which they have been ſubjected. They have loſt much of their ancient ſplendour; for the Si-fans, who at preſent are confined in a wild country, where they have not a ſingle city, enjoyed formerly an extenſive dominion, and formed a powerful and formidable empire. The Chineſe annals fix the epocha of the downfall of their empire, about the year 1227: ſince that time, the Si-fans have retired to their native mountains, where, from being a conquering and poliſhed people, they have again ſunk into their original barbarity.

SIGELMESSA, See SUGELMESSA.

SIGETH, or ZIGAT, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated in a morafs, has a triple wall, with ditches full of water, and is defended by a citadel, being one of the ſtrongeſt places in Hungary. It was retaken from the Turks in 1669, after it had been blocked up two years. It is 50 miles NW of Eſſeck, and 38 W by S of Colocza. Lon. 18 58 E, lat. 46 17 N.

SIGNAU, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. Lon. 7 18 E, lat. 46 41 N.

SIGTUNA, an ancient town of Sweden, in Upland, ſeated on the lake Maeler, between Stockholm and Upſal.

SIGUENZA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a univerſity, and a caſtle, in which is an arſenal. It is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls and well fortified. The univerſity conſiſts of ſeveral colleges; but the moſt conſiderable ſtructure is the cathedral. It is ſeated on a hill, at the foot of Mount Atienca, 60 miles NE of Madrid. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 41 6 N.

SILCHESTER, a village in Hampſhire, England, where tradition ſays king Arthur was crowned.

SI-HOU, a beautiful lake of China, which waſhes the walls of Hang-tcheou-fou, its water is pure and limpid, and its banks are almoſt every where covered with flowers. Halls and open galleries, ſupported by pillars, have been erected here on piles, for the convenience of thoſe who are fond of walking. In the middle of the lake are two iſlands, to which company generally reſort after having amuſed themſelves with rowing, and in which a temple and ſeveral pleaſure houſes have been built for their reception.

SILESIA, a duchy of Germany, 274 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the N by Brandenburg and Poland, on the S by Moravia and Hungary, on the E by Poland, and on the W by Lower Luſatia and Bohemia. The principal rivers are, the Oder, the Viſtula, the Neiſſe, the Bober, the Queis, the Oppa, and the Elſe. There is a long chain of mountains, which ſeparate Sileſia from Bohemia, one half belonging to the one, and the other to the other, and they have their particular names. On the top of the mountain of giants, is a famous ſpring, frequented by a great number of people, partly out of devotion, and partly to drink the waters. There were mines of gold, ſilver, and other metals; but they have not been worked for many years. There are alſo ſome precious ſtones, but too much time is required to procure them. The higheſt mountain of Sileſia is called Zotenberg, ſituated in the principality of Schweidnitz, and is 104 miles in circumference. The moſt conſiderable ſilver-mines at preſent, are at Reitſtein, in the principality of Breig. There are alſo mines of lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various ſtones; beſides antimony ſalt-petre, ſulpher, allum, vitriol, quick-ſilver, ſealed earth, and other minerals. The principal manufactory is linnen-cloth, and they have alſo ſome woolen manufactories, and glaſs-houſes. They feed a great number of cattle, have large ſtudds of horſes, and plenty of game in the woods. They have but few lynxes and bears, and fewer wolves becauſe they give a ducat a head for every

one that is killed. They have a great many lakes full of pikes, carps, and other good fish; also plenty of bees, which produce a great deal of honey and wax. They have wheat, barley, oats, millet-seed, and turnips, sufficient for the use of the inhabitants; and in some places they cultivate saffron; but their wine is very bad, and therefore they turn it mostly into vinegar. Silesia is divided into the Upper and Lower. In the Upper, the inhabitants are generally Roman-Catholics, speaking the Polish language, and in the Lower, almost all Protestants, and speak their mother-tongue. Silesia is divided into 17 small dutchies, and 7 free states, without comprehending the county of Glatz. These are taken notice of in their proper places. The greatest part of this country was ceded to the king of Prussia, in 1742, by the treaty of Breslaw.

SILHET, a town of Hindostan, in the E Indies, 100 miles NE of Dacca, and 200 ENE of Moorshedabad. Lon. 91 57 E, lat. 24 52 N.

SILISTRIA, or DORESTRO, a town of European Turky, in Bulgaria, with a citadel, and an archbishop's see. It is seated near the confluence of the Missovo and Danube, 97 miles NE of Nicopoli, and 170 NE of Adrianople. Lon. 37 31 E, lat. 45 0 N.

SILKEBURG, formerly a strong town of Denmark, in N. Juland, 18 miles W of Arhusen. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 56 3 N.

SILLEBAR, a seaport on the W coast of Sumatra in the E Indies, a little S of Bencoolen. Lon. 101 0 E, lat. 4 0 S.

SIMANCAS, a town of Spain in the province of Leon, with a strong castle, situate on the Douero, eight miles SW of Valladolid. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 41 45 N.

SIMBIRSK, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the kingdom of Kasan, which contains 13 districts.

SIMBIRSK, a capital town of Russia in the government of Simbirsk. It is seated on the Volga, 100 miles S by W of Kasan. Lon. 48 34 E. lat. 54 22 N.

SIMI, an island in the Mediterranean, six miles N of Rhodes. Lon. 27 33 E, lat. 36 35 N.

SIMMEREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, capital of a dutchy of the same name, with a castle. It belongs to the elector palatine, and is seated on the Simmeren, 26 miles W of Mentz, and 35 E of Triers. Lon. 2 41 E, lat. 49 52 N.

SIMOGU, a town of Hindoostan, in the E. Indies, 93 miles NW of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 13 21 N.

SIMONS, ST. an island of N America, on the coast of Georgia, opposite the mouth of the Alatamaha, about 15 miles long and four broad. The chief town is called Frederica.

SIMONTHORNA, a strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Tolna, with a castle. It was taken from the Turks in 1686, and is seated on the Sarwige, eight miles from Tolna. Lon. 18 16 E, lat. 46 40 N.

SINAI, a mountain of Arabia Petræa, in the peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red Sea. Here the law was given to Moses, for which reason the Mahometans hold it in great veneration; and here the Christians have a monastery, which formerly contained a great number of monks, and there were many little chapels and cells for hermits. The monastery is surrounded by a high wall, and those that go in and out, are drawn up and let down in baskets. Lon. 34 15 E, lat. 29 2 N.

SINCAPOUR, an island and town at the most southern extremity of the peninsula of Malacca, opposite the island of Sumatra, which with the Malacca coast forms the strait of Sincapour. It is 12 miles SE of the city of Malacca. Lon. 104 10 E, lat. 1 30 N.

SINDE. See INDUS and TATTA.

SINDELFINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, six miles SW of Stutgard. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 48 45 N.

SINDY, or SCIND, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W by Persia, on the N by the territories of the king of Candahar, on the NE by those of the Seiks, on the E by a sandy desert, and on the SE by Cutch. It extends along the course of the Indus, from its mouth, to the frontiers of Moultan, 300 miles; and its breadth, in the widest part, is 160. In many particulars of soil and climate, and the general appearance of its surface, it resembles Egypt; the lower part being composed of rich vegetable mould, and extended into a wide delta; while the upper part is a narrow slip of country, confined on the Persian side by a ridge of mountains, and on the other by a large desert; the Indus, equal at least to the Nile, winding through the midst of the level valley, and annually overflowing it. During great part of the SW monsoon, or at least in July, August, and part of September (which is the rainy season in most other parts of India) the atmosphere is

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here generally clouded; but no rain falls except near the ſea. Indeed very few ſhowers fall during the whole year. Owing to this, and the neighbourhood of the ſandy deſerts on the E and on the NW the heats are ſo violent, and the winds from thoſe quarters ſo pernicious, that the houſes are contrived ſo as to be occaſionally ventilated by apertures on the top, reſembling the funnels of ſmall chimnies. When the hot winds prevail, the windows are cloſely ſhut, by which the hotteſt current of air, near the ſurface, is excluded; and a cooler part, becauſe more elevated, deſcends into the houſe through the funnels. By this alſo vaſt clouds of duſt are excluded; the entrance of which would alone be ſufficient to render the houſes uninhabitable. The roofs are compoſed of thick layers of earth inſtead of terraces. Few countries are more unwholeſome to European conſtitutions, particularly the lower part of the Delta. The Hindoos, who were the original inhabitants of Sindy, and who are reckoned to outnumber the Mahometans as 10 to 1 are treated with great rigour by their Mahometan governors, and are not permitted to erect any pagodas, or places of worſhip; and this ſeverity drives vaſt numbers of them into other countries. The inland parts of Sindy, produce ſaltpetre, ſalammoniac, borax, bezoar, lapis-lazuli, and raw ſilk. They have alſo manufactures of cotton and ſilk of various kinds; and they make fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory, and finely lacquered. They alſo export great quantities of butter, clarified and wrapt up in cuppas, made of the hides of cattle. The ladies wear hoops of ivory, on both their arms and legs, and when they die, they are burnt with them. They have large black cattle, excellent mutton, and ſmall hardy horſes. Their wild game are deer, hares, antelopes, and foxes, which they hunt with dogs, leopards, and a ſmall white creature called a ſhiahguſh. The prince of this province is tributary to the khan of Candahar. He reſides at Hydrabad, though Tatta is the capital.

SINES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura. Lon. 8 55 W, lat. 37 40 N.

SING, a ſtrong town of Dalmatia, taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1686. It is 16 miles N of Spalatro. Lon. 17 30 E, lat. 47 10 N.

SI-NGAN-FOU, a large city and capital of the province of Chen-ſi in China. Next to Pe-king, it is one of the moſt beautiful and largeſt cities in China; its walls are thick, exceedingly high, and four leagues in circumference; they are flanked with a great number of towers, a bow-ſhot diſtant one from the other, and ſurrounded by a deep ditch. A large block of marble was dug up in the neighbourhood of this city, with an inſcription, partly in Chineſe, partly in Syriac characters; the ſubſtance of which was, that an angel had declared, that the Meſſias was born of a Virgin in Judea, and that his birth was indicated by a new ſtar in the heavens; that the kings of the Eaſt obſerved it; and came to offer preſents to this divine child; its diſtrict contains ſix cities of the ſecond and 31 of the third claſs. It is 480 miles SW of Pekin. Lon. 108 43 E, lat. 34 16 N.

SINGILLES, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk. Lon. 48 34 E, lat. 54 1 N.

SINGO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, on the gulf of Monte Santo. Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 40 13 N.

SINGOR, a town of Aſia in the peninſula of Malacca, ſeated at the mouth of a ſmall river, in the bay of Patan. Lon. 101 25 E, lat. 6 40 N.

SINIGAGLIA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, with a caſtle, and two harbours. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Nigola, in the gulf of Venice, in an unwholeſome ſituation 17 miles SE of Peſaro, and 30 ESE of Urbino. Lon. 13 29 E, lat. 43 45 N.

SINOB, or SINOPE, a ſeaport of Turkey in Aſia, in Natolia, ſurrounded by walls, with double ramparts; but the caſtle is much neglected. It is greatly decayed, being nothing like what it was. The inhabitants are Turks, who will not admit any Jews, and the Greeks are obliged to live in the ſuburbs. It is the birthplace of Diogenes the cynic philoſopher, and ſeated on the iſthmus of a peninſula, in the Black Sea. Lon. 33 59 E, lat. 41 5 N.

SINOGU, a town of Hindooſtan, in the E Indies, 90 miles NW of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 13 30 N.

SINTZHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated in a moraſs, 12 miles SE of Heidelberg. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 49 15 N.

SION, an ancient town of Switzerland, capital of the Vallais, and an epiſcopal ſee, whoſe biſhop is a prince of the empire. It is ſituate near the Rhone, at the foot of three inſulated rocks, that riſe immediately from the plain. The preſent epiſcopal palace an edifice of ſtone, built in 1547, ſtands

on a rock the apartments are furnished with great plainness and simplicity. Sion was formerly the capital of the Seduni, and some Roman inscriptions still remain. It is 50 miles E of Geneva. Lon. 7 12 E, lat. 46 6 N. See VALLAIS.

SION, a famous mountain of Judea, on on the S side of Jerusalem.

SIOUT, one of the largest and most populous towns in Egypt. It has several mosques, and is the see of a Cophtic bishop. Here are the ruins of an ancient amphitheatre, and some sepulchres of the Romans. It is surrounded by fine gardens, and palm trees that bear the best dates in Egypt. This place is the rendezvous of those who go in the caravan to Sennar, in Nubia. It is a mile from the Nile, and 185 S of Cairo. Lon. 31 24 E, lat. 27 2 N.

SIPHANTO, an island of the Archipelago, about 36 miles in circumference. The air is so good, that many of the inhabitants live to the age of 120; and the country abounds with marble and granite, excellent grapes, olives, capers, and silk. Lon. 25 15 E, lat. 37 9 N.

SIRADIA, a town of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated in a plain, on the river Warta, 62 miles NE of Breslaw, and 105 NW of Cracow. Lon. 18 55 E, lat. 51 32 N.

SIRAF, a town of Persia, lying in the Persian gulf. Lon. 52 25 E, lat. 35 20 N.

SIRGIAN, a town of Persia noted for its beautiful pottery.

SIRHIND, a very ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Delhi. The art of weaving silk was brought back to Constantinople, in the 16th century, by the monks who returned from Sirhind. It is 195 miles NW of Delhi. Lat. 30 1 N, long. 75 35 E.

SIR CHARLES HARDY'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cartaret. Lon. 154 20 E, lat. 4 41 S.

SIR CHARLES SAUNDERS ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Wallis. Lon. 151 4 W, lat. 17 28 S.

SIRIK, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, with a castle, on a neighbouring hill. It is seated on the Moselle, 25 miles N of Metz. Lon. 6 38 E, lat. 49 36 N.

SIRINAGUR, a large rugged country of Asia; bounded on the N and NE by the Thibetian mountains on the SE by Napaul on the S by Rohilla, on the SW by Delhi, and on the NW by Lahore. The capital of the same name, is 160 miles S of Delhi. Lon. 77 38 E, lat. 30 59 N.

SIRIUS ISLAND, an island of the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 162 30 E, lat. 19 52 S.

SIRMICH, or SIRMIUM, a town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Bosweth, near the Save, 42 miles SE of Esseck. Lon. 20 19 E, lat. 45 13 N.

SIRONG, or SERONGE, a large town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Malwa. It is 120 miles NE of Ougein. Lon. 78 4 E, lat. 24 4 N.

SISIZAN, a seaport on the E coast of Luconia, one of the Philippine Islands. It is situate almost immediately opposite to Manilla, and in the vicinity of very high mountains, which render the air extremely moist. Lon. 123 45 E, lat. 14 20 N.

SISSAC, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basil, capital of the province of Sisgow. It is 17 miles SE of Basil.

SISSEG, a town of Austrian Croatia, with a monastery, seated on the Save, 21 miles SE of Zagrad, and 42 E of Carlstadt. Lon. 16 17 E, lat. 46 6 N.

SISSEK, a strong town of Croatia, first at the confluence of the Save and Kulpa, 40 miles E of Carlstadt. Lon. 22 1 E, lat. 45 48 N.

SISSOPOLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with an archbishop's see; seated on a peninsula of the Black Sea, 25 miles S of Mesembria, and 70 NW of Constantinople. Lon. 28 9 E, lat. 42 30 N.

SISTERON, a town, and late episcopal see, of France, in the department of Low Alps, and late province of Provence, with a citadel on the top of a rock, which was the prison of Casmir V, king of Poland. It is seated on the Durance, 45 miles NE of Aix, and 407 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 1 E, lat. 44 11 N.

SISTON, a village in Gloucestershire, with a manufacture of brass, and also of saltpetre; and tin ore has likewise been found here.

SITIA, a town on the N coast of the isle of Candia, near a bay of the same name, 58 miles from Candia. Lon. 26 29 E, lat. 35 0 N.

SITTARD, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, seated near the Maese, 10 miles S of Ruremonde. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 50 58 N.

SITTINGBURN, a small corporate town

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in Kent, 15 miles WNW of Canterbury, and 40 ESE of London. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 51 19 N.

SIVRAI, a town of France in the department of Vienne, seated on the Charente, 25 miles S of Poitiers, and 100 SSW of Paris. Lon. 0 23 E, lat. 46 16 N.

SIZUN, a small island of France, on the coast of Bretagne, eight miles from the mainland. It is almost on a level with the water, and produces only barley.

SKARA, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, with the ruins of an ancient palace, the residence of the Gothic kings. It is seated on the Lida, in a morass, 17 miles NE of Falkoping. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 58 16 N.

SKEEN, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggherhuys, remarkable for its mines of iron and copper. It is seated near the Categate, 40 miles W of Frederickstadt.

SKENECTADY, or SCHENECTADY, a town of the state of New York. The French and Indians surprised and massacred the inhabitants, in 1690. It is seated on the Mohawk River 16 miles NW of Albany.

SKIDDAW, a mountain in Cumberland, one of the most remarkable in England, rising above 1000 yards perpendicular height from the surface of the lake of Derwent-water, to the N of which it is situate. It is the haunt of eagles and other birds of prey. This mountain is not difficult of access, and is almost covered with grass, which gradually grows coarser in the ascent. The whole top is covered with a loose brown slaty stone.

SKIPTON, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is a handsome place seated among hills, near the river Aire, 41 miles S by E of Richmond, and 231 N by W of London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 53 53 N.

SKONE. See SCHONEN.

SKYE, an island of Scotland, one of the most west of the Hebrides. It is separated on the E from Scotland by a very narrow channel, but its western part is at a considerable distance from Lewis. It is not less than 40 miles in length, from 20 to 30 in breadth, and almost an hundred in circumference. The whole island is very high inland, and there are seven high mountains near each other, almost in the centre. The soil in the mountains is generally black, though there are some parts of a red colour, which they derive from iron. The low ground is for the most part black, and affords clay in some places, blue, red, and white; and in one or two places they have fuller's earth. The island of Skye is excellently provided with bays and harbours; the S peninsula, called Oronsa, has an excellent place for anchorage. The mountains here are of considerable height: and of some the tops are covered with snow all the year round; the tops of others are covered with sand, which the rains wash down in great quantities. All of them abound with heath and grass, which afford good pasturage for cattle and sheep. The arable ground is generally in the vallies betwixt the mountains, and which have always a river running through the middle. The soil is extremely fertile, insomuch that some places are said to produce constant crops without manure for 40 years. When manured with seaware, the general produce is from 20 to 30 fold, and instances are even recorded of 100 fold produce. Skye abounds with rivers, all of which afford fish of different kinds. Some abound with salmon, and some with the black muscles which produce pearl. The climate of Skye is cold and moist, the SW wind blowing over a vast tract of sea, brings abundance of rain; but the E wind blowing over the northern part of Scotland brings fair weather, which holds good also in the other western isles. The N wind is very cold, and destructive both to corn and grass. Portree is the capital.

SLAGUEN, a town of Germany, in Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Wipper. 10 miles E by S of Rugenwald.

SLANEY, a decayed town of Bohemia, with a castle, 18 miles NW of Prague. Lon. 18 27 E, lat. 50 16 N.

SLATE, a district of the island of Skye, situate on the SE side of the island. It is a peninsula, and terminates in a rugged promontory, called the Point of Slate.

SLAWKAW, or AUSTERLITZ, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is 10 miles E of Brinn. Lon. 16 57 E, lat. 49 5 N.

SLEAFORD, a populous town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday. It has a ruined castle, and a large market-place, built in the form of a parallelogram. It is seated in a valley, on a rapid rivulet, 18 miles S of Lincoln, and 115 N of London. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 53 1 N.

SLESWICK, or SOUTH JUTLAND, a duchy of Denmark, separated from Holstein, by the river Eyder. It is 100 miles long and 60 broad, and a fertile and populous country.

SLESWICK, an ancient and considerable town of Denmark, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is an irregularly built

town of great length, and contains about 5630 inhabitants. The houſes are of brick, and, like all the other towns in this country, reſemble thoſe of Holland. The inhabitants dreſs alſo like the Dutch; and many of them ſpeak their tongue, though the uſual languages are the German and Daniſh. Cloſe to Sleſwick, is the old palace of Gottorp, formerly the ducal reſidence; ſee GOTTORP. Sleſwick is ſituate near the bottom of an arm of the Baltic, called the Sley, 60 miles NW of Lubec, and 125 SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 54 39 N.

SLIGO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 25 miles long and nearly as much broad; bounded on the E by Leitrim, on the SE by Roſcommon, on the SW and W by Mayo, and on the N by the Atlantic. It contains 41 pariſhes, and ſends four members to parliament.

SLIGO, a borough of Ireland, in a county of the ſame name, and the only market town in it. It is ſeated on the bay of Sligo, 26 miles E of Killala, and 100 NW of Dublin. Lon. 8 26 W, lat. 54 13 N.

SLIMBRIDGE, a village in Glouceſterſhire, 11 miles SW of Glouceſter. In this pariſh, which is 20 miles in compaſs, 1000 acres of land have been gained from the Severn.

SLONIM, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the Sezraa, 40 miles SW of Novogrodeck, and 60 SE of Grodno. Lon. 23 57 E, lat. 53 0 N.

SLOOTEN, or SLOTEN, a populous town of the United Provinces, in Frieſland, ſeated on a lake called Slooten-mere, three miles from the Zuider-Zee, and 18 NW of Steenwick. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 52 55 N.

SLUCZK, a populous town of Lithuania, capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It is famous for three battles gained here over the Tartars by Conſtantine, duke of Oſtrog, in the reign of Sigiſmund I. It is ſeated on the river Sluczk, 70 miles SE of Novogrodeck. Lon. 27 44 E, lat. 53 2 N.

SLUTTELBURG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburg, ſeated on the S ſide of the lake Ladoga, 30 miles E of Peterſburg. Lon. 31 20 E, lat. 60 0 N.

SLUYS, a town of Dutch Flanders, oppoſite the iſland of Cadſand, with a good harbour. It has its name from its fine ſluices, by which the whole country can be inundated. It has been frequently taken and retaken, the laſt time by the French in 1794. It is 10 miles N of Bruges. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 51 19 N.

SMALKALD, a town of Franconia, in the county of Henneberg, ſubject to the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel. It is famous for a confederacy entered into by the German proteſtants, againſt the emperor, in 1539, to defend their religion and liberties, commonly called the Smalcaldic league. It is ſeated on the Werra, 25 miles SW of Erfurt, and 30 NW of Bamberg. Lon. 10 53 E, lat. 50 49 N.

SMARDEN, a town of Kent, with a market on Friday, 10 miles SSE of Maidſtone, and 56 SE of London. Lon. 0 43 E, lat. 51 11 N.

SMITH'S ISLAND, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered in 1790, by lieutenant Ball. Lon. 161 54 E, lat. 9 44 S.

SMITHFIELD, a town of the United States, in Virginia, ſeated on James River.

SMOLAND, a province of Gothland, in Sweden, 112 miles long and 62 broad. It has immenſe foreſts of pine and fir; and the approach to the villages is announced by groves of oak, beech, and birch, and numerous plots or parterres of arable land among paſtures and rocks. Mr. Coxe frequently obſerved an acre of land laid out with alternate ſlips of rye, barley, flax, and hemp; the intervals between and around ſown with graſs. In many parts, the trees are cut down, and burnt in order to manure the ſoil. Calmar is the capital.

SMOLENSKO, a duchy of Ruſſia, on the frontiers of Lithuania. After having been an object of contention, and reciprocally poſſeſſed by Poland and Ruſſia, it was conquered by Alexay Michaelovitz in 1654, and ceded to Ruſſia by the peace of Moſcow in 1666. It now forms one of the 41 Ruſſian governments.

SMOLENSKO, a city of Ruſſia, capital of a government of the ſame name. It is ſituate on the Dnieper, and ſtands upon two hills, and the valley between them. It is ſurrounded by walls 30 feet high and 5 thick; the lower part of ſtone, the upper of brick, and their circumference is 5 miles and three quarters. The houſes are moſtly of wood, and little better than cottages: they are only of one ſtory, except a few ſcattered here and there, which are dignified with the title of palaces. One long broad ſtreet, which is paved, interſects the whole length of the town in a ſtraight line; the other ſtreets generally wind in circular directions, and are floored with

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planks. The walls ſtretching over the uneven ſides of the hills till they reach the banks of the Dnieper, their antient ſtyle of architecture, their groteſque towers, the ſpires of churches ſhooting above the trees, which are ſo numerous as almoſt to conceal the buildings from view, the appearance of meadows and the arable ground, all theſe objects blended together exhibit a ſcene of the moſt ſingular and contraſted kind. On the further ſide of the Dnieper are a number of ſtraggling wooden houſes that form the ſuburbs of the town, and are joined to it by a wooden bridge. According to Mr. Coxe, it contains about 4,000 inhabitants: it has no manufactures; but carries on ſome commerce with the Ukraine, Dantzic, and Riga. The principal articles of its trade are flax, hemp, honey, wax, hides, hogs briſtles, maſts, planks, and Siberian furs. It is 197 miles NE of Novogrodeck, and 230 N of Kiof. Lon. 32 34 E, lat. 54 50 N.

SMOW, a noted cavern, on the N coaſt of Sutherlandſhire, between Cape Wrath and Loch Eribol. It runs ſo far under ground, that its extremity, it is ſaid, could never be explored.

SMYRNA, a ſeaport of Turkey in Aſia, in Natolia, and one of the largeſt and richeſt cities of the Levant. The goodneſs of the harbour has cauſed it to be rebuilt ſeveral times, after having been deſtroyed by earthquakes. It is the rendezvous of merchants from almoſt all parts of the world, and the magazine of their merchandiſe. The Turks have 19 moſques, the Greeks two churches, the Jews eight ſynagogues, the Armenians one church, and the Latins three convents. There are three biſhops, one Greek, the other Latin, and the third Armenian. The ſtreets are more open, better paved, and the houſes better built, than in other towns of the continent. The ſtreet of the Franks is the fineſt in Smyrna, and lies all along the harbour. It is eight days journey from Conſtantinople by land, 25 days from Aleppo, by the caravans, ſix from Cogni, ſeven from Cataya, and ſix from Satalia. The caravans of Perſia often bring 200 bales of ſilk in a year, beſides drugs and cloths. The other commodities brought here, are thread made of goats hair, cotton yarn, cotton in bags, various kinds of drugs, and all ſorts of carpets. The Engliſh and Dutch factors have proteſtant chapels, and taverns are as open here as in Europe. The fortifications conſiſt of a fort, a caſtle, a mountain, and an old citadel. It is ſeated at the bottom of a large bay, 183 miles W by S of Conſtantinople. Lon. 27 19 E, lat. 38 28 N.

SNACKERBURG, a commercial town of Lower Saxony, in Brunſwick-Lunenburg, ſeated at the confluence of the Utcht with the Elbe, 35 miles E by S of Danneberg. Lon. 12 22 E, lat. 53 10 N.

SNAITH, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Friday, ſeated near the Aire, 22 miles S of York, and 174 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 53 39 N.

SNEECK, a town of the United Provinces, in Frieſland. It is called Snitz by the natives, and is ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, in marſhy land, eight miles S of Franeker. Lon. 5 26 E, lat. 53 2 N.

SNETSHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, ſeated on a ſmall inlet of the ſea, 12 miles NNE of Lynn, and 111 N by E of London. Lon. 0 32 E, lat. 52 55 N.

SNIATIN, a trading town of Little Poland, capital of Poketia, ſeated on the Pruth, eight miles E of Coloni, and 45 SE of Halitz. Lon. 26 7 E, lat. 48 44 N.

SNOWDON, a famous mountain in Carnarvonſhire, generally thought to be the higheſt in Britain, tho' ſome think that its height is equalled, and even exceeded, by mountains in Scotland. Its name ſignifies literally, the Hill of Snow, from ſnow and down. This is the moſt noted eminence in the whole region of the Welſh Hills, and may, with propriety be ſtyled the Britiſh Alps. The height of this mountain was meaſured in 1682, when it was computed to be 3720 feet; but more modern calculations make it only 3568, reckoning from the quay of Carnarvon to the higheſt peak. The ſtone that compoſes this mountain is exceſſively hard. Large coarſe cryſtals, and frequently cubic pyrites are found in the fiſſures. An immenſe quantity of water ruſhes down its ſides in numerous rivulets. It is boggy on the top, and has two lakes that abound with fiſh, particularly the char and the guiniard. It was held ſacred by the ancient Britons, as Parnaſſus was by the Greeks. From its ſummit may be ſeen a part of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Cumberland, Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, and all North Wales.

SNOW-HILL, a town of Maryland, ſituate on the Pokomoke, 158 miles S by W of Philadelphia.

SOANA, or SUANE, an ancient epiſcopal town of Italy, in Tuſcany. It is now reduced to a village, on account of the un-

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wholeſomeneſs of the air. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Flora, 30 miles SE of Sienna. Lon 11 46 E, lat 42 40 N.

SOANE, a river of Hindooſtan Proper, which riſes on the S confines of Allahabad iſſuing from the ſame lake which is the ſource of the Nerbudda; and flowing in an oppoſite direction to that river 1500 miles it falls into the Ganges above Patna. This river in conjunction with the Nerbudda and the Ganges, makes as it were an iſland of the ſouthern part of Hindooſtan.

SOCIETY ISLES, iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Captain Cook in 1769, ſituate between 150 57 and 152 0 W lon. and 16 10 and 16 55 S lat. They are ſeven in number, Huaheine, Ulitea, Otaha, Balabola, Mourooa, Toobaee, and Tabooyamanoo, or Saunders's iſland, which is here included, as being ſubject to Huaheine. The ſoil, the productions, the people, their language, religion, cuſtoms, and manners, are ſo nearly the ſame as of Otaheite, that little need be added here on that ſubject. Nature has been equally bountiful in uncultivated plenty, and the inhabitants are as luxurious and as indolent. A plantain branch is the emblem of peace, and changing names the greateſt token of friendſhip. Their dances are more elegant, their dramatic entertainments have ſomething of plot and conſiſtency, and they exhibit temporary occurrences as the objects of praiſe or ſatire; ſo that the origin of ancient comedy may be already diſcerned among them. The people of Huaheine are in general ſtouter and fairer than thoſe of Otaheite, and this iſland is remarkable for its populouſneſs and fertility. Thoſe of Ulitea, on the contrary are ſmaller and blacker, and much leſs orderly. Captain Cook put on ſhore a Cape ewe at Balabola, where a ram had been left by the Spaniards, and alſo an Engliſh boar and ſow, with two goats, at Ulitea. If the valuable animals which have been tranſported thither from Europe ſhould be ſuffered to multiply, no part of the world will equal theſe iſlands in variety and abundance of refreſhments for future navigators.

SOCONUSCO, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, 88 miles long, and nearly as much broad; bounded on the N by Chiapi, on the E by Guatimala, on the S by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by Guaxaca. It is ſheltered from the N winds by high mountains, which renders the air exceeding hot; and the ſoil is not very fertile. There are few Spaniards ſettled here.

SOCONUSCO, or GUEVETLAN, a town of New Spain, capital of a province of the ſame name, 440 miles SE of Mexico. Lon. 98 16 W, lat. 15 12 N.

SOCOTORA, an iſland of Aſia, between Arabia Felix and Africa, about 50 miles long and 22 broad. It abounds in fruit and cattle, and is particularly noted for its fine aloes, known by the name of Socotrine aloes. The natives are Mahometans, with a mixture of paganiſm, and they have a king who depends on Arabia.

SOCZOWA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, ſeated on the Seret, 32 miles SW of Jaſſy. Lon. 26 20 E, lat. 47 16 N.

SODBURY, or CHIPPING SODBURY, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſday, and noted for its fine cheeſe. It is ſeated in a bottom, near the downs, 15 miles ENE of Briſtol, and 112 W of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 51 36 N.

SODOR, a village in Icolmkill, one of the Weſtern Iſles of Scotland. The biſhop of Man is ſtill called biſhop of Sodor and Man, on account of its once having been a biſhop's ſee, which comprehended all the iſlands, together with the iſle of Man.

SOEBORG, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand.

SOEST, a large town of Weſtphalia, in the county of Marck, formerly free and imperial, but now belonging to the king of Pruſſia. The ſtreets are watered with ſtreams that proceed from a lake, and the inhabitants are generally papiſts. It is 12 miles SW of Lipſtadt, and 32 SE of Munſter. Lon. 8 11 E, lat. 51 41 N.

SOFALA, a kingdom on the E coaſt of Africa, extending S of Zanguebar, from the river Cuama to the river Del E pirito Santo; that is, from 17 to 25° S lat. It contains mines of gold, and is tributary to the Portugueſe.

SOFALA, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, with a fort built by the Portugueſe, which is of great importance to their trade to the E Indies. It is ſeated on a ſmall iſland, near the mouth of a river. Lon. 35 40 E, lat. 20 20 S.

SOFFA, or SOPHIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, capital of Bulgaria, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of the mountains of Argentaro, on the river Bogana, 135 miles WNW of Adrianople, and 155 E of Scutari. Lon. 23 58 E. lat. 42 36 N.

SOFROY, a town of the kingdom of Fez, noted for a very handſome moſque. It is ſeated on a hill, at the foot of a mountain of the ſame name, part of Mount Atlas, and between two rivers,

12 miles E of Fez. Lon. 4 48 W, lat. 33 40 N.

SOGNO, a town of the kingdom of Congo, in a province of the ſame name. It is a dry ſandy country, but yields a great deal of ſalt. The inhabitants are ſaid to be Chriſtians, converted by the Portugueſe, and the capuchins have a church here. It is ſeated on the Xaire, near its mouth, 185 miles WSW of St. Salvador. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 5 50 S.

SOHAGEPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Allahabad. Lon. 82 20 E, lat. 23 50 N.

SOHAM, a town in Cambridgeſhire, with a market on Saturday, ſeated on a fen of the ſame name, near Soham-mere, which takes up 1000 acres of land. It is five miles SE of Ely, and 70 N by E of London. Lon 0 14 E, lat. 52 21 N.

SOHO, a village in Staffordſhire, two miles NW of Birmingham. This village was founded by Mr. Bolton, who eſtabliſhed a manufacture for every article common to the Birmingham trade, the plated ware uſually made at Sheffield, and of elegant pieces of ſilver both light and maſſive. Here alſo are made the improved ſteam engines, now adopted in numerous manufactures and other concerns throughout the kingdom. The copper coinage of penny and two penny pieces iſſued by government in 1797, were ſtamped here; and in 1799, a coinage of half-penny and farthing pieces were manufactured here by a new and very ingenious apparatus.

SOIGNIES, a town of Auſtrian Hainault, ſeated near a foreſt of the ſame name, on the river Senne, eight miles NE of Mons, and 17 W of Bruſſels. Lon. 4 14 E, lat. 53 29 N.

SOISSONOIS, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Lyonnois, on the E by Champagne, on the S by La Brie, and on the W by Valois. It abounds in corn, wood, and paſtures; and with the late province of Vermandois, now forms the department of Aiſne.

SOISSONS a city of France, in the department of Aiſne, and late province of Soiſſonnois, anciently the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, under the firſt race of the French monarchs. It contains 12,000 inhabitants, and is a biſhop's ſee. Here St. Lewis, Philip the Bold, and Lewis XIV were crowned. The fine cathedral has one of the moſt conſiderable chapters in the kingdom; and the biſhop, when the archbiſhop of Rheims was abſent, had a right to crown the king. The caſtle, though ancient, is not that in which the kings of the firſt race reſided. Soiſſons is ſeated in a fertile valley, on the river Aiſne, 30 miles W by N of Rheims, and 60 NE of Paris. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 49 23 N.

SOLDANIA BAY, a bay on the SW coaſt of Africa; a little to the N of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 4 E, lat. 33 10 S.

SOLEBAY. See SOWLEBAY.

SOLENHOFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach. Lon. 10 45 E, lat. 44 46 N.

SOLEURE or SOLOTHURN, a canton of Swiſſerland, which holds the eleventh rank in the Helvetic confederacy, into which it was admitted in 1481. It ſtretches partly through the plain, and partly along the chains of the Jura, 36 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, and contains 50,000 inhabitants. The ſoil, for the moſt part, is fertile in corn; and the diſtricts within the Jura abound in excellent paſtures. It is divided into 11 bailiwics, the inhabitants of which are all Roman catholics, except thoſe of the bailiwic of Buckegberg, who profeſs the reformed religion. The government of this canton was entirely ariſtocratical before the French invaded Swiſſerland; they overturned the ancient government, and erected a democracy in its place.

SOLEURE or SOLOTHURN, an ancient town of Swiſſerland, capital of a canton of the ſame name. It contains 4000 inhabitants, and is ſeated on the Aar, which here expands into a noble river. Among the moſt remarkable objects, is the new church of St. Urs, finiſhed in 1772: it is a noble edifice of a whitiſh gray ſtone, drawn from the neighbouring quarries, which admits a poliſh, and is a ſpecies of rude marble. Soleure is ſurrounded by regular ſtone fortifications, and is 20 miles N by E of Bern, and 27 SSW of Baſle. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 47 15 N.

SOLFATARA, a lake of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome near Trivoli, which empties itſelf by a whitiſh muddy ſtream into the Teverone, the ancient Anio; a vapour of a ſulphureous ſmell ariſing from it as it flows. The waters of this lake had anciently a high medical reputation, but are no longer in eſteem. In the middle are ſeveral floating iſlands, formed of matted ſerge and herbage, ſpringing from a ſoil of duſt and ſand blown from the adjacent ground, and glued together by the bitumen which ſwims on the ſurface of the lake, and the ſulphur with which its waters are impregnated. Some of theſe iſlands are 15 yards long, and will bear five or ſix people, who, by a pole, may

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move to different parts of the lake. From this lake iſſues a whittiſh muddy ſtream, which emits vapour of a ſulphureous ſmell, till it reaches the Teverone.

SOLFATERA, a mountain of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra di Lavoro. This mountain appears evidently to have been a volcano in ancient times; and the ſoil is yet ſo hot, that the workmen employed there in making alum need nothing elſe beſides the heat of the ground for evaporating their liquids. In the plain within the crater, ſmoke iſſues from many parts, as alſo from its ſides: here, by means of ſtones and tiles heaped over the crevices, through which the ſmoke paſſes, they collect in an aukward manner what they call *ſale armoniaco*; and from the ſand of the plain they extract ſulphur and alum. The hollow ſound produced by throwing a heavy ſtone on the plain of the crater of the Solfaterra, ſeems to indicate that it is ſupported by a ſort of arched natural vault; and one is induced to think that there is a pool of water beneath this vault (which boils by the heat of a ſubterraneous fire ſtill deeper), by the very moiſt ſtream that iſſues from the cracks in the plain of the Solfaterra, which, like that of boiling water, runs off a ſword or knife, preſented to it, in great drops. Near it is a ſmall lake full of black thick water, which ſeems to be always boiling.

SOLFWITZBORG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. Lon. 14 31 E, lat. 56 2 N.

SOLIHUL, a town in Warwickſhire, near which, to the W, is a triangular Daniſh camp, on an eminence, containing about nine acres. It is 20 miles NE of Worceſter, and 107 NW of London.

SOLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg, ſeated near the river Wipper, 15 miles SE of Duſſeldorf. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 51 10 N.

SOLKAMSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm. In its vicinity are ſome ſalt works. It is ſeated on the Uſſolka, 430 miles NE of Kaſan. Lon. 57 26 E, lat. 5 16 N.

SOLMONA. See SULMONA.

SOLMS, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the ſame name, in the circle of Lower Rhine. It has a ſtrong caſtle, belonging to a branch of the houſe of Naſſau, and is ſeated on a hill, 10 miles SE of Herborn. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 50 35 N.

SOLOMON'S ISLANDS. See DANGER, ISLES OF.

SOLOR, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, to the S of Celebes, governed by its own king. Lon. 123 55 E, lat. 9 0 S.

SOLTAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 53 10 N.

SOLTWELD, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, ſeated on the Jetze, 40 miles NW of Stendal. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 53 6 N.

SOLWAY FRITH, an arm of the ſea, between Cumberland in England, and Kircudbrightſhire in Scotland.

SOLWAY MOSS, a black moraſs in Cumberland; near it is the river, Eſk, on the borders of Scotland, which, in 1772, being ſwoln by rains, burſt through the ſhell of turf which covered it, and ſpread a deluge over 400 acres of cultivated land, and entirely filled up the valley in its vicinity.

SOMBRERE, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, 30 miles N of Nicobar. The inhabitants are mild, timorous, and very obliging to ſtrangers.

SOMBRERO, a cluſter of uninhabited iſlands in the W Indies, belonging to the Engliſh. The moſt remarkable of them is a league long, and conſiſts of an eminence, to which the Spaniſh diſcoverers, finding ſome reſemblance to a hat, gave the name of *Sombrero*. It is 60 miles NW of St. Chriſtopher. Lon. 63 37 W, lat. 18 38 N.

SOMERSETSHIRE, a county of England 65 miles long and 45 broad; bounded on the NW by the Briſtol Channel, on the N by Glouceſterſhire, on the E by Wiltſhire, on the SE by Dorſetſhire, and on the SW by Devonſhire. It lies in the dioceſes of Briſtol, and of Bath and Wells: contains 42 hundreds, three cities, 31 market-towns and 385 pariſhes; and ſends 18 members to parliament. The air in the lower grounds, is univerſally mild, and generally wholeſome. The ſoil in the NE quarter is in general ſtony, and poſſeſſes a lofty mineral tract, called the Mendip Hills. Toward the centre, where its principal rivers unite, are fens and marſhy moors of great extent. On the W ſide are the Quantock Hills, with many downs and open heaths; and in the NW corner is the black ſteril region of Exmoor. The S part toward Dorſetſhire, is high, but well cultivated; and throughout the county, eſpecially in its SW quarter, vales of the greateſt fertility are interſperſed. The principal rivers are the Parket, Ivel, Thone, Brent, and Avon. The Mendip Hills afford abundance of coal, lead, calamine, copper, manganese, bole, and red ochre. Cattle, nearly equal

ſize to the Lincolnſhire, are fed in fine eadows about the head of the Parret. he beſt gooſe feathers for beds come m the marſhes. Cider is a common oduct of this county, and it has a conderable ſhare in the woollen manufacres. Briſtol is the capital of this county th reſpect to ſize, population, and comerce; but Bath is the great place of reort for health and pleaſure.

SOMERTON, a town in Somerſetſhire, th a market on Tueſday. It was formerly a conſiderable place, from which the unty took its name, and is at preſent retty large. It is 13 miles S of Wells, d 123 W by S of London. Lon. 2 40 , lat. 51 32 N.

SOMMA, a town of Italy in Naples, in vicinity between 7000 and 8000 unds weight of ſilk of the beſt quality, e annually made. It is 10 miles E of aples.

SOMME, a department of France, inding the late province of Picardy. It kes its name from a river which riſes in e department of Aiſne, and watering St. uentin, Peronne, Amiens, and Abbeville, ters the Engliſh Channel. Amiens is e capital.

SOMMERFELD, a town of Germany in he circle of Upper Saxony, 72 miles diſnt from Berlin.

SOMMIERES, a town of France, in the partment of Gard, and late province of anguedoc, which carries on a manufacre in ſerges. It is ſeated on the Vidrſe, 10 miles W of Nifmes. Lon. 4 11 , lat. 43 48 N.

SONCINO, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the remoneſe, ſeated on the Oglio, 20 miles W of Cremona. Lon. 9 44 E, lat. 45 1 N.

SONDERBORG, a town of Denmark, in he iſland of Alſen. It has a royal palace, nd its harbour is ſaid to be the beſt in enmark. It is 16 miles ENE of Flendſhrg. Lon. 9 49 E, lat. 54 57 N.

SONDERSHAUSEN, a town of Germany the circle of Upper Saxony, on the ſmall ver Wipper. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 48 N.

SONDRIO, a town in the country of the Grifons, and capital of the Valteline, built on both ſides of the Malenco, a furious rrent. It is 34 miles NE of Como. on. 9 40 E, lat. 46 11 N.

SONERGON, or SUNNERGAUM, a vilge of Hindooſtan Proper, once a large y, the provincial capital of the eaſtern viſion of Bengal before Dacca was built, nd famous for a manufacture of fine cotn cloths. It is ſeated on a branch of the Burrampooter, 13 miles SE of Dacca.

SONG-KIANG-FOU, a city of China in the province of Kiang-nan. It is built cloſe to the water the prodigious quantity of cotton cloth with which it ſupplies, not only the empire, but alſo foreign countries, renders it very celebrated, and cauſes it to be much frequented. This city has only four others under its juriſdiction.

SONNEBERG. See SUNNEBURG.

SONORA, a province of New Navarre in S America extending along the E ſide of the gulf of California. It lies in the moſt delightful part of the temperate zone, in lon. 6° W lat. 29° N. There are rich mines of gold and ſilver in this province and it belongs to the Spaniards.

SOOLOO, an iſland of the Eaſtern Ocean, ſituate SW of Mindanao, almoſt midway between that iſland and Borneo. It is 30 miles long and 12 broad, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants. It is governed by a king or ſultan, and the natives are Malays, and conſequently Mahometans. The populouſneſs of this little ſpot is cauſed by its advantageous ſituation, which renders it a great mart. The Engliſh E India Company have a reſident here. Lon. 121 25 E, lat. 5 58 N.

SOPHIA. See SOFFA.

SOPHIANA, a town of Perſia, in Aderbeitzan, ſeated in a valley, 25 miles NW of Tauris. Lon. 47 25 E, lat. 38 35 N.

SOPHIENBERG, a town of the iſland of Zealand, in Denmark. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 55 54 N.

SOPRA SELVA, a valley of Swiſſerland in the country of the Griſons.

SOPRON, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated on a ſmall river, 27 miles SW of Preſburg, and 30 SE of Vienna. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 47 46 N.

SORA, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a caſtle and a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the Garigliano, 65 miles NW of Naples. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 41 54 N.

SORA, a ſtrong town of Denmark, in Zealand, with a college for the nobility, nine miles W of Ringſted. Lon. 11 53 E, lat. 55 26 N.

SORAW, a town of Germany, in Luſatia, ſeated near the Bober, 25 miles S of Croſſen, and 32 NE of Gorlitz. Lon. 15 48 E, lat. 51 40 N.

SORENTO, an archiepiſcopal town, of Italy in Naples, with a harbour at the foot of the mountain Sorento in the bay of Naples, 17 miles SE of Naples. Lon. 14 24 E, lat. 40 36 N.

SORIA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile,

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built on the ruins of the ancient Numantia, near the ſource of the Douero, 74 miles SE of Burgos. Lon. 2 2 W, lat. 41 48 N.

SORIANO, a town of Italy in Naples.

SOROCK, a town of Poland, ſeated on the Dnieſter, with a ſtrong caſtle. The Turks were obliged to raiſe the ſiege of this place in 1602.

SOROE, a town of Denmark in the iſland of Zealand. It is encompaſſed by three freſh water lakes, and is 35 miles SW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 55 5 N.

SOSPELLO, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice. It has a trade in dried fruits, particularly figs: and is ſeated at the foot of three very high mountains, on the river Bevera, 15 miles NE of Nice. Lon. 7 34 E, lat. 43 52 N.

SOVANO, a town of Italy in Tuſcany, in the Sienneſe, with a biſhop's ſee, 25 miles W of Orvietto. Lon. 11 48 E, lat. 42 42 N.

SOUBISE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge, ſeated on an eminence, on the river Charente, 22 miles S of Rochelle. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 45 57 N.

SOUILLAC, a town of France in the department of Lot, and late territory of Querci ſeated on the Boreſe, 32 miles N of Cahors. Lon. 1 21 E, lat. 44 55 N.

SOUND, a paſſage or ſtrait, lying between the iſland of Zealand, in Denmark, and the continent of Schonen, in Sweden, through which veſſels paſs from the ocean into the Baltic. On the Denmark ſide ſtands the town of Elſineur, and the ſtrong fortreſs of Cronenburg, near which is a tolerable good road: and on the ſide of Sweden ſtands the town of Helſingburg, with only one old tower remaining of a demoliſhed caſtle. The Danes take toll of all ſhips that paſs through the ſtrait, which is about four miles over. See ELSINORE.

SOUR, or SUR, a ſeaport of Turkey in Aſia, in Syria. Here ſtood the famous city of Tyre, of which there is now nothing remaining but ruins. Lon. 35 50 E, lat. 33 18 N. See TYRE.

SOUR, or SUR, a river of the Netherlands, which runs, from W to E, through Luxemburg, and falls into Moſelle, a little above Treves.

SOURI, a town of Perſia, in the province Lariſtan. Lon. 55 30 E, lat. 26 18 N.

SOUSA, or SUSA, a ſtrong town of the kingdom of Tunis, in Africa capital of a province of the ſame name, with a caſtle and a good harbour. It is a place of ſome trade, and ſeated on a high rock, near the ſea, 65 miles SE of Tunis. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 33 52 N.

SOU-TCHEOU-FOU, a city in China, the ſecond in the province of Kiang-nan, and one of the moſt agreeable in China; Europeans who have ſeen it, compare it to Venice, with this difference, that the latter is built in the ſea, and Sou-tcheou-fou is interſected by canals of freſh water. There is not, perhaps, in the univerſe, a country more delightful, either by the pleaſantneſs of its ſituation, or the mildneſs of its climate; the air is ſo temperate, proviſions ſo plentiful and cheap, the ſoil ſo fruitful, and the manners of the people ſo gentle, that this city is conſidered as the paradiſe of China. *Above* (ſay the Chineſe authors, *is the celeſtial paradiſe; but the paradiſe of this world is Sou-tcheou.* To ſee the continual motion of its immenſe number of inhabitants, and the confuſion caſted every where by their commercial intercourſe with ſtrangers, one would be induced to believe that the trade of all the provinces centered in it. The brocades and embroideries made here are in great requeſt throughout the whole empire. Its juriſdiction extends over only eight cities: one of which is of the ſecond claſs, and the reſt of the third; but all theſe cities are beautiful and above two or three leagues in circumference each. Lon. 112 20 E, lat. 38 40 N.

SOUTERRAINE, a town of France, in the department of Creuſe, and late province of Marche 24 miles N of Limoges.

SOUTH SEA. See PACIFIC OCEAN.

SOUTHAM, a town in Warwickſhire, with a market on Monday, and noted for its cyder. It is 13 miles S of Coventry, and 83 NW of London. Lon. 1 23 W, lat. 52 36 N.

SOUTHAMPTON, a ſeaport and borough in Hampſhire, with a market on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday. It is commodiouſly ſituated between the Itchen and Teſt, which here flow into into an inlet of the ſea, called Southampton Water which is ſo deep that ſhips of 1500 tons have been launched here and it is navigable, almoſt to the head for veſſels of conſiderable burden. Both rivers are navigable for ſome way into the country, from whence, eſpecially from the New Foreſt, vaſt quantities of timber are brought down, which lie on the ſhore here ſometimes for two miles in length, and are fetched by the ſhip-builders at Portſmouth dock, few ſhips being of late built at Southampton. It was formerly a port of great commerce, ſtill poſſeſſing

trade in French and port wines, and has a particular connection with Guernsey and Jersey. It is a large and well built town and contains five churches; is surrounded by walls and several watchtowers; and had a strong castle, now in ruins. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is a fashionable place of resort for sea-bathing; and it was on this beach that the Danish king Canute gave that striking reproof to his flattering courtiers, when the disobedient tide washed his feet. Two miles from this town is Woodmills, where is a very curious manufacture of ship-blocks, from which all the king's yards are supplied. Southampton is 12 miles S by W of Winchester, and 75 WSW of London. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 50 55 N.

SOUTHBURY, a town of the province of Connecticut in N America.

SOUTHEND NEW, a village in Essex, seated at the mouth of the Thames, 44 miles E of London, the nearest place to London for sea-bathing, and on that account much resorted to.

SOUTHWARK, a borough in Surry which belongs to the metropolis, being under the jurisdiction of the corporation of London, who have an officer here called the bailiff of Southwark. It is called the BOROUGH, by way of distinction, and is a populous place. It sends two members to parliament. It contains six parishes, a Roman catholic chapel, many places of worship for dissenters, and several charitable foundations, particularly, St. Thomas' Hospital, Guy's Hospital, and the Magdalen Hospital: also the King's Bench and Marshalsea prisons, and a county gaol. See LONDON.

SOUTHWELL, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is an ancient place, and has a collegiate church. It is 10 miles NE of Nottingham, and 139 NNW of London. Lon. 0 51 W, lat. 53 6 N.

SOUTHWOLD, a town and seaport in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a cliff, near a fine bay, with a harbour to the S, and the river Blythe, and a drawbridge on the W, is strongly seated being almost surrounded with water, especially at, very high tides. Here a much esteemed salt is made, and it has also a trade in corn, beer, and the herring fishery established here contributes to the advantage of the town. It is a corporation commonly called SOWLE or SOLE.

SOWLEBAY or SOLEBAY, a bay off the town of Sowle, where was fought the great seafight between the Dutch admiral De Ruyter, and James duke of York, in which the victory was undecided. Southwold is 20 miles S of Yarmouth, and 104 SE of London. Lon. 1 54 W, lat. 52 24 N.

SOUTO MAJOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. Lon. 6 48 W, lat. 41 5 N.

SOVIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, seated on the Quesne, 50 miles SE of Bourges, and 167 S of Paris. Lon. 3 21 E, lat. 46 30 N

SOUTRA HILL, the most elevated hill in the mountainous ridge of Lammermuir, in the N part of Berwickshire in Scotland. In former times it was a noted sea-mark. In this dreary part of the country there is scarce a tree or a bush, and few houses or villages worth of mention. Some successful exertions, however, have been made to improve the southern side of this mountain, near the village of Channelkirk.

SOUYOTES or SOYOTES, the name of a people in Siberia, subject to Russia and China. They dwell in the higher part of the Sayane mountains, toward the SW border of the lake Baikall, on the frontiers of Mongalia. The Soyotes, both Chinese and Russian, are poor herdsmen, traversing uncultivated mountains, and drawing after them miserable huts, covered with the bark of the birch tree. Some few of them possess a small number of rein-deer; but with the greatest part dogs are the favourite animal. They live solely by the chace, fishing, and on wild roots: and their whole method of living is miserable and dirty. They are all pagan Schamanes; and differ in no respect from most of the other savages in Siberia as to dress, ceremonies and national manners.

SOW, a river in Staffordshire, which rises near Healy Castle, in the W part of the county, runs parallel to the river Trent till it falls into it near Stafford, below which it receives the Pink.

SPA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, famous for its mineral waters. It is situated at one end of a deep valley on the banks of a small rivulet, and is surrounded on all sides by high mountains. The sides of these mountains next to Spa are rude and uncultivated, presenting a rugged appearance as if shattered by the convulsions of earthquakes; but as they are strewed with tall oaks and abundance of shrubs, the country around forms a wild, romantic, and beautiful landscape. The access to the town is very beautiful. The road winds over the mountains till it descends to their bottom, when it runs along a smooth

valley for a mile or a mile and a half. The town conſiſts of four ſtreets in form of a croſs, and contains about 400 inhabitants. Spa has no wealth to boaſt of. It can ſcarcely furniſh the neceſſaries of life to its own inhabitants during the winter, and almoſt all the luxuries which are requiſite for the great concourſe of affluent viſitors during the ſummer are carried from Liege by women. Its only ſource of wealth is its mineral waters. The names of the five principal wells are Pouhon, Geronſterd, Saviniere, Watpotz, and Tunnelet. The inhabitants are employed in making toys for ſtrangers. Spa was taken by the French in 1794. It is ſeated in a valley, ſurrounded by mountains, 17 miles SE of Liege. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 30 N.

SPAIN, a conſiderable kingdom of Europe; bounded on the N by the bay of Biſcay: on the NE by the Pyrenees, which ſeparate it from France; on the E, SE, and S by the Mediterranean; on the SW by the Atlantic; and on the W by Portugal and the Atlantic. It is 700 miles long and 500 broad; and contains the provinces of Old and New Caſtile, Andaluſia, Arragon, Eſtremadura, Galicia, Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biſcay, the Aſturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre, ſome of which have been ſeparate kingdoms. The air of Spain, during the months of June, July, and Auguſt, is exceſſively hot in the day-time; but the reſt of the year it is pleaſant and temperate. Even during the above months it is very cool in the ſhade; and ſo cold in the night, that it makes a traveller ſhiver; and in the day-time the violent heat continues only for about four or five hours. In the N, on the mountains, and near the ſea coaſt, the air is much leſs ſultry in ſummer than in the S, eſpecially in the lower parts of the country, and at a diſtance from the ſea. It ſeldom rains here, except about the equinoxes: the froſts are very gentle towards the S; but on the mountains in the N and NE the air is very ſharp in winter. Though there are ſome ſandy barren deſerts in the S, and many barren mountains in the N, yet in the greater part of the country, particularly in the valleys and plains, the ſoil is good, producing a great variety of rich wines, oil, and fruits; ſuch as oranges, lemons, prunes, citrons, almonds, raiſins, dates, figs, cheſnuts, pomegranates, capers, pears, and peaches; but not a ſufficiency of grain, which is chiefly owing to the neglect of tillage. Wheat and barley are the moſt common grains; the former of which is ſaid by ſome to be the beſt in Europe. There is not much flax, hemp, oats, or hay, in Spain: but there is plenty of honey, ſalt, fine wool, ſilk, and cotton; and, in ſome places, of rice and ſugar-canes. Here alſo are abundance of mules, and, in ſome provinces, of horſes, together with deer, wild-fowl, and other game, chamois and other goats, but few horned cattle. Wolves are almoſt the only wild beaſts in the country. The herb kali, which is uſed in making ſalt, ſoap, and glaſs, grows in great plenty on the ſea ſhore. The wild bulls, uſed in their bull-fights, are bred in Andaluſia. The ſeas about Spain are well ſtored with fiſh; among which is the anchovy, in the Mediterranean. We may gueſs at the number of ſheep here by that of the ſheep-herds, which is ſaid to be about 40,000. The ſheep that bear the fine wool move regularly, every ſummer, from S to N, along the mountains, which yield a great variety of ſweet herbs and plants, and return again towards winter. During this progreſs, large quantities of ſalt are diſtributed among them, and all poſſible care is taken both of their health and fleece. The chief mountains are the Pyrenees, which ſtretch from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic Ocean, but not in a direct line, for near 200 miles: their breadth is in ſome places, not leſs than 80. The mountains yield great quantities of timber for ſhipping, which are conveyed by the Ebro and other rivers to the Mediterranean. According to the ancient and modern writers, they abound alſo with gold, ſilver, iron, lead, tin, cinnabar, quickſilver, alum, vitriol, copperas, lapis calaminaris, &c. beſides gems, and mineral waters both hot and cold. The gold and ſilver mines are not worked at preſent, but thoſe of iron are. The neglect of the former is owing partly to the indolence of the Spaniards, and partly to the gold and ſilver imported from America. The principal rivers are the Douero, Tajo, Guadiana, Guadalquiver, and Ebro. The Spaniards are zealous Romaniſts. No where is there more pomp, farce, and parade, in what regards religion; and no where leſs true Chriſtianity. Their zeal and their ſuperſtition exceed that of any other Roman Catholic country, unleſs perhaps we ſhould except Portugal. There are eight archbiſhops in Spain, ſeven in America, and one in Aſia, Manilla; each of which has his ſuffragan biſhops, 44 epiſcopal ſees, and 24 univerſities. Though the reſt of the nation is poor, the clergy are immenſely rich, and their revenues of all kinds very great. Moſt of the towns and eſtates belong to them, and are exempt from all public burdens,

yet their avarice is insatiable, especially that of the Mendicant friars, though they profess poverty. Their commerce, which is free from all duties and imposts, is also a rich fund to them. Though the Spaniards are naturally men of wit and of an elevated genius, yet little progress in the sciences is to be expected from them, while the clergy use their utmost efforts to keep them in ignorance, branding all literary researches with the name of heresy, and inveighing against the seats of the muses as the schools of hell, where the devil teaches sorcery. The chief manufactures of Spain are those of silk, wool, iron, copper, and other hardwares; but these fall far short of the flourishing condition to which they might be brought: hence a great part of the treasures of America go to the foreign merchants, who supply them with goods for that part of the world. However, it is certain, that Spain, since it hath had princes of the house of Bourbon upon the throne, hath improved its revenues, increased its forces by sea and land, and applied itself more than it did before to manufactures and husbandry; having shaken off, in some measure, that idle indolent disposition which rendered it so contemptible in the eyes of other nations: but it will be a long time before they will be able to supply the wants of their own country, and those of America, in any great degree. Spain is extremely well situated for trade: but most of its produce is exported by foreigners, except what is carried to the Indies; and even with regard to that trade, they are little better than factors to the English, French, Dutch, and Italians. It is said to have contained between twenty and thirty millions; whereas now it does not contain above nine: and this, among other causes, is owing to the pride and laziness of the inhabitants, want of manufactures and good regulations, neglect of the mines and agriculture, the expulsion of the Moors, the peopling of America, heavy taxes, the great number of convents, excessive venery, and the consequent infecundity of both sexes. Their debauchery and virility are partly occasioned by their way of living; for they make great use of spices, and drink a great deal of chocolate, and strong wine mixed with brandy. The causes assigned for the want of people in Spain will account in some measure for its poverty; notwithstanding it is computed that it receives one year with another, setting aside other sums, above 26 millions of pieces of eight, in registered gold and silver. As most of the manufactures that are sent to America are furnished by Britain, France, Italy, and Holland, so a great part of the treasure brought home by the galleons is paid to the merchants of those nations. In the last century, the revenues of Spain amounted to 32 or 33 millions of livres; but afterwards they were so reduced, that they did not exceed seven or eight millions. At present, the revenues of the crown arising in Spain are computed at five millions Sterling *per annum*, besides what arises from America. The silver mines there are inexhaustible; and of the produce of these a fifth belongs to the king. The taxes in Spain are numerous and heavy. The land forces, in time of peace, are computed at about 80,000; and in time of war, must be much more numerous. Their navy at present cannot be ascertained. The language of this country, especially that spoken in Castile, which is by far the purest, approaches the nearest to the Latin of any language in Europe, mixed with Arabic words and terminations introduced by the Moors. The Spaniards in general are tall, their complexions swarthy, their countenances expressive. As to what regards the character of the Spaniards, they do not want either an inclination or capacity for the sciences; but have hardly an opportunity of acquiring any true learning or knowledge, at least in their schools and universities. They are admired for their secrecy, constancy, gravity, patience in adversity, and loyalty. They are also said to be true to their word, great enemies to lying, and so nice and jealous in point of honour, that they will stick at nothing to wipe off any stain that is cast upon it. The beauty of the ladies reigns chiefly in their novels and romances; in their persons they are small and slender. Jealousy is no longer the characteristic of a Spanish husband; the married ladies have here the cortejo, or male attendant, in the same manner as the Italians have their cicisbeos. The established religion is popery; and here the inquisition once reigned in all its horrors: but, although it still exists, it has been lately rendered, by the intervention of the royal authority, comparatively harmless. Spain, once the most free, is now one of the most despotic monarchies in Europe. They had once their cortes, or parliaments, which had great privileges: but though not absolutely abolished, they have no part in the government. They are assembled indeed, occasionally (as at the accession of the monarch) but merely as an appendage to the royal state, without power, or any

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other conſequence than what reſults from their individual rank. Madrid is the capital.

SPAIN, NEW. See MEXICO, OLD.

SPAITLA, a town of Tunis, in Africa. In its neighbourhood there are ſome magnificent ruins. It is 90 miles SW of Tunis. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 35 40 N.

SPALATRO, or SPALATTO, a ſtrong town of Venice, capital of Venetian Dalmatia, with a good harbour, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is built upon the ruins of the palace of Dioclefian, the walls of which make two thirds of thoſe of the city, and of which, in 1764, Mr. Robert Adam publiſhed a ſplendid account. In 1784, Spalatro was nearly depopulated by the plague. It is ſtrongly ſeated on a peninſula, in the gulf of Venice, 35 miles SE of Sebenico, and 102 NW of Raguſa. Lon 17 31 E, lat. 44 4 N.

SPALDING, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is a very neat town, and is ſeated near the mouth of the Welland, with a good coaſting trade. Here is the moſt extenſive heronry in England, and the herons build together on high trees like rooks. It is 14 miles S by W of Boſton, and 100 N of London. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 52 45 N.

SPANDAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and middle marche of Brandenburg, ſurrounded on all ſides by moraſſes, and cloſe to it is a fine fortreſs. The arſenal is in ſubterraneous vaults, and there is a priſon for ſtate criminals. It is ſeated on the Havel, eight miles NW of Berlin, and 17 NE of Brandenburg. Lon. 13 23 E, lat. 52 36 N.

SPANISH-TOWN. See JAGO, ST.

SPARTEL, CAPE, a promontory on the coaſt of Barbary, at the entrance of the ſtraits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 35 50 N.

SPARTIVENTO, CAPE, a promontory of the kingdom of Naples, at the SE extremity of Calabria Ulteriore. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 37 50 N.

SPEAN. See LOCHY, LOCH.

SPELLO, a town of Italy, in Umbria. Here are the ruins of a theatre, and other remains of antiquity. It is ſeated on a hill, three miles NW of Foligni, and 13 N of Spoletto. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 42 50 N.

SPETISBURY, a village of Dorſetſhire, with the remains of a Saxon camp.

SPEY, a river of Scotland, which has its ſource in Inverneſsſhire, divides Murrayſhire from Banffſhire for more than 20 miles, and diſcharges itſelf in the German Ocean, at the village of Speymouth, eight miles W of Cullen.

SPEZZIA, or SPETIA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a good harbour. It is ſeated at the foot of a hill, at the bottom of a gulf of the ſame name, 49 miles SE of Genoa, and 65 NW of Florence. Lon. 9 37 E, lat. 44 10 N.

SPICE ISLANDS. See MOLUCCAS.

SPIELBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 13 miles SSE of Anſpach.

SPIETZ, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, ſeated on the W ſide of the lake Thun, 20 miles SE of Bern.

SPIGELBURG, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, capital of a county of the ſame name, 22 miles SW of Hildeſheim. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 51 56 N.

SPIGNA, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, with a caſtle, 15 miles N by W of Savona, and 40 SE of Turin. Lon. 8 26 E, lat. 44 45 N.

SPILEMBURGO, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, 37 miles NW of Aquileia, and 47 N by E of Venice. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 46 10 N.

SPILSBY, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Monday, ſeated on the top of a hill, 30 miles E of Lincoln, and 132 by E of London. Lon. 0 7 E, lat. 52 12 N.

SPINALONGA, a town of the iſland of Candia in the Mediterranean. It has a good harbour and a citadel, and is ſituated near the cape of Spinalongo, 30 miles E of Candia. Lon. 25 58 E, lat. 35 20 N.

SPINIE, a lake of Scotland, in Inverneſsſhire, about five miles long, and half a mile broad, ſituated in a flat country. During winter, great numbers of wild ſwans frequent hither, and even breed here.

SPIRE, a biſhopric of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, where broadeſt, divided into two parts by the Rhine, and is a flat country.

SPIRE, a free imperial city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name. It was burnt by the French in 1689; and in 1693, the imperial chamber, which was in this city, was removed to Wetzlar. It was taken by the French in 1794, and is ſituated on the W ſide of the Rhine, ſeven miles N of Philipſburg. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 49 19 N.

SPIREBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, eight miles N of Landau. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 49 20 N.

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SPIRITU-SANTO, a ſeaport of Braſil, in America, capital of a government of the ſame name, with a caſtle. Lon. 41 0 E, lat. 20 10 S.

SPIRITU SANTO, a town of the iſland of Cuba, 155 miles ESE of Havannah. Lon. 79 47 E, lat. 22 15 N.

SPITAL, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Liſer, near the Drave, 30 miles W of Clagenfurt. Lon. 13 37 E, lat. 46 53 N.

SPITAL, an ancient village in Lincolnſhire, 11 miles N of Lincoln, noted for two ſprings, one called Julian's Well, and the other Caſtleton Well. It was part of the Roman cauſeway, leading from London by Lincoln, to the Humber. Great numbers of Roman coins have been dug up in this village.

SPITHEAD, a famous road between Portſmouth and the iſle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

SPITZBERGEN, the moſt northern country of Europe, being to the N of Norway, between Greenland to the W, and Nova Zembla to the E. The coaſt is beſet with craggy mountains, and in the winter it is continual night for four months. The animals are large white bears and white foxes. There are no ſettled inhabitants, and it is known only to thoſe who go on the coaſt to fiſh for whales. See GREENLAND.

SPLUGEN, a town of the country of the Grisons, ſeated near the ſource of the Hinder Rhine. It is the capital of the valley of Rheinwald, and is 42 miles SW of Coire.

SPOLETTO, a duchy of Italy, 55 miles long and 40 broad; bounded on the N by Urbino and Urbino, on the E by Naples, on the S by Sabina and the patrimony of St. Peter, and on the W by Orvieto and Perugino. It was formerly a part of Umbria.

SPOLETTO, an ancient town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a bp's ſee, and a caſtle. It ſuffered greatly by an earthquake in 1703, and now contains 12,000 inhabitants. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is ſeated partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, in a country famed for good wine, near the river Teſino, 40 miles E of Orvieto, and 60 N by E of Rome. Lon. 13 6 E, lat. 42 N.

SPONHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It is capital of a county of the ſame name, 27 miles W of Mentz, and 46 E of Treves. Lon. 7 21 E, lat. 49 54 N.

SPREE, a river of Germany, which riſes in the mountains of Bohemia, and paſſing through Luſatia, into the marquiſate of Brandenburg, runs by Berlin, and falls into the Havel, oppoſite Spandaw.

SPRINGFIELD, a town of N America, in Maſſachuſets, in the county of Hampſhire, ſeated on the E ſide of Connecticut River, 96 miles W of Boſton.

SPROTTAU, a town of Sileſia, in the duchy of Glogau, with walls flanked by towers, and a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Bober and Sprotta, 20 miles SW of Glogaw. Lon. 15 38 E, lat. 51 40 N.

SPURN HEAD, a long ſickle-ſhaped promontory in Yorkſhire, at the NE entrance of the mouth of the Humber, on which is a lighthouſe. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 53 38 N.

SQUILACE, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. It was formerly famous, but is now a ſmall place, ſeated on the Favelene, near a gulf of the ſame name, 30 miles SW of St. Severino. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 39 3 N.

STABLO, or STAVELO, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege, with a celebrated abbey, whoſe abbot is a prince of the empire. Here is a manufacture of leather, which is ſent to foreign parts. It is ſeated on the Recht, nine miles S of Limburg. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 50 29 N.

STADE, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremin, with a fortreſs, a college, and three churches. It is the principal town of the dutchy, ſubject to the elector of Hanover; Bremen, the capital, being a free imperial town. It is the ſeat of the regency and chief courts of juſtice of the dutchies of Bremen and Verden; and is ſeated on the Swingel, near its confluence with the Elbe, 22 miles W of Hamburg, and 45 NE of Bremen. Lon. 9 17 E, lat. 53 36 N.

STADTHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schauenberg. Here is a palace in the garden of which is a mineral ſpring. It is eight miles E of Minden. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 52 24 N.

STAFARDA, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo, ſeated on the Po, with a rich abbey. It is famous for a victory gained by the French, in 1690, over the duke of Savoy. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 44 34 N.

STAFFA, a famous iſland of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, a little to the W of Mull. It is one mile long, and half a mile broad. The whole SW end is ſupported

by ranges of natural pillars mostly above 50 feet high, standing in colonnades, according as the bays or points of land form themselves, upon a firm basis of solid unformed rock, above these, the stratum which reaches to the soil or surface of the island, varied in thickness, as is the island itself formed into hills and vallies; each hill, which hangs over the columns below, forming an ample pediment; some of these above 60 feet in thickness, from the base to the point, formed by the sloping of the hill on each side, almost into the shape of those used in architecture. Here is also a cavern, called Fingal's-coul, or Fingal's Cave, which extends 250 feet under ground. Its entrance is a natural arch, more than 100 feet high; it is supported on each side by ranges of columns, and roofed by the fragments of others that have been broken off in forming it. The mind can hardly form an idea more magnificent than such a space, supported on each side by ranges of columns; and roofed by the bottoms of those, which have been broke off in order to form it; between the angles of which a yellow stalagmitic matter has exuded, which serves to define the angles precisely; and at the same time vary the colour with a great deal of elegance, and to render it still more agreeable, the whole is lighted from without; so that the farthest extremity is very plainly seen from without, and the air within being agitated by the flux and reflux of the tides, is perfectly dry and wholesome, free entirely from the damp vapours with which natural caverns in general abound. This island is every where supported by basaltic rocks and pillars, superior in beauty and grandeur to those which form the Giants Causeway in Ireland.

STAFFELSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg, situate on the Lauter, 16 miles miles NNE of Bamberg. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 50 15 N.

STAFFORD, a borough and the county-town of Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday. It has two parish churches, and a fine square market-place, in which is the shire-hall, and under it the market-house. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on a plain bounded by rising ground, at a very little distance from the river Sow, over which there is a bridge, 14 miles NW of Lichfield, and 135 NW of London. Lon. 24 W, lat. 52 48 N.

STAFFORDSHIRE, a county of England, 55 miles long and 42 broad. This is a long and narrow tract of country, ending in a point at the N and S extremities, having to the W the counties of Chester and Salop; to the E those of Derby and Warwick; and to the S Worcestershire. The rivers Dove and Trent form a natural boundary on the Derbyshire side; on the other sides it has no remarkable limits. It lies in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; contains five hundreds, one city, 17 market-towns, and 130 parishes; and sends 12 members to parliament. The N part of Staffordshire, called the Moorlands, is a wild hilly country, resembling the adjacent Derbyshire. The valley along which the Trent glides is for the most part very fertile and beautiful, adorned with seats and plantations, and affording a variety of beautiful prospects. The middle and S parts of the county in general are agreeably diversified with wood, pasture, and arable. The great forest of Cank or Cannock, in the centre, once covered with oaks, is now, and has long been, a wide naked tract. At the S extremity the Clent-hills, Hagley, and its neighbourhood, are well known for the more romantic beauties which they possess. Coal is abundant in various parts of Staffordshire; particularly in the moorlands and the neighbourhood of Newcastle; and also about Wolverhampton, at Bilston and Wednesbury, whence Birmingham is chiefly supplied with its fuel. The N and S parts also contain much iron ore. This county has long been noted, and is now particularly famous, for its potteries, the chief seat of which is near Newcastle, in a line of villages extending about ten miles. The S extremity of the county is enlivened by various branches of the hardware manufacture, in which it partakes with the neighbouring Birmingham. The trade of this county is in a peculiar manner assisted by the grand system of canal navigation, of which it is, as it were, the centre, and which is carried through its whole length. The *grand trunk*, as it has been ingeniously termed, enters the north of the county from Cheshire, and, after piercing Harecastle-hill, by a subterraneous passage of a mile and a half in length, passes through the potteries, and thence southwards across the Trent almost to Litchfield; from whence it turns back over the Trent again, and over the Dove, in its way to mix with the Trent at Wilden-ferry. From the neighbourhood of Stafford it sends off a branch, which runs directly southwards by Penkridge, and near Wolverhampton, to join the Severn near Kidderminster. With this a canal from Birmingham and another from Stourbridge

mmunicate. Thus the great ports of ool, Liverpool, and Hull, are all ac- ble to the various products and manu- ures of Staffordshire. The principal s are the Trent, Dove, Sow, Churnet, r, Peak, and Manyfold.

TAFFURTH, a town of Germany, in circle of Upper Saxony, and princi- y of Anhalt Bernburg, 21 miles SSW lagedburg. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 51 55 N.

TAGIRA, a town of Turkey in Europe, Macedonia, seated on the gulf of Con- . It is remarkable for being the birth- e of Aristotle, whence he is called the girite. It is now called Lyba Nova, is 16 miles from Contessa. Lon. 22 , lat. 41 15 N.

TAGNO, a seaport of Ragusan Dal- a, with a bishop's see, seated on a sula, in the gulf of Venice, 30 miles of Ragusa. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 43 N.

TAIN, a town of Austria, seated on Danube, over which is a toll-bridge, les W of Vienna. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 1 N.

TAINS, a town in Middlesex, with a et on Friday, seated on the Thames, which is a stone bridge. At some nce above the bridge, at Coln Ditch, London Mark Stone, which is the nt boundary to the jurisdiction of ity of London on the Thames, and s the date of 1280. Stains is 17 s W by S of London. Lon. 0 25 W, 51 27 N.

TALBRIDGE, a town in Dorsetshire, a market on Tuesday, and a manu- re of stockings. Here is an ancient of one stone, 21 feet high, on a base ht feet. It is 20 miles N by E of tshire, and 111 W by S of London. 2 18 W, lat. 50 57 N.

TALIMENE. See LEMNOS.

TAMFORD, a borough in Lincolnshire, a market on Monday and Friday, ed at the most southern part of the ry, on the Welland, which is naviga- nce. It is a large old town, which rly possessed a university, and has a trade, particularly in malt and free- . It sends two members to parlia- t, is governed by a mayor, and has six h urches. It is 26 miles N of Hunt- n, and 96 N by W of London. Lon. W, lat. 52 42 N.

TAMPALIO, an island of the Archipe- , 60 miles W of Rhodes, and 37 from ast of Natolia. It is 15 miles long v broad, almost without inhabitants, ants fresh water.

STANCHIO, a fertile island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, 12 miles NE of Stampalio, and 40 NW of Rhodes. It is the ancient Cos, the birthplace of Hippocrates and Appelles; and is 23 miles long and 10 broad. The capital, of the same name, is well built, and seated at the foot of a mountain, at the bottom of a bay, and near a good harbour. Lon. 26 54 E, lat. 36 45 N.

STANDON, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, eight miles N of Hertford and 27 of London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 51 56 N.

STANMORE, a dreary district in the E angle of Westmoreland, of the most savage aspect, and which has been described in poetry and romance. Here is a fragment of Rerecross, set up as a boundary between England and Scotland, when Cumberland belonged to the latter.

STANHOPE, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Tuesday, 20 miles W of Durham, and 264 N of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 54 48 N.

STANLEY, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles S of Gloucester, and 104 W of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 40 N.

STANMORE, GREAT, a village in Middlesex; here is a hill, which is so very elevated, that the trees upon it are a seamark from the German Ocean.

STANMORE, LITTLE. See WHITCHURCH.

STANTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday, 16 miles E of Lincoln, and 129 N of London. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 53 18 N.

STANTZ, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Underwalden. It is seated in a plain, at the foot of the Stanzberg, near the lake of Lucern, 29 miles S of Zuric. Lon. 8 22 E, lat. 46 51 N.

STANWIX, a fort of N America, in New York, seated near the source of the Mehank river, 60 miles NW of Albany. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 43 15 N.

STARAIA RUSSA, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, seated on the river Polish, near the lake Ilmen, 40 miles S by E of Novogorod. Lon. 33 2 E, lat. 57 40 N.

STARGARD, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, in Prussian Pomerania, with a college, and the ruins of a castle. It has manufactures of serges, shaloons, tammies, druggets, &c. and is seated on the Ihna, 18 miles SE of Stetin, and 37 NW of Landsperg. Lon. 25 8 E, lat. 53 32 N.

STARGARD, a town of Germany, in the

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circle of Lower Saxony, 30 miles distant from New Brandenburg.

START POINT, a promontory of Devonshire, in the English Channel, 14 miles S by W of Dartmouth. Lon. 3 51 W, lat. 50 9 N.

STATEN ISLAND, an island of N America, which forms the county of Richmond, in the state of New York. It is 18 miles long and six broad, and contains upward of 3000 inhabitants. On the S side is a considerable tract of level land; but, in general, this island is rough, and the hills high. Richmond is its only town of any note, and that is a poor inconsiderable place, the inhabitants are chiefly French and Dutch.

STATEN LAND, a barren craggy island, in the Pacific Ocean, in 55° S lat. Between this island and Terra del Fuego is the strait of Le Maire.

STAVANGER, an episcopal town in Norway, in the province of Bergen, capital of a territory of the same name, with a harbour. It is seated on a peninsula, near the fortress of Dofwick, 75 miles S of Bergen. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 59 6 N.

STAVEREN, an ancient seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, formerly a considerable town, but now much decayed, the harbour being choked up with sand. It is seated on the Zuider-Zee, eight miles W of Slooten, and 15 NE of Enchuysen. Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 52 54 N.

STAUBBACH, a celebrated cataract of Switzerland, near the village of Lauterbrunn, in the canton of Bern, which falls down a rock, 930 feet high with such impetuosity, as to resolve itself into a fine spray, which, viewed in some particular situations, resembles a cloud of dust. The roaring noise it makes is accompanied by a tempest, occasioned by the violent agitation of the air, excited by the rapidity of the fall. Hence it derives its name: the word Staubbach, in German, signifying a spring of dust. The brook which forms this torrent is named the Kupfer-Bachlein, or Rivulet of Copper.

STAUFEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and subject to Austria. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 48 55 N.

STAUFFENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 10 miles from Wetzlar.

STAVROPOL, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk. Lon. 28 58 E, lat. 53 44 N.

STAVROPOL, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus. Lon. 41 50 E, lat. 44 56 N.

STAUNTON, a town of N America in Virginia, on the river Potomac, 30 miles WNW of Charlottesville.

STEEGE, a town of Denmark, in the island of Moen, with a harbour, 38 miles SSW of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 55 5 N.

STEENBERGEN, a strong town of Dutch Brabant, in the marquisate of Bergen-op-Zoom. It has a communication with the Maese, and is seven miles N of Bergen-op-Zoom, and 17 W of Breda. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 51 32 N.

STEENKEER, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 63 50 N.

STEENKIRK, a village of Austrian Hainault, famous for the victory obtained over William III, in 1692, by the duke of Luxemburg. It is 15 miles N of Mons, and 16 W of Brussels.

STEENWYCK, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Overyssel, seated on the river Aa, 20 miles SE of Slooten, and 32 N of Deventer. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 52 50 N.

STEGEBURG, a seaport of Sweden, in E Gothland, seated on the Baltic, 25 miles S of Nikoping, and 82 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 58 16 N.

STEIN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zuric. It is seated on the Rhine, where it issues from the lake of Constance, commanding a delightful prospect, and is 15 miles W of Constance, and 15 NE of Zuric. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 47 42 N.

STEINAU, a town of Bohemia, in Silesia, and capital of a circle. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 52 23 N.

STEINFURT, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia. It has an academy, and is seated on the Vecht, 16 miles NW of Munster. Lon. 7 41 E, lat. 52 15 N.

STEINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on a hill, near the river Maine, with a castle, nine miles from Francfort. Lon. 8 54 E, lat. 49 52 N.

STEKE, a town of Denmark, on the N coast of the isle of Mona, with a castle. It is almost surrounded by a lake. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 55 4 N.

STENAY, a fortified town of France, in the department of Meuse, and late duchy of Bar, seated on the river Meuse, 24 miles N by W of Verdun. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 50 28 N.

STENDAL, a town of Germany, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, and subject to Prussia. Lon. 12 6 E, lat. 52 41 N.

STENNIS, a village in the island of

Orkney. At this place, between Kirkwall and Stromneſs, is a curious bridge, or cauſeway, acroſs a narrow neck of land, between two lakes. At the end of this cauſeway, ſome ſtones of aſtoniſhing magnitude, and 20 feet high, have been erected; and there are many huge maſſes of ſtone in the neighbourhood, ſimilar to Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain.

STEPNEY, a village E of London, and almoſt contiguous to it. Its pariſh was of ſuch extent, that it was divided into 6, and it is one of the largeſt in the bills of mortality.

STERNBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the marquiſate of Brandenburg. It carries on a great commerce in cattle, and is 20 miles NE of Francfort on the Oder. Lon. 15 11 E, lat. 52 30 N.

STERNBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, 16 miles SE of Wiſmar. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 53 45 N.

STERTZINGEN, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Eyſoch, 12 miles NW of Brixen.

STETIN, or STETTIN, a ſeaport of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of Pruſſian Pomerania, and of a duchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is a flouriſhing place, and carries on a conſiderable trade. In 1795, great part of the town was burnt down by a dreadful fire. It is ſeated on the Oder, 70 miles N by E of Berlin, and 72 N of Francfort. Lon. 14 38 E, lat. 53 35 N.

STEVENAGE, a town in Hertfordſhire, with a market on Friday, 12 miles NNW of Hereford, and 31 N by W of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 51 59 N.

STEVENSWAERT, a fortreſs of Dutch Guelderland, ſeated on the Maeſe, 20 miles NE of Maeſtricht.

STEWART'S ISLANDS, five iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Hunter in 1791, and named by him in honour of admiral Keith Stewart. Lon. 163 18 E, lat. 8 26 S.

STEWARTSTOWN, a ſmall town of Scotland in the county of Ayr, 14 miles NNE of Ayr.

STEWARTSTOWN, an inconſiderable town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, five miles NNE of Dungannon.

STEYNING, a borough in Suſſex, with a market on Wedneſday. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 15 miles W of Lewes, and 51 S by W of London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 50 56 N.

STEYRE, a town of Upper Auſtria, and quarter of Traun. It carries on a great trade in iron, and is ſeated at the confluence of the Steyre and Ens, 20 miles SE of Lintz. Lon 1 23 E, lat. 48 6 N.

STEYREGG, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Auſtria, 36 miles ESE of Pauſſau, and 84 W of Vienna. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 40 15 N.

STICKHAUSEN, a town and citadel of Germany in Weſtphalia, and county of E Frieſland 18 miles ESE of Embden. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 53 14 N.

STILIGIANO, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata, famous for its baths, and ſeated near the river Salandrella.

STILTON, a town in Huntingdonſhire, which gives name to a rich kind of cheeſe. It is 14 miles S by E of Stamford, and 75 N by E of London.

STIRIA, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, bounded on the N by the archduchy of Auſtria, on the E by Hungary, on the S by Carniola, and on the W by Carinthia and Saltzburg. It is 125 miles long, and contains 200,000 inhabitants. Though a mountainous country, there is much land fit for tillage, and the ſoil is fertile. The mountains are clothed with oak, beech, and pine; every kind of grain is well cultivated, and the white wine is very pleaſant. It contains mines of very good iron, whence the arms made here are in great eſteem. The inhabitants are zealous worſhippers of the Virgin Mary. Gratz is the capital.

STIRLING, the capital of Stirlingſhire, ſituated on the S ſide of the Forth, on a hill, which riſing from the E, terminates abruptly in a ſteep rock, the ſite of the caſtle, reſembling, on a ſmaller ſcale, the appearance of Edinburgh. The caſtle is of great antiquity, but its origin is not exactly known. The Scottiſh kings often reſided here, and almoſt the whole minority of James VI was ſpent here, under his tutor Buchanan. In the laſt rebellion, it was ſucceſsfully defended by general Blackeney. The outſide of the palace is curiouſly encircled with various groteſque figures. The church is a magnificent Gothic ſtructure, and ſerves for two ſeparate places of worſhip. The view of the river Forth from the caſtle is remarkable on account of its windings, for though the diſtance between Stirling and Alloa be only four miles by land, yet by water it is above twenty. In the town and its neighbourhood are manufactures of carpets, ſhaloons, and other woollen ſtuffs; that of tartans, formerly very flouriſhing, is now on the decline. Stirling, from its commodious ſituation, commands the paſs between the N and S part of Scotland. It

is 30 miles NW of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 59 W, lat. 56 6 N.

STIRLINGSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the river Forth, which divides it from Perthſhire, and Clackmannanſhire; on the NE by the mouth of the Forth; on the SE by Linlithgowſhire, on the S by Lanerkſhire; and on the SW and W by Dumbartonſhire. It is about 25 miles from E to W, and 15 from N to S. The S part of this country is mountainous, but that part which is near the Forth is fertile, and abounds with coal. This county produces corn, paſture, black cattle, ſheep, and horſes; beſides ſalmon and other fiſh from the rivers. The Forth, which is the moſt famous, though not the largeſt river in Scotland, runs from W to E into the Frith of Forth, receiving a great number of ſmaller ſtreams; beſides which, this country is watered by the Carron, Glazert and Avon waters; and has the advantage of the new canal from Glaſgow running through it, to the Carron mouth. Its principal towns are, Stirling with its fine caſtle, Falkirk, Kilſyth, and Kirkintulloch.

STIRUM, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Berg, ſeated on the Roer, 12 miles N of Duſſeldorp. Lon. 6 52 E, lat. 41 24 N.

STOCHEM, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, ſeated on the Maeſe, 12 miles N of Maeſtricht. Lon. 5 42 E, lat. 51 4 N.

STOCKACH, a town of Germany, in Suabia, in the landgravate of Nellenburg. In the neighbourhood of this town on March 25, 1796, the archduke Charles totally defeated the French, under general Jourdan, and diſperſed their army. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 12 miles N of Conſtance. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 47 50 N.

STOCKBRIDGE, a borough in Hampſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and is nine miles NW of Wincheſter, and 67 W by S of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 51 9 N.

STOCKBRIDGE, a town of N America, in the province of Maſſachuſets, 44 miles W by N of Springfield.

STOCKERAU, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria. It is ſituate on the Danube, and is ſix miles NW of Neuburg.

STOCKHOLM, the capital of Sweden, in a ſituation remarkable for its romantic ſcenery. This capital, which is very long and irregular, occupies, beſides two peninſulas, ſeven ſmall rocky iſlands, ſcattered in the Maeler, in the ſtreams which iſſue from that lake, and in a bay of the Ba... A variety of contraſted views are form... by numberleſs rocks of granite, riſing ... ly from the ſurface of the water, par... bare and partly craggy, and partly de... with houſes, or feathered with w... The harbour is an inlet of the Ba... the water is as clear as chryſtal, and ... ſuch depth, that ſhips of the largeſt burd... can approach the quay, which is ve... large, and lined with ſpacious buildin... Towards the ſea, about two or three mi... from the town, the harbour is contract... into a narrow ſtrait, and winding am... high rocks, diſappears from the ſight: ... the proſpect is terminated by diſtant ... overſpread with foreſt. It is far beyo... the power of words, or of the pencil, to d... lineate theſe ſingular views. The cen... iſland, from which the city derives ... name, and the Ritterholm, are the ha... ſomeſt parts of the town. At the ea... mity of the harbour, ſeveral ſtreets ri... above another, in the form of an amp... theatre; and the royal palace, a ma... cent building, crowns the ſummit. Ex... in the ſuburbs, where ſeveral houſes ar... wood, painted red, the generality of t... buildings are of brick. There are here ... academy of ſciences, and an arſenal. St... holm is 200 miles NE of Copenhag... and 900 NE of London. Lon. 18 9 ... lat. 59 20 N.

STOCKPORT, a town in Cheſhire wit... market on Friday. It has a conſider... manufacture of cotton and printed goo... and is ſeated on the Merſey, ſix miles S... Mancheſter, and 175 NNW of Lond... Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 55 33 N.

STOCKTON, a town in the county ... Durham, with a market on Wedne... It has a large manufacture of ſail... a trade in lead, corn, and butter, an... noted for its good ale. It is ſeated ... the river Tees, not far from its mo... 18 miles SSE of Durham, and 241 ... by W of London. Lon. 1 6 W, ... 54 38 N.

STOCKZOW, a town of Bohemia, in S... leſia, in the principality of Teſchen, ſea... on the Viſtula, 12 miles SE of Tes... Lon. 18 32 E, lat. 49 45 N.

STOKE, a village in Dorſetſhire, to... which in 1750, ſome antiquities were di... up.

STOKE, a village in Norfolk, 5k... Downham, with a fair on December, a... a ferry on the Stoke, which is navigable ... it from the Ouſe.

STOKE, a village in Suffolk. Its ch... which is ſituated on a hill, has a tower ... feet high, and is a landmark to it...

that pafs the mouth of the harbour of Harwich, at 13 miles diftance.

STOKE, or STOKE POGES, a village in Buckinghamfhire, four miles NNE of Windfor. Its churchyard was the fcene of Gray's celebrated Elegy.

STOKECOMER, a town in Somerfetfhire, 28 miles W of Wells, and 152 W by S of London.

STOKE DABERNON, a village in Surry, with fulphureous fprings.

STOKESLEY, a town in the N riding of Yorkfhire, with a market on Saturday, 36 miles N of York, and 239 N by W of London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 54 29 N.

STOLBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a county of the fame name. It has a caftle, where the count refides, and is feated in a valley between two mountains, 10 miles N of Nordhaufen, and 58 NW of Leipfick. Lon. 11 8 E, lat. 31 42 N.

STOLHOFFEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, in the marquifate of Baden, feated in a morafs, near the Rhine, eight miles SW of Baden, and 12 NE of Strafburg. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 48 41 N.

STOLPEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Pruffian Pomerania, feated in a valley, on a river of the fame name, 50 miles NE of Colberg, and 66 NW of Dantzic. Lon. 16 85 E, lat. 54 32 N.

STONE, a town in Staffordfhire, with a market on Tuefday, feated on the Trent, feven miles N by W of Stafford, and 140 NW of London. Lon. 2 6 W, lat. 52 54 N.

STONEHAM, NORTH a village in Hants, feated on the Itchen, three miles NE of Southampton. In its church is an elegant monument erected in 1783 to the memory of admiral Hawke.

STONEHENGE, a remarkable heap of ftones, on Salifbury Plain, fix miles NE of Salifbury. It conffifts of feveral very large ftones, placed on one another; and is fuppofed to have been a temple of the ancient Druids, becaufe it is in a circular form, and feems to have been much more regular than it appears to be at prefent. It has puzzled many diligent inquirers to account for the laying of thofe enormous ftones one upon another; for they are fo heavy, that it is thought no method now known is fufficient to have raifed thofe that lie acrofs, to that height.

STONEHAVEN, the county town of Kincardineshire Scotland, with a good harbour fecured by a ftone pier. Near it ftands Dunnoter caftle on a lofty perpendicular rock almoft furrounded by the fea. Not far hence, is a precipitous cliff, called Fowl's Heugh, remarkable for the refort of the birds called kittiwakes, the young of which are thought a delicacy and are much fought after in the hatching feafon. In this town is a manufacture of canvafs and fome trade in dried fifh and oil. It is 14 miles S by W of Aberdeen.

STORKAU, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, 24 miles ESE of Berlin, and 26 WSW of Frankfort on the Oder. Lon. 13 35 E, lat. 52 24 N.

STORMARIA, a principality in the duchy of Holftein, bounded on the N by Holftein Proper, on the E by Wageria and Lawenburg, and on the S and W by Lunenburg and Bremen, from which it is feparated by the Elbe. Gluckftadt is the capital.

STORNAWAY, a town of Scotland, in the ifle of Lewis. It has a harbour called Loch Stornaway, on the E fide of the N divifion of the iftand.

STORTFORD, or BISHOP'S STORTFORD, a town in Hertfordfhire, with a market on Thurfday. It is feated on the fide of a hill, on the river Stort, which has been made navigable hence to the Lea. On the E fide are the ruins of a caftle, on an artificial mount. It is 12 miles NE of Hertford, and 30 N of London. Lon. 0 12 E, lat. 51 55 N.

STOSSEN, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, fix miles S of Weiffenfels, and fix SE of Namburg.

STOUR, a river which rifes on the moft northerly point of Dorfetfhire, on the edge of Wiltfhire; and after waffhing Stourminfter, and Blandford, flows to the Hampfhire border, and enters the fea at Chriftchurch.

STOUR, a fmall ftream in Kent, which rifes in the Weald, flows by Canterbury and empties itfelf into the fea below Sandwich.

STOUR, the moft conffiderable river in Suffolk, which forms the entire boundary between Effex and Suffolk, watering Clare Sudbury, Nayland, and Manningtree, and being joined by the Orwell an arm of the fea from Ipfwich, at which place it receives the Gipping, it falls into the fea and forms the harbour of Harwich.

STOUR, a river in Staffordfhire, which runs through the S angle of that county in its courfe to meet the Severn, in Worcefterfhire.

STOURBRIDGE, a town in Worcefterfhire, with a market on Friday. This town is noted for its glafs and iron works; and is feated on the Stour, over which is a

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bridge, 21 miles N of Worcester, and 122 NW of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 32 N.

STOURBRIDGE, or STURBICH, a field near Cambridge, famous for an annual fair on the 7th of September, which continues a fortnight. This fair is under the jurisdiction of the university of Cambridge: and the commodities are horses, hops, iron, wood, leather, cheese, &c.

STOURMINSTER, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday, noted for the ruins of an ancient castle, in its vicinity, which was the seat of the W Saxon kings. It is seated on the Stour over which is a stone bridge, 20 miles NE of Dorchester, and 111 W by S of London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 50 56 N.

STOURPORT, a considerable village in Worcestershire where the Staffordshire and Worcester canal joins the Severn, is a place in a manner created and from a plain field is become a thriving and very busy centre of inland water carriage. It has a stone bridge over the Severn finished in 1775 and is four miles S of Kidderminster.

STOW, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday. Some call it Stow on the Would; and it is not only seated on a bleak hill, but is destitute of wood and water. It is 11 miles S of Campden, and 77 W by N of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 51 54 N.

STOWEY, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, seven miles W by N of Bridgewater, and 145 W by S of London. Lon. 3 9 W, lat. 51 10 N.

STOW MARKET, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It is seated between the branches of the Gipping and Orwell, and has a navigable cut to Ipswich. Its cherries are thought to be the finest in England, and it has a large manufacture of woollen stuffs. It is 12 miles NW of Ipswich, and 75 NNE of London. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 16 N.

STRABANE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, situate on the Mourne, 11 miles SSW of Londonderry. Lon. 7 29 W, lat. 54 30 N.

STRADELLA, a strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a castle, seated on the Versa, near the Po, 10 miles SE of Pavia, and 47 NW of Parma. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 45 5 N.

STRAITS OF CALAIS. See PAS DE CALAIS.

STRALEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Prussian Guelderland, five miles SW of Guelders. Lon. 5 57 E, lat. 51 43 N.

STRALSUND, a strong seaport of Upper Saxony, in Swedish Pomerania. In 1628 it surrendered to the elector of Brandenburg, after 1800 houses had been burnt in one night. Charles XII. in 1715, came hither after his return from Turkey: but Sweden not being able to hold out against five great powers, it was forced to submit in 1715. In 1720, it was restored to Sweden, but in a very poor condition. It is almost surrounded by the Baltic, and the lake Franern, and has a harbour separated from the isle of Rugen by a narrow strait. It is 15 miles NW of Greifswald, and 20 NE of Gustrow. Lon. 13 28 E, lat. 54 17 N.

STRANGFORD, a maritime town of Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on the narrow channel that connects Lough Strangford with the Irish Sea, seven miles E of Down. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 54 31 N.

STRANGFORD, LOUGH, a deep inlet of the sea, in the county of Down, on the E coast of Ireland. It contains 52 islands that have names, and many others that are nameless. The burning of kelp profitably employs a great number of hands in these islands. Four of them are called Swan islands, from the number of swans that frequent them. It is 17 miles long and five broad, and abounds with excellent fish, particularly smelts; and on the coast about August, is a periodical herring fishery. The bar, or entrance into it from the Irish Sea, is three miles below Strangford.

STRANRAWER, a borough in Wigtonshire, situate on Loch Ryan. It has a manufacture of linen, and is eight miles W of Glenluce. Lon. 5 15 W, lat. 55 0 N.

STRASBERG, a town and lordship of Suabia, 18 miles E of Rotwell, and 28 W of Buchan.

STRASBURG, a commercial city of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace. It is half a quarter of a league from the Rhine; and the river Ill runs through it, and forms many canals. There are six bridges of communication between the different quarters of the city; and the inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison, are computed to be 46,000. The principal structures are made of a red stone, dug from the quarries which are along the Rhine. This city, formerly imperial, was taken by Louis XIV in 1681. The citadel and fortifications, which he constructed, have been much augmented, that Strasburg may be considered as one of the strongest places in Europe. It was confirmed to France by the peace of Ryswick in 1697. The cathe-

entered by six gates. Before the French volution it was an archiepiscopal see. In e cathedral is a clock which shews the mo- ons of the constellations, the revolutions of e sun and moon, the days of the weeks, hours, &c. Another remarkable circum- nce in this cathedral is its pyramidical ver, which is 549 feet high. Here is a ool of artillery, and, in one of the Lu- an churches the mausoleum of Marshal xe. Strasburg is 55 miles N of Brasil, d 255 E of Paris. Lon. 7 51 E, lat. 35 N.

STRASBURG, a strong town of Western ussia, in Culm, with a castle. It was en taken and retaken in the war be- een the Swedes and Poles, and is seated the Drigentz, 30 miles from Thorn. n. 18 23 E, lat. 53 5 N.

STRASBURG, a town of Germany in e circle of Ucker marche of Branden- g, 12 miles N of Prenzlo, and 56 N Berlin. Lon. 13 43 E, lat. 53 38 N.

STRASBURG, a town of Virginia, in enandoah County, 18 miles SW of ncheſter.

STRASBURG, a town of Pennsylvania, Lancaster County, 58 miles W of Phi- elphia.

STRATFORD, a considerable village in x, four miles ENE of London. It is arated from Bow, in Middlesex, by the r Lea, over which is a bridge, said be the most ancient stone one in Eng- d.

STRATFORD ON AVON, a corporate wn in Warwickshire, with a market on rsday, chiefly memorable for the birth Shakespeare, who was interred here in 16. It is governed by a mayor, and ted on the Avon, over which is a stone dge, eight miles SW of Warwick, and NW of London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 15 N.

STRATFORD, FENNY, a town in Buck- hamshire, with a market on Monday, ated on the Roman Watling street, 12 les E of Buckingham, 11 from Dun- le, and 45 NW of London. Lon. 0 W, lat. 51 58 N.

STRATFORD, ST. MARY'S, a consider- e village in Suffolk, which has a share in woollen manufacture. It is 12 miles of Ipswich.

STRATFORD STONY, a large town in kinghamshire, stands with a stone dge on the river Ouse, to which the tling street comes, crosses the country, m Dunstable, 6 miles from Fenny Strat d, and 52 from London, in the road to tter. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 52 3 N.

STRATHAVON, a town in Lanerkshire, to the S of Hamilton, surrounded by the fertile tract of Strathmore from which it takes its name.

STRATHBOGIE, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 13 miles SW of Banff, and 56 NW of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 57 25 N.

STRATHERN, a beautiful vale in Perthshire, about thirty miles in length, full of rich meadows and corn fields, divided by the river Earn, which serpentines finely through the middle, falling into the Tay, of which there is a sight at the E end of the vale. It is prettily diversified with groves of trees and gentlemen's houses.

STRATHMORE, a valley in Kincardineshire, one of the finest tracts in Scotland. It begins near Stonehaven, extending SW almost as far as Ben Lomond, and is sheltered to the NW by the Grampian mountains.

STRATHMORE, a river in Sutherlandshire, that falls into Loch Hope. On this river are the ruins of a curious ancient fort, called Dornadilla.

STRATHNAVER, a district in Sutherlandshire, which comprises the NE part of that county. It takes its name from the river Naver.

STRATHSPEY, a fertile vale in Murrayshire, famous for giving name to a popular species of Scotch music. Tullochgorum, Rothiemerches, and several other places, celebrated in song, are met with in this vale.

STRATHY, a river in Sutherlandshire, which flows into an extensive bay of the North Sea, sheltered by a large promontory, to which it gives name.

STRATTON, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated between two rivulets, which here unite and fall into the Bristol Channel at a small distance. It is 18 miles NW of Launceston, and 221 W by S of London. Lon. 4 43 W, lat. 50 55 N.

STRAUBINGEN, a town of Bavaria, capital of a territory of the same name. It is a large place, with broad streets, handsome churches, and fine convents. It was taken, in 1743, by the Austrians, who demolished the fortification; but it was restored in 1745. It is seated on the Danube, 22 miles SE of Ratisbon, and 65 NE of Munich. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 48 54 N.

STREATHAM, a village in Surry, five miles S of London. A mineral water of a cathartic quality, was discovered in this parish, in 1660, quantities of which are sent to some London hospitals.

STREBLA, a town of Germany, in Up-

per Saxony, ſeated on the Elbe, 14 miles NW of Meiſſen, and 18 NW of Dreſden. Lon. 23 15 E, lat. 51 30 N.

STRELITZ, OLD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz. Its palace was burnt down in 1712; duke Adolphus Frederic III, and his family narrowly eſcaping; upon the deſtruction of this,

STRELITZ, NEW, a town in the duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, was founded by Adolphus Frederic III, who began to erect a magnificent palace, two miles from the ſite of the old one, and, in 1733, he founded a new town adjoining to the palace, and ordered it to be called New Strelitz. It is regularly planned in the form of a ſtar, the ſtreets branching out from the centre which is a ſpacious market-place. The chief ſtreet leads to the palace, and the next to a pleaſant lake.

STRENG, or STRENGUES, a town of Sweden in Sudermania, with a biſhop's ſee, and a college. It is ſeated on the lake Maeler, 30 miles W of Stockholm. Lon. 17 40 E, lat 59 29 N.

STREIGAU, a town of Bohemia, in Sileſia, nine miles NW of Schweidnitz.

STROEMSHOLM, a town of Sweden, in Weſtmanland. Here is a royal palace, prettily ſituated on a ſmall iſland, encircled by two rapid currents. It is ſituate on the lake Maelar, 45 miles SW of Upſal. Lon. 16 24 E, lat. 59 30 N.

STROMA, a ſmall iſland, on the coaſt of Caithneſsſhire, once uſed, as a place of interment, by the inhabitants of ſeveral of the neighbouring iſlands. In the caverns of this iſland, uncorrupted human bodies, that had been dead ſixty years or more, were formerly to be found. This iſland is fertile in corn, and is inhabited by about 40 families, who do not plough but dig their corn land.

STROMBERG, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, capital of a ſmall diſtrict, in the biſhopric of Munſter. It is 20 miles SE of Munſter, and 20 NW of Paderborn. Lon. 7 43 E, lat. 51 45 N.

STROMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, 26 miles W of Mentz, and 48 S of Treves. Lon. 7 21 E, lat. 49 57 N.

STROMBOLI, the moſt northern of the Lipari Iſlands. It is a volcano, which riſes in a conical form above the ſurface of the ſea. On the E ſide, it has three or four little craters ranged near each other, not at the ſummit, but on the declivity, nearly at two thirds of its height. It is inhabited, notwithſtanding its fires; but care is taken to avoid the proximity of the crater, which is yet much to be feared. Of all the volcanoes recorded in hiſtory, Stromboli ſeems to be the only one that burns without ceaſing. Etna and Veſuvius often lie quiet for many months, and even years, without the leaſt appearance of fire; but Stromboli is continually flaming, and for ages paſt, has been looked upon as the great lighthouſe of the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 15 45 E, lat. 38 40 N.

STROMNESS, a town on the W ſide of the iſland of Orkney, with an excellent harbour, nine miles W of Kirkwall.

STROMSOE, a town of Norway, 18 miles SW of Chriſtiania. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 59 43 N.

STROMSTADT, a town of Sweden, celebrated for its ſhell fiſh. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 59 43 N.

STRONGOLI, a town of Italy in Naples in Calabria Citeriore, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a high rock, ſurrounded by others, three miles from the ſea, and ten N of St. Severino. Lon. 17 26 E, lat. 39 20 N.

STRONSA, an iſland of Scotland, one of the Orknies, ſituate NE of that called Mainland.

STROUD, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Friday. It is ſeated on a brook, whoſe waters being peculiarly adapted to the dying of ſcarlet, its banks are crowded with the houſes of clothiers, and a navigable canal accompanies its progreſs to the Severn. This town has likewiſe a manufactory of broad cloth, and the canal has been lately extended to join the Thames at Lechlade. See THAMES. Stroud is 11 miles SE of Glouceſter, and 102 W by N of London. Lon. 2 8 W, lat. 51 42 N.

STROUD, a large village in Kent, joining the N end of Rocheſter bridge, being parted from the city by the river Medway.

STUHLWEISSENBURG, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, capital of Ekkerfedgewar. It had the title of regalis, or royal, becauſe formerly the kings were crowned and buried here. It has been ſeveral times taken by the Turks, but has been in the hands of the houſe of Auſtria ever ſince 1688. It is ſeated on the Rha-ſiza, 20 miles SW of Buda, and 162 S by W of Belgrade. Lon. 18 40 E, lat. 47 19 N.

STULINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a caſtle, 12 miles W of Conſtance. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 47 45 N.

STUTGARD, a city of Germany in Su-

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.a. capital of the duchy of Wirtemburg. is furrounded by walls and ditches, and s an ancient caſtle, with a rich cabinet curioſities, a ducal palace, an orphan uſe, and a college. The ſtreets are row in the city, and the houſes general- of wood; but there are fine houſes, l ſtraight ſtreets in one of the ſuburbs. ſtands ſo low, that it is impoſſible ever make it a ſtrong place. The French k Stutgard in 1796. It is ſeated in a in among mountains, near the river ckar, 36 miles E of Baden, and 52 E of Straſburg. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 48 N.

SUABIA, a circle of Germany, bounded the N by Franconia and the circle of wer Rhine, on the W by that circle l Alſace, on the S by Switzerland, and the E by Bavaria. It contains the hy of Wirtemburg, the magravate of den, the principalities of Hoon-Zollern, ngen, and Mindelheim, the biſhoprics Augſburg, Conſtance, and Coire, with eral abbies, and imperial towns. In 96, the French army entirely overrun country, but evacuated it before the d of the year.

SUANE. See SOANA.

SUANES, SUANI, or SUANETI, a poor ſimple people of Aſia, who inhabit one the four diviſions of Imeritia. They liſt by raiſing cattle, and by a little ag- iculture.

SUAQUAM, a ſea port of the country of ex in Africa, ſeated on a ſmall iſland the ſame name, on the W ſide of the Sea. It is the reſidence of a Turkiſh vernor under the baſhaw of Cairo, and once a very flouriſhing place, but is w gone to decay. Lon. 37 55 E, lat. 50 N.

SUBIACO, a town of Italy, in Cam- na di Roma, with a caſtle, ſeated on Teverone, 33 miles E of Rome.

SUCCESS BAY, a bay of the iſland of ia del Fuego, in the Pacific ocean. S promontory, at its entrance, called e Succeſs, is in lon. 65 27 W, lat. 1 S.

SUCHTELEN, a town of Germany, in alphalia, 12 miles E of Ruremonde, 21 N of Juliers. Lon. 6 2 E, lat. 51 N.

SUDBURY, a borough in Suffolk, with market on Saturday. It has three hs, is governed by a mayor, and two members to parliament. It one of the firſt ſeats of the Flemings, were brought over by Edward III, ch the Engliſh the art of manufac- ing their own wool. Its trade is now diverted, in great part, into other chan- nels; but many kinds of thin ſtuffs are ſtill made here, particularly ſays, bunting, and crapes. It contains 5000 ſouls, and is ſeated on the Stour (which is navigable hence to Manningtree) 14 miles SE of Bury St. Edmund's, and 56 NE of Lon- don. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 11 N.

SUDERHAMN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Helſingland, which carries on a conſiderable trade in linen, butter, timber, and flax. It is ſituate at the mouth of a river, near the gulf of Both- nia, 20 miles N of Geſle. Lon. 17 5 E, lat. 63 20 N.

SUDERKOPING, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, 10 miles S of Nordkoping, and 90 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 15 56 E, lat. 58 19 N.

SUDERMANIA, or SUDERMANLAND, a province of Sweden Proper, 62 miles long and 42 broad; bounded on the N by Up- land and Weſtermania, on the E by the peninſula of Tarin, on the S by the Bal- tic, and on the W by Nericia. It is the moſt populous part in Sweden, and abounds in corn, and mines of divers me- tals. Nikoping is the capital.

SUDERTELGE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania, with a ma- nufacture of worſted and ſilk ſtockings. It is 16 miles WSW of Stockholm. Lon. 18 9 E, lat. 59 10 N.

SUDOREE, one of the Faro Iſlands, in the Northern Ocean; remarkable for a dangerous whirlpool near it, which is oc- caſioned by a crater, 61 fathoms deep in the centre. The danger, eſpecially in ſtorms, is very great; but at the reflux, and in very ſtill weather, the inhabitants venture in boats, for the ſake of fiſhing.

SVENBORG, a ſeaport of Denmark, in the iſland of Funen, with the beſt harbour in the iſland. Here are manufactures of woollen and linen. It is 22 miles S of Odenſee. Lon. 10 37 E, lat. 55 9 N.

SUEZ, a ſeaport of Egypt, with a caſ- tle, ſeated at the N end of the W gulf of the Red Sea, called the gulf of Suez. This gulf is ſeparated from the Mediter- ranean, by an iſthmus, 125 miles over, which joins Aſia to Africa. The town is ſurrounded by a ſandy country, and is without water. It is crowded with peo- ple, when the Turkiſh gallies arrive there, but at other times is almoſt deſerted; and the harbour is too ſhallow to admit ſhips of great burden. It is 65 miles E of Cairo. Lon. 32 45 E, lat. 30 2 N.

SUFFOLK, a county of England, 58 miles long and 28 broad; bounded on the W by Cambridgeſhire, on the N by Nor-

folk, on the S by Eſſex, and on the E by the German Ocean. It lies in the dioceſe of Norwich; contains 22 hundreds, 28 market-towns, and 575 pariſhes; and ſends 16 members to parliament. Suffolk is in general a level country, without any conſiderable eminences. In reſpect to ſoil it may be divided into three portions. The ſea-coaſt, to ſome diſtance inland, is for the moſt part ſandy, and is diſtributed into arable land, heaths and marſhes. The arable produces excellent barley; and towards the SE great quantities of carrots are grown. The heaths afford extenſive ſheep-walks; and the marſhes feed numbers of cattle. The ſoil has in many parts been much improved by ſhell-marl, (called here *crang*) of which vaſt beds have been diſcovered, particularly in the neighbourhood of Woodbridge. The ſea ſhore is chiefly compoſed of loamy cliffs, which are continually falling down, undermined by the waves. Hence great changes have been effected on this coaſt; and ſome towns, once conſiderable, as Dunwich and Aldborough, have been almoſt waſhed away by the ſea. About Orfordneſs there are various ſalt-water creeks and inlets, which form extenſive marſhes. The internal part of the county, from N to S, and across quite to the SW angle, is in general a ſtrong clayey ſoil, fertile to a great degree in all the objects of huſbandry. A part of it called high Suffolk, has a ſoil ſo ſtiff and tenacious, that its roads in wet ſeaſons are ſcarcely paſſable. The great product of this tract is butter, which is exported to London and other parts in great quantities. Much cheeſe too is made here; but as it is only ſupplementary to the butter, it has gained, almoſt proverbially, the character of the worſt in England. Beſides grain of all ſorts, beans are grown abundantly in the middle parts of Suffolk. Hemp is likewiſe cultivated to a conſiderable extent, and ſpun and woven on the ſpot into cloth of various degrees of fineneſs. Some hops are grown not far from Sudbury. The NW portion of Suffolk is an open country, and forms a conſiderable part of the wide tract of barren heath which occupies ſo much of this quarter of the kingdom. It is chiefly in warrens and ſheep-walks, but interſperſed with poor arable land. The extreme angle, bordering on the Ely fens, partakes of their nature. On the whole, this county is one of the moſt thriving with reſpect to agriculture, and its farmers are opulent and ſkilful. The culture of turnips prevails here almoſt as much as in Norfolk. They have a very excellent breed of draught horſes, middle ſized, and remarkably ſhort-made, capable of vaſt exertions. The principal rivers are the Stour, Waveny, Lark, Ouſe, Larke, Deben, Gipping, and Orwell. Ipſwich is the principal town; but the aſſizes are held at Bury St. Edmund's.

SUFFOLK, a town of Virginia, in Nanſemond County, ſituate on the river Nanſemond, 28 miles W by S of Portſmouth. Lon. 79 42 W, lat. 42 38 N.

SUGELMESSA, or SIGELMESSA, a province of Barbary, bounded on the S by the kingdom of Tafilet, and on the N by Mount Atlas. It is about 100 miles in length; abounds in corn, dates, and other fruits, and has mines of iron, lead, and antimony. The government is a republic. The capital, of the ſame name, is ſeated on the Zig, 150 miles NNE of Taſſa. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 29 40 N.

SULLY, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, and late province of Orleannois, ſeated on the Loire, 20 miles SE of Orleans. Lon. 2 26 E, lat. 47 40 N.

SULMONA, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, anciently called Sulmo. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of Ovid. It is ſeated on the Sora, 26 miles SW of Cheti. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 42 0 N.

SULTANIA, a conſiderable town of Perſia, in Irac-Agemi. Here is a magnificent moſque, which contains the tomb of Sultan Chodabend. It is 50 miles NW of Caſbin. Lon. 51 53 E, lat. 36 16 N.

SULTANPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Lahore. Lon. 73 50 E, lat. 30 25 N.

SULTANPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in the province of Oude, 5 miles N of Allahabad. Lon. 82 30 E, lat. 26 N.

SULTZ, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemburg, on the Neckar, where are ſome ſalt-works ſufficient to ſupply the duchy with ſalt. It is 12 miles SE of Freudenſtadt, and 12 N of Rothweil. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 48 18 N.

SULTZ, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, with a medicinal ſpring, 12 miles SSW of Colmar.

SULTZBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, with a caſtle, ſubject to the duke of Neuburg Sultzbach. It is 10 miles NW of Amberg, 32 N of Ratiſbon. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 49 38 N.

Sultzburg, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and in the margravate of Baden-Durlach, with a fine palace. It is seated in a territory, fertile in good wine, eight miles SW of Friburg. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 54 N.

Sumatra, an island of Asia, the most western of the Sunda Islands, and constituting on that side the boundary of the Eastern Archipelago. Its general direction is nearly NW and SE. The equator divides it into almost equal parts, the one extremity being in 5 33 N. and the other in 5 56 S lat. Acheen Head, at the N extremity of the island, is in lon. 95 34 E. It is exposed on the SW side to the Indian Ocean; the N point stretches into the bay of Bengal; to the NE it is divided from the peninsula of Malacca by the straits of that name; to the E by the straits of Banca, from the island of that name; to the SE at the commencement of what are called the Chinese Seas; and on the S by the straits of Sunda, which separate it from the island of Java. It is about 900 miles in length, but from 100 to 150 only in breadth. No account had been given of this island by any Englishman till the year 1778, when Mr. Charles Miller (son of the late botanical gardner) published an account of the manners of a particular district. These were the Battas, a people who live in the interior parts, called the Cassia Country. They differ from all the other inhabitants in language, manners, and customs. They eat the prisoners whom they take in war, and hang up their skulls as trophies in their houses. He observes, however, that human flesh is eaten by them *in terrorem*, and not as common food, though they prefer it to all others, and speak with peculiar raptures of the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. They expressed much surprise that the white people did not kill, much less eat their prisoners. From this country the greatest part of the cassia that is sent to Europe is procured. It abounds also with the camphire trees, which constitute the common timber in use; and in these trees the camphire is found native, in a concrete form. In 1783, Mr. Marsden, who had been secretary to the president and council of Fort Marlborough, published a history of Sumatra, with very copious particulars of the island. He represents it as surpassed by few in the beautiful indulgences of nature. A chain of high mountains runs through its whole extent; the ridges in many parts being double and treble; their altitude, though great, is not sufficient to occasion their being covered with snow during any part of the year. Between these ridges are extensive plains, considerably elevated above the surface of the maritime lands. In these the air is cool; and from this advantage they are esteemed the most eligible portion of the country, are the best inhabited, and the most cleared from woods, which elsewhere, in general, throughout Sumatra, cover both hills and valleys with an eternal shade. Here too are found many large and beautiful lakes, that facilitate much the communication between the different parts. The heat of the air is far from being so intense as might be expected from a country occupying the middle of the Torrid Zone; and it is more temperate than many regions within the Tropics; the thermometer at the most sultry hour, about two in the afternoon, generally fluctuating between 82 and 85 degrees. Mr. Marsden divides the inhabitants into Malays, Achénese, Battas, Lampoons, and Rejangs; and he takes the latter as his standard of description, with respect to the persons, manners, and customs of the inhabitants. They are rather below the middle stature; their bulk in proportion; their limbs for the most part slight, but well shaped, and particularly small at the wrists and ancles; and, upon the whole, they are gracefully formed. Their hair is strong, and of a shining black. The men are beardless, great pains being taken to render them so when boys, by rubbing their chins with a kind of quicklime. Their complexion is properly yellow, wanting the red tinge that constitutes a copper or tawny colour. They are in general lighter than the Mestees, or half-breed, of the rest of India; those of the superior class, who are not exposed to the rays of the sun, and particularly their women of rank, approaching to a degree of fairness. If beauty consisted in this one quality, some of them would surpass our brunettes in Europe. The major part of the females are ugly, many of them even to disgust; yet among them are some whose appearance is strikingly beautiful, whatever composition of person, features, and complexion that sentiment may be the result of. Some of the inhabitants of the hilly parts are observed to have the swelled neck or goitre; but they attempt no remedy for it, as these wens are consistent with the highest health. The rites of marriage among the Sumatrans consist simply in joining the hands of the parties, and pronouncing them man and wife without much ceremony, excepting the entertainment which is given upon the occasion by the father of the girl. The customs of the Sumatrans permit their having as many

wives as they can purchase, or afford to maintain; but it is extremely rare that an instance occurs of their having more than one, and that only among a few of the chiefs. This continues they owe, in some measure, to their poverty. The dictates of frugality are more powerful with them than the irregular calls of appetite, and make them decline an indulgence from which their law does not restrain them. Mothers carry their children, not on the arm as our nurses do, but straddling on the hip, and usually supported by a cloth which ties in a knot on the opposite shoulder. The children are nursed but little; are not confined by any swathing or bandages; and being suffered to roll about the floor, soon learn to walk and shift for themselves. When cradles are used, they swing suspended from the ceilings of the rooms. The Sumatrans are so fond of cock-fighting, that a father on his death-bed has been known to desire his son to take the first opportunity of matching a cock for a sum equal to his whole property, under a blind conviction of its being invulnerable. When a cock is killed or runs, the other must have sufficient spirit and vigour left to peck at him three times on his being held up to him for that purpose, or it becomes a drawn battle; and sometimes an experienced cocker will place the head of his vanquished bird in such an uncouth situation as to terrify the other, and render him unable to give this proof of victory. The wild beasts of Sumatra are tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, bears, and monkeys. The tigers prove to the inhabitants both in their journeys and even their domestic occupations most destructive enemies. The number of people annually slain by these rapacious tyrants of the woods is almost incredible. Whole villages have been depopulated by them; yet from a superstitious prejudice, it is with difficulty they are prevailed upon, by a large reward which the India Company offers, to use methods of destroying them, till they have sustained some particular injury in their own family or kindred. The size and strength of the species which prevails on this island is prodigious. They are said to break with a stroke of their fore paw the leg of a horse or a buffalo; and the largest prey they kill is without difficulty dragged by them into the woods. This they usually perform on the second night, being supposed on the first to gratify themselves with sucking the blood only. Time is by this delay afforded to prepare for their destruction, either by shooting them, or placing a vessel of water strongly impregnated with arsenic near the carcase, which is fattened to a trap to prevent its being carried off. The tiger having loaded himself with the flesh, is prompted to assuage his thirst with the tempting liquor at hand, and perishes in the indulgence. Alligators likewise occasion the loss of many inhabitants, frequently destroying the people as they bathe in the river, according to their regular custom, and which the perpetual evidence of the risk attending it cannot deter them from. A superstitious awe of their sanctity also preserves them from molestation, although with a hook of sufficient strength, they may be taken without much difficulty. The other animals of Sumatra are buffaloes, a small kind of horse, goats, hogs, deer, bullocks, and hog-deer. The last is an animal somewhat larger than a rabbit, the head resembling that of a hog, and its flanks and feet like those of the deer. The bezoar stone found on this animal has been valued at 10 times its weight in gold; it is of a dark brown colour, smooth on the outside; and the coat being taken off, appears still darker, with strings running underneath the coat: it will swim on the top of the water. If it be infused in any liquid, it makes it extremely bitter; the virtues usually attributed to this stone are cleansing the stomach, creating an appetite, and sweetening the blood. Of birds they have a greater variety than of beasts. The coo-ow, or Sumatran pheasant, is a bird of uncommon beauty. They have flocks of prodigious size, parrots, flesh-fly hawks, ducks, the largest cocks in the world, wood-pigeons, doves, and a great variety of small birds, different from ours, and distinguished by the beauty of their colours. Of their reptiles, they have lizards, flying lizards, and chameleons. The island swarms with insects, and their varieties are no less extraordinary than their numbers. Rice is the only grain that grows in the country: they have sugar-canes, beans, peas, radishes, yams, potatoes, pumkins, and several kinds of pot herbs unknown to Europe; and here are to be found most of the fruits to be met with in other parts of the E. Indies, in the greatest perfection. Indigo, Brasil-wood, two species of the bread-fruit tree, pepper, benjamin, coffee, and cotton are likewise the produce of this island, as well as cassia and camphire mentioned above. Here also is the cabbage tree and silk cotton tree; and the forest contains a great variety of valuable species of wood, as ebony, poon, sandal, eagle or aloes, teak, mangrove, and iron-wood, and also the kanyan tree. Gold, tin, iron, copper, and lead, are found in the country; and the former is supposed

be as plentiful here as in Peru or Mexico. The finest gold and gold duft are found in the country of Limong, immediately contiguous to the presidency of Fort Marlborough, to which the merchants repair annually for the purchase of opium, and such other articles as they may be in want of, and give for them gold of so pure a nature as to contain little or no alloy. The native indolence of the Malay disposition prevents them from collecting more than is sufficient to supply the few and simple wants of a race of men as yet unenlightened by civilization and science, and ignorant of the full extent of the advantages of the country they inhabit. The roads leading to this golden country are almost impervious; affording only a scanty path to a single traveller, where whole nights must be passed in the open air, exposed to the malignant influence of a hostile climate, in a country infested by the most ferocious wild beasts. These are circumstances that have hitherto checked curiosity; but perseverance and studied precaution will surmount the obstacles they furnish, and such discoveries might be made as would amply compensate for the difficulties leading to them. The gold merchants who come from the neighbouring and less rich countries, give us such accounts of the facility of procuring gold as border nearly on the marvellous, and would be altogether incredible, if great quantities of that metal procured by them did not in some degree evince the certainty of their accounts. The English and Dutch have factories on this island; the principal one of the former being Fort Marlborough, on the SW coast. The original natives of Sumatra are Pagans; but it is to be observed, that when the Sumatrans, or any of the natives of the eastern islands, learn to read the Arabic character, and submit to circumcision, they are said to become Malays; the term Malay being understood to mean Mussulman. See ACHEEN.

SUMBUL, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Oude, 45 miles WNW of Bereilly, and 65 E of Delhi. Lon. 78 E, lat. 28 25 N.

SUMBULPOUR, or SEMILPOUR, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the province of Orissa, 280 miles W of Calcutta. Lon. 83 40 E, lat. 21 25 N.

SUMEH, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the province of Natolia, 14 miles E of Ereamo.

SUMEREIN, a town of Lower Hungary, seated in the island of Schut, made by the river Danube. It is 16 miles S of Presburg. Lon. 17 23 E, lat. 48 4 N.

SUNART, a district in Argyleshire, in the peninsula at the NW end of that county. It is remarkable for numerous veins of lead, which however are not very productive.

SUNART, LOCH, an inlet of the sea, in Argyleshire, which divides the island of Mull from the district of Morven.

SUNBURY, a seaport of the United States, in Georgia, with a safe and convenient harbour. Several small islands intervene, and partly obstruct a direct view of the ocean; and, interlocking with each other, render the passage out to sea winding, but not difficult. It is a very pleasant, healthy town, and is the resort of the planters from the adjacent places of Midway and Newport, during the sickly months. It was burnt by the British in the late war, but is now recovering its former populousness and importance. It is 34 miles S of Savannah. Lon. 81 25 W, lat. 35 34 N.

SUNBURY, the county-town of Northumberland, in Pennsylvania, seated below the confluence of the E and W branches of the Susquehannah, 126 miles N of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 50 W, lat. 40 52 N.

SUNK ISLAND, an island, within the mouth of the Humber, about 9 miles in circuit, separated from Yorkshire by a channel, near two miles broad.

SUNNING, a village in Berkshire, situate on the Thames, two miles NE of Reading. It was once an episcopal see.

SUNNING HILL, a village in Berkshire, in Windsor Forest. It is noted for its medicinal wells, which are efficacious in paralytic cases, and is six miles SSW of Windsor.

SUNDA ISLANDS, islands in the Indian Ocean, near the straits of Sunda. The chief of them are Borneo, Java, and Sumatra.

SUNDERBUNDS, or THE WOODS, a tract of country, consisting of that part of the Delta of the Ganges, in Hindoostan Proper, and in the soubah of Bengal, which borders on the sea. It is composed of a labyrinth of rivers and creeks, all of which are salt, except those that immediately communicate with the principal arm of the Ganges. In extent it is equal to the principality of Wales. "It is so completely enveloped in woods, and infested with tigers," says major Rennell, "that if any attempts have ever been made to clear it (as is reported), they have hitherto miscarried." Salt salt, in quantities equal to the whole consumption of Bengal and its dependencies, is made and transported with equal facility; and here also is found an inexhaustible store of timber for boat-building. The

breadth of the lower part of this Delta is upwards of 180 miles, to which, if we add that of the two branches of the river that bound it, we shall have about 200 miles for the distance to which the Ganges expands its branches, at its junction with the sea.

SUNDERBURG, a town of Denmark, in the island of Alsen, with a castle. It is seated on a strait, called Sunderburg Sound, 12 miles E of Flensburg. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 54 51 N.

SUNDERDOO, or MELUNDY, a fortified island and seaport of the Deccan, on the Concan coast, reduced by commodore James in 1756. It is about 10 miles NE of Vingoria Rocks, and 36 NNW of Goa. Lon. 73 20 E, lat. 16 3 N.

SUNDERLAND, a seaport in the bishopric of Durham. It is a large and thriving town, which, for the exportation of coals, is next in consequence on this side of the kingdom to Newcastle. Its port, on the mouth of the Were, though improved from its former state, will not admit the largest ships: but vessels can get out to sea from hence much more readily than from the Tyne. The coals are brought down the Were from numerous pits near its banks. There are several glass-houses at Sunderland; and it also exports grindstones and other articles. It is 13 miles NE of Durham, and 264 N by W of London. Lon. 1 24 W, lat. 54 56 N.

SUNDERLAND, a town of the United States, in Massachusetts, seated on Connecticut River, 100 miles W of Boston.

SUNDI, a province of Congo, in Africa, which lies along the river Zaire. Its rivers render it extremely fertile, and in the mountains are mines of several metals. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 17 55 E, lat. 4 50 S.

SUNDSWALL, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Medelpadia. It carries on a trade in tar, bark of birch trees, deals, and linen, and is seated near the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 62 45 N.

SUNNEBERG, or SONNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Saxony, and territory of Sternburg, with a castle, seated on the Darn, 50 miles E by N of Berlin. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 52 41 N.

SUPERIOR, LAKE, a lake of N America, one half belonging to the United States, and one half to Great Britain, so called from its being the largest on that continent. According to the French charts it is 1500 miles in circumference. It contains many islands; two of them very large, especially Isle Royale, which is 100 miles long, and, in many places, 40 broad. Upward of 30 rivers enter it, some of which are of considerable size. It abounds with trout and sturgeon. Storms affect it as much as they do the Atlantic Ocean. It discharges its water from the SE corner through the straits of St. Marie, into Lake Huron. The Indians suppose the islands in it to be the residence of the Great Spirit.

SUPINO, an ancient town of Naples, in Molise, with a castle. It is seated at the source of the Tamara, at the foot of the Appennines, 17 miles N by W of Benevento.

SUR. See SOUR.

SURA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Westmanland.

SURAT, a city and seaport of the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is said to have 200,000 inhabitants, and its trade is very considerable. In this city are many different religions, for there are Mahometans of several sects, many sorts of Gentoos, and Jews and Christians of various denominations. The Mahometans at Surat are not by far, so strict as they are in Arabia, or in other Turkish countries, nor are the distinctions of tribes among the Hindoos who reside here strictly observed. Towards the middle of the last century this place was only the resort of a few merchants, who, under the shelter of an old insignificant castle, laid the first foundations of a city now almost as large and fully as populous as London within the walls, and containing many fine buildings of Indian architecture, which is partly Gentoo and partly Mosique. Those of the greatest note are so contrived, that the gateway is defensible against any sudden irruption of a few armed men. The private apartments lie backwards for the conveniency of the women, of whom the Moors are remarkably jealous. During the intense heats of summer they have country retirements a little way out of town, where they reside or go in parties to amuse themselves. The streets are irregularly laid out; but have one property which renders it agreeable to walk in them, viz. that a competent width being left at bottom, the upper stories of the houses project over one another in such a manner, that people may with ease converse from them; by which means the street is agreeably shaded, at the same time that a proper ventilation is not impeded, but rather promoted. The shops, notwithstanding the vast trade carried on in this great and populous city, have a very mean appearance, owing to the dealers keeping their goods in warehouses, and selling by samples. No place is better sup-

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ed with provisions than the city of Su-at while its communication with the coun-y remains open. Besides the unbounded importation, by which every article is rought here in great abundance, the na-ural productions of the soil are excellent, ough less cheap than in other parts of dia, as at Bengal especially; yet in that lace, though the cattle and poultry are ought originally at a very low rate, they rn out very dear by the time they are ed for the table. Here, however, all nds of eatables may be had at a reason-ble price, ready for immediate use, and s good as can be found anywhere. The heat of Surat is famous all over India for singular substance, whiteness, and taste; nd its sallads and roots are likewise of an xcellent quality. There are also many ds of wild-fowl and other game to be d at an easy rate; but for wines and rituous liquors they depend most on im-ortation. Surat was surrounded with a all in a short time after it had assumed he form of a town. The fortification, however, was meant only to prevent the curfions of the Mahrattas, who had twice illaged it; so that the place was by no eans capable of standing any regular siege. ven the castle appears but a poor defence, ing mounted with cannon here and there, ithout any order, or without any thing e can attempt towards military architecture. ne thing singular in Surat is, that, though here is no hospital for human beings, there is an extensive establishment of this nature or sick or maimed animals. When the Europeans turn out an old horse, or any ther domestic animal to perish, as useless, the Hindoos voluntarily assume the care of , and place it in this house, which is full of infirm decrepid cows, sheep, rabbits, ens, pigeons, &c. The charitable Hin-os keep a physician to look after these nimals. The country round Surat is rtile, except toward the sea, which is ndy and barren. Before the English E ndian Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs on he coast of Malabar was at Surat; and hey had a factory established there. Even after the presidency was transferred to Bombay, the factory was continued. The Great Mogul had then an officer here, who was styled his admiral, and received a revenue called the tanka, of the annual value of three lacks of rupees, arising from the rents of adjacent lands, and the taxes levied at Surat. The tyranny of this of-cer towards the merchants, induced the E India Company, in 1759, to fit out an armament, which dispossessed the admiral of the castle; and, soon after, the possession of this castle was confirmed to them by the court of Delhi. They obtained, moreover, the appointment to the post of admiral, and were constituted receivers of the tanka, by which their authority in this place became supreme. Surat is situate on the confines of Guzerat, 20 miles up the river Tapty, and 177 N of Bombay. Lon. 72 48 E, lat. 21 10 N.

SURE, a river of Ireland, in Tipperary, which flows into St. George's Channel.

SURGOOJA, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 180 miles SSW of Patna.

SURINAM, a country of S America in Guiana, extending 75 miles along a river of the same name. It abounds with game, and singular animals of different kinds; the toad, in particular, being remarkable for its enormous size and ugly form. It produces fruits, indigo, sugar, cotton, tobacco, gums, and wood for dying. The woods are full of monkies, and it is said there are serpents 30 feet long. This country was ceded by the English to the Dutch, for the province of New York, in 1674, and was taken again by the English in August 1799. The capital is Paramaribo.

SURINGIA, a commercial town of Japan, in the island of Niphon, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle, where the emperors formerly resided. Lon. 139 5 E, lat. 39 30 N.

SURRY, a county of England, 37 miles long and 27 broad; bounded on the N by Middlesex, on the E by Kent, on the S by Sussex, and on the W by Hampshire and Berks. It lies in the diocese of Winchester; contains 13 hundreds, 11 market-towns (including Southwark) and 140 parishes; and sends 14 members to parliament. The air is generally temperate and healthy. Surry has been compared to a piece of coarse cloth with a fine border; its circumference being in general fertile, but its middle parts barren. On the banks of the Thames it has a range of beautiful meadows, interspersed with numerous villas and pleasure grounds. Across the middle of the county, E to W, runs a ridge of irregular hills, abounding in chalk, and intermixed with wide open downs and sandy heaths. The Banstead downs in this tract are noted for feeding the sweetest mutton. It produces corn, boxwood, walnuts, hops, and fullers earth. The principal rivers besides the Thames (which is the boundary of this county on the N) are the Mole, Wey, and Wandle.

The lent aſſizes are held at Kingſton, and the ſummer aſſizes at Guilford and Croydon alternately.

SURSEE, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucern, ſeated near the lake of Sempach, five miles S of Lucern.

SURSOOTY, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, 114 miles NW of Delhi.

SUS, a river of Morocco, which forms the S boundary of the empire of Morocco and enters the Atlantic, at Meſſa. It fertilizes its banks by annual inundations.

SUS, one of the three grand diviſions of the empire of Morocco, bounded on the W by the Atlantic, on the N by Mount Atlas, on the E by Geſula, and on the S by the river Sus. It is a flat country, abounding in corn, ſugar-canes, and dates. The inhabitants, who are chiefly Archers, Berebers, or ancient natives, are diſtinguiſhed by their induſtry; and many of them, who live in towns, become opulent, and are much more polite than the natives of Fez and Morocco. In the mountainous part they are intirely free, and are governed by their own chiefs.

SUSA, a ſeaport of Tunis See SOUSA.

SUSA, a ſtrong town of Piedmont, capital of a marquiſate of the ſame name, with a fort. Here is a rich convent, called the abbey of St. Juſt, and a triumphal arch to the honour of Auguſtus Ceſar. It is ſeated on the Doria, among pleaſant mountains, and is called the key of Italy, being the principal paſſage out of France into Italy. It was taken by the French in 1704, but reſtored to the duke of Savoy in 1707. It is 30 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 7 24 E, lat. 45 20 N.

SUSDAL, an archiepiſcopal town of Ruſſia, in the government of Voldimir, capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It is built of wood, and ſeated on the Khaſma, 90 miles NE of Moſcow. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 56 26 N.

SUSQUEHANNAH, a river of N America, which hath its ſource in Lake Otſego, croſſes three times the line which divides the ſtate of New York from Pennſylvania, and empties itſelf into the head of the bay of Cheſapeak.

SUSSEX, a county of England, 70 miles in length, and 28 where broadeſt; bounded on the N by Surry, on the NE and E by Kent, on the S by the Engliſh Channel, and on the W by Hampſhire. It lies in the diocele of Chicheſter, contains 65 hundreds, one city, 16 market-towns and 212 pariſhes, and ſends 18 members to parliament. The N part of Suſſex, a tract continued from the Weald of Kent, and of the ſame nature with it, was formerly entirely covered with foreſts; and though many of theſe have been cut down, it is ſtill well furniſhed with timber both of large and ſmall growth. The middle line of the county is a rich tract of arable and meadow. To it ſucceed the Downs, a range of green open hills of a chalky ſoil, affording excellent paſturage for ſheep, and in many parts fertile in corn. The birds called wheat-ears are particularly numerous and excellent on theſe Downs, and are caught by the ſhepherds in great numbers. The tract from Lewes and its neighbourhood to the ſea is peculiarly famous, under the name of the South Downs, for its fine velvet-like turf, and the goodneſs of its wool and mutton. Towards the ſea the land in general declines, and in ſome parts is marſhy. This county was formerly famous for iron-works, in which great quantities of charcoal were uſed for ſmelting the ore, and thus the woods came to be gradually waſted. The works are now almoſt or entirely abandoned; this buſineſs, from the late improvements in ſmelting iron with pit-coal, having migrated to the counties which abound in that cheaper article, as well as in iron ore. The products for which Suſſex is at preſent diſtinguiſhed are chiefly corn, hops, wool, cattle, and timber. It is not diſtinguiſhed for any manufacture, but that of gunpowder at Battel, and of needles, at Chicheſter. The principal rivers are the Arun, Adur, Ouſe, and Rother. Chicheſter is the capital.

SUSTER, an ancient and celebrated, but now decayed, town of Perſia, capital of Kuſiſtan. It is ſeated on the Caron, 105 miles SW of Iſpahan. Lon. 51 19 E, lat. 31 15 N.

SUSTEREN, a town of Germany in Weſtphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, two miles from the river Maeſe, and 12 S of Ruremonde. Lon. 5 59 E, lat. 50 56 N.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE, includes the diviſions of Sutherland and Strathnaverſhire, it is bounded on the N and part of the W by the Northern ocean; on the SW by Roſsſhire, on the S and SE by the Firth of Dornock, and on the E by Caithneſſhire. It is about 50 miles long from N to S, and 46 in its broadeſt part from E to W, terminating at the South to not more than 12 miles broad. It is mountainous, but the vallies are fertile; abounding with black cattle and wild fowl. It has 3 remarkable foreſts, and many woods. The hills produce marble, freeſtone, limeſtone, ſtonſtone, ſlate, &c. The country is full

of bays, rivers, and lakes, which abound with salmon, shell-fish, swans, geese, ducks, &c. They have plenty of deer, &c. The chief towns are Dornoch, Strathy, Galspey, and Brora.

SUTRI, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the Puzzulo, 22 miles NW of Rome. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 42 10 N.

SUTTON, a village in Cambridgeshire, six miles SW of Ely. In 1694, here were ploughed up several old small coins, three silver plates, with a Saxon inscription but unintelligible, three twisted rings, and a plain one. There was a Saxon inscription on the plates, but not legible.

SUTTON COLEFIELD, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Monday. It is a small place and is 24 miles NNW of Warwick, and 111 NW of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 52 39 N.

SUZANNE, ST. a town of France, in the department and late province of Maine, with a considerable paper manufacture, 24 miles W of Mans.

SWAFFHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, seated on a hill, 14 miles NNE of Newmarket, and 94 NE of London. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 52 42 N.

SWALE, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmorland, and running SE, by Richmond and Thirsk, falls into the Ouse.

SWALLY, a town of the Deccan of Hindooftan, in Cambaya. It has a harbour, where ships receive and deliver their cargoes for the merchants of Surat, being 12 miles NW of that place. Lon. 72 15 E., lat. 21 18 N.

SWANSCOMB, a village of Kent two miles W by S of Gravesend. Here are the remains of camps and forts, supposed to be Danish.

SWANSEA, a town of the United States, in Massachusets, situate on the Taunton, 40 miles S of Boston.

SWANSEY, a maritime town in Glamorganshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, an old castle, and two churches. It is a corporate town, and is seated at the mouth of the Tawy, and is governed by a portreve. The neighbouring country abounds with coal of which it sends great quantities to Ireland and the coast of England. Many ships have been built here, and it is resorted to for sea-bathing. Here are great works for the melting of copper and lead ore, and it carries on a considerable trade to Bristol. It is 24 miles WNW of Cowbridge, and 195 W of London. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 51 36 N.

SWANSHALES, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 25 miles WSW of Lindkoping.

SWANWICH, a village in Dorsetshire, seated on a bay of the same name, in the English Channel. It has quarries of fine stone, of which many thousand tons are shipped here annually. See PURBECK, ISLE OF.

SWARTEBERG, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 18 miles NW of Uddevalla.

SWARTSLUYS, a town and fortress of the United Provinces, in Overyssel, seated on the Vecht, four miles from its mouth, and five NNW of Hasselt.

SWEDEN, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Danish Lapland and the ocean, on the E by Russia, on the S by the Baltic and the gulf of Finland, and on the W by Norway, the Sound, and the Categate. It extends 800 miles from N to S, and 350 from E to W. The whole kingdom is divided into five general parts; namely, Sweden Proper, Gothland, Norland, Lapland, and Finland; and each of these is subdivided into several provinces. Sweden Proper contains Upland, Sudermania, Nericia, Westmania, and Dalecarlia, Gothland, contains Ostrogothia or E Gothland, Smoland, Westrogothia or W Gothland, the isles of Gothland and Œland, Wermeland, Bohus, Dalia, Scania or Schonen, Halland, and Blekingen. Norland includes Gestrike or Gestrikeland, Helsingland, Medelpadia, Heimtland, Kerjedalia, Ongermania, and W Bothnia. Swedish Lapland comprises Ascia, Heimtland, Umeo, Pitheo, Luleo, Torneo, and Kemi. Finland contains Finland Proper, E Bothnia, Tavasteland, Nyland, Savolak, and that part of Kymene and Carelia, which Sweden has preserved. The face of Sweden is in general similar to that of the neighbouring countries, only it is well watered by rivers, numerous lakes, and inland pieces of water, on the banks of which the palaces and villas are usually built. The same may be said with regard to its climate, soil, &c. Summer bursts from winter: and vegetation is more speedy than in southern climates. Stoves and warm furs mitigate the cold of winter, which is so intense, that the noses and extremities of the inhabitants are sometimes mortified. The Swedes, since the days of Charles XII. have been at incredible pains to correct the native barrenness of their country, by erecting colleges of agriculture, and in some places with great success. The soil is much the same with that of Denmark

and some places of Norway, generally very bad, but in some valleys surprisingly fertile. The Swedes, till of late years, had not industry sufficient to remedy the one, nor improve the other. The peasants now follow the agriculture of France and England; and some late accounts say, that they rear almost as much grain as maintains the natives. Gothland produces wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease, and beans; and in case of deficiency, the people are supplied from Livonia and the Baltic provinces. In summer, the fields are verdant, and covered with flowers; and produce strawberries, raspberries, currants, and other small fruits. The common people know, as yet, little of the cultivation of apricots, peaches, nectarines, pine-apples, and the like high-flavoured fruits; but melons are brought to great perfection in dry seasons. The animals are horses, cows, hogs, goats, sheep, elks, raindeer, bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, and squirrels. In winter, the foxes and squirrels become gray, and the hares as white as snow. Here are several sorts of fowls, and partridges, woodcocks, and falcons, in great plenty. Sweden produces crystals, amethysts, topazes, porphyry, lapis lazuli, agate, cornelian, marble, and other fossils. The chief wealth of the country, however, arises from her mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron. The last mentioned metal employs no fewer than 450 forges, hammering-mills, and smelting-houses. The first gallery of one silver mine is 100 fathoms below the surface of the earth; the roof is supported by prodigious oaken beams, and from thence the miners descend about 40 fathoms to the lowest vein. The articles of export are boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, skins, pitch, resin, and masts; and it imports salt, brandy, wine, linen cloth, stuffs, tobacco, sugar, spice, and paper. The peasants seem to be a heavy plodding race of men, strong and hardy; but without any other ambition than that of subsisting themselves and their families as well as they can: they are honest, simple, and hospitable; and the mercantile classes are much of the same cast; but great application and perseverance is discovered among them all. The principal nobility and gentry of Sweden are naturally brave, polite, and hospitable; they have high and warm notions of honour, and are jealous of their national interests. The dress of their common people is almost the same with that of Denmark; the better sort are infatuated with French modes and fashion. The common diversions of the Swedes are, skating, running races in sledges, and sailing in yachts upon the ice. Their houses are generally of wood, with very little art in their construction. The roofs, in many places, are covered with turf, on which their goats often feed. There is no country in the world where the women do so much work; for they till the ground, thrash the corn, and row the boats on the sea. The revenues of Sweden amount to something more than 1,000,000l. sterling, but may, on an average, be taken at 1,050,000 a year: they have been much augmented since the revolution in 1772, as they did not then amount to more than 750,000l. or at most 837,500l. The form of the Swedish government has frequently varied. Before the accession of Gustavus I. it was an elective monarchy. By the union of Calmar, in 1397, it was stipulated that the same monarch should rule over Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, to be chosen by the deputies from the states of those three kingdoms assembled at Calmar. By this regulation Sweden became a mere tributary kingdom to Denmark. From this state of subjection to a tyrannical foreign yoke, it was rescued by Gustavus Vasa, on whom the Swedes, in 1523, conferred the sovereignty, and made the crown hereditary in his male issue, with this reservation, that in default of such issue, the right of election should return to the states. But queen Christina, the last of Gustavus's descendents abdicating the crown, she persuaded the states to confirm the right of succession on the descendents of her cousin Charles Gustavus, count palatine of the Rhine. In 1682, the states agreed that the daughters should succeed in case the male heirs failed. The kingdom became hereditary, and soon after absolute by Charles XI. whose son Charles XII. carried his authority to the highest pitch of despotism upon his death his sister Ulrica Eleonora renounced for ever all absolute power to herself and her successors, determining to re-establish the government in the ancient form it happily enjoyed in former times. Upon her recommendation, her cousin the hereditary prince of Hesse, was elected king, and it continued in the same manner till 1772, when the states, who had obtained the whole power since the death of Charles, and made a very indifferent use of it, were entirely subjected by a dexterous manœuvre of Gustavus, the late king, so that the government is now altogether as despotic as it was during the reigns of Charles XI. and XII. He was assassinated in 1792, leaving his son Gustavus Adolphus a minor, who attained his majority

1796. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Lutheran, and they have one archbiſhop, and ſeven biſhops. The capital is Stockholm.

SWERNICH, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the confines of Servia and Boſnia, ſeated on the Drino, 70 miles SW of Belgrade. Lon. 19 32 E; lat. 44 42 N.

SWINDON, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Monday, ſeated on the top of a hill, near a rich vale, 28 miles N of Salisbury, and 83 W of London. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 51 30 N.

SWINNA, a little iſland of Scotland, one of the Orknies, ſituate to the NE of that called Mainland. Here are two whirlpools, that have been known to draw in boats and light veſſels, which are inſtantly ſwallowed up.

SWINTON, a village in the W riding of Yorkſhire, nine miles SW of Doncaſter. Here is a navigable canal to the river Don, a conſiderable manufacture of earthenware, and a large iron forge.

SWISSERLAND, or SWITZERLAND, a country of Europe, bounded on the E by Tyrol, on the W by France, on the N by Suabia, and on the S by Savoy and Italy. It is 225 miles long and 83 broad, ſeparated from the adjacent countries by high mountains, called the Alps. Though Switzerland lies between 45 and 40 deg. of lat. yet being ſituated among the Alps, the higheſt mountains in Europe, and whoſe tops are covered with ſnow moſt part of the year, the air is much ſharper than in more northerly latitudes. As Switzerland is ſequeſtered as it were from her neighbouring countries by high mountains, ſo almoſt every canton is ſhelled from the reſt by a ridge of hills, which afford good paſture in ſummer, and ſome of them are corn fields, particularly Bern, two thirds of which canton is a corn country, abounding in corn. But the land in general does not produce it in great quantities; beſides the fruits of the earth are frequently deſtroyed by ſtorms or cold winds; ſo that in plentiful years they lay up corn in granaries, to prevent a general famine. Switzerland is divided into 13 cantons, excluſive of their allies; namely, Bern, Uri, Schweitz, Underwalden, Zug, Friburg, and Soleure, which are Catholics. The proteſtant cantons are Zurich, Bern, Baſle, and Schaffhauſen. Glarus and Appenzel contain both religions. There are four paſſages over the Alps into Italy from Swiſſerland; the firſt of which is beyond the lake of Geneva over Mount Cenis, which leads to Savoy: the ſecond over Mount Simplon in the country of the Griſons, and croſſes Mount St. Bernard, leading to the valley of Aouſta, which belongs to Piedmont; the third begins in the country of the Griſons, croſſes Mount Simpleberg, and leads to the duchy of Milan; the fourth croſſes Mount St. Gothard, and the baliwics of Italy, and terminates in the Milaneſe. The principal lakes are thoſe of Conſtance, Geneva, Lucern, Zuric, and Neuchatel. The moſt conſiderable rivers are the Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Arve, Reuſs, and Inn. The chief riches of Swiſſerland conſiſt of excellent paſtures in which many cattle are bred and fattened, and the goats, and chamois, feed on the mountains, and in the woods. The Swiſs are a brave, honeſt, hoſpitable, hardy people: very true to their engagements, friendly, and humane. In ſhort, there is not a people in Europe whoſe national character is better. In their perſons they are generally tall, robuſt, and well made; but their complexions are none of the beſt, and thoſe that live in the neighbourhood of the mountains are ſubject to wens. The women are ſaid to be generally handſome and well-ſhaped, ſenſible and modeſt, yet frank, eaſy, and agreeable in converſation. Few of the peaſants are miſerably poor; many of them are rich, eſpecially in the Proteſtant cantons, and that of Berne in particular. In 1797, the French having long endeavoured to excite inteſtine commotion and diſcord in Swiſſerland, ſucceeded but two well in their miſchievous deſigns. Being favoured by the diſturbances they had excited, their troops entered Swiſſerland, and defeated the Swiſs troops, who oppoſed them with great courage and reſolution in ſeveral deſperate engagements. The whole country was ſubdued and obliged to ſubmit to the galling yoke of the French, who completely overturned the conſtitution of the principal cantons, and impoſed upon them what they called the Helvetic republic, with a form of government, like that of France, compoſed of a legiſlative body, conſiſting of two councils, and a directory. On the recommencement of the war with the emperor of Germany in 1799, the archduke Charles entered Swiſſerland, and having defeated the French, he made himſelf maſter of Schaffhauſen and Zuric; but in the cloſe of the campaign, he met with a check which obliged him to relinquiſh part of his conqueſts. This formerly peaceful and happy country, diſtracted by the conflicts of contending armies, is at preſent in a very exhauſted and impoveriſhed ſituation. See GLACIERS, and SCHWEITZ.

SYA, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 13 miles SW of Lindkoping.

SYDENHAM, a village in Kent, on the declivity of a hill, eight miles S by E of London. It is noted for medicinal wells.

SYDNEY BAY, a bay on the S side of Norfolk island, in the Pacific Ocean, formed by Point Hunter and Point Ross, which are near two miles asunder. On this bay a settlement of convicts is formed from England. Lon. 168 12 E, lat. 29 4 S.

SYDNEY COVE, the town or settlement of convicts, founded at Port Jackson, in New S Wales in February 1788. The ground about it was then covered by a thick forest: but, in 1790, some good buildings had been erected, and the greatest part of the civil and military officers comfortably lodged. The governor's house is built of stone, and has a very good appearance, being 70 feet in front. The lieutenant-governor's house is of brick, as are also those belonging to the judge, and the commissary. The rest of the houses are built of logs and plastered, and all the roofs are either covered by shingles, or thatched. Sydney Cove lies on the S side of the harbour, between five and six miles from the entrance. The neck of land that forms this cove is mostly covered with wood, yet so rocky, that it is not easy to comprehend how the trees could have found sufficient nourishment to bring them to so considerable a magnitude. Lon. 151 28 E, lat. 33 50 S.

SYRACUSE, a strong city of Sicily, in Val-di-Noto, with a bishop's see, and a fine harbour, defended by a castle. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1693. Near this place, in 1718, there was a seafight between the Spaniards and English, in which the former were beaten. It is seated near the sea, 72 miles S by W of Messina, and 110 SE of Palermo. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 37 5 N.

SYRIA, or SURISTAN, a province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N by Diarbeck and Natolia, on the E by Diarbeck and the deserts of Arabia, on the S by the same deserts and Judea, and on the W by the Mediterranean. Under the general name of Syria, was included the ancient Phœnicia, lying S of Syria Proper. This province abounds in oil, corn, and several sorts of fruits, as well as peas, beans, and all kinds of pulse and garden-stuff; but it would produce much more than it does, if it were well cultivated; for there are the finest plains and pastures in the world. The inhabitants have a trade in silk, camlets, and salt. Damascus is the capital.

SYRIAN, a town of Pegu, seated near the bay of Bengal, on a river of the same name, which is one of the extreme branches of the Ava. Lon. 96 40 E, lat. 16 50 N.

SZEBEN, a town of Hungary, situated on the river Tareza, 30 miles N of Cassovia. Lon. 21 25 E, lat. 44 20 N.

SZEKELY, a town of Hungary, 12 miles ESE of Debreczen. Lon. 22 15 E, lat. 47 26 N.

SZUCCA, a town of Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, seated on the Vistula. Lon. 18 24 E, lat. 53 14 N.

T

TAAFE, or TAVE, a rapid river of Glamorganshire, which enters the Bristol Channel at Cardiff. On this river, near Caerphilly, is a stone bridge called Pont y Pryddal, of a single arch, supposed one of the widest in the world, 140 feet the span and 34 high, planned and executed by the self taught genius of a common mason in this county.

TAAIF, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas. It has a considerable trade in dried fruits, and is situate on a high mountain, 60 miles SE of Mecca. Lon. 35 E, lat. 21 5 N.

TAAS, a city of Arabia, in the province of Yeman, where is the tomb of a saint, who, according to tradition, was king of the country. When M. Niebuhr was here it had a garrison of 600 men. It is 48 miles ENE of Mocha. Lon. 44 5 E, lat. 13 45 S.

TAATA, a town of Upper Egypt, a mile from the Nile. It is the residence of a governor, has many curious remains of antiquity, and is 200 miles S of Cairo. Lon. 31 25 E, lat. 26 56 N.

TABAGA, an island of America in the South Sea, and bay of Panama, four miles long and three broad. It is a mountainous place, abounding with fruit trees, and belongs to the Spaniards. Lon. 80 16 W, lat. 7 50 S.

TABARCA, an island on the coast of Barbary, belonging to the Genoese, who have a garrison of 200 men to protect their fishing here. It is 50 miles W of Tunis. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 36 50 N.

TABARIA, the ancient Tiberias, a town of Palestine, situate on the W side of a lake, formerly called the sea of Tiberias, 50 miles NNE of Jerusalem, and 70 SSW of Damascus. Lon. 35 43 E, lat. 32 40 N.

TABASCO, a province of New Spain,

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in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the N by the bay of Campeachy, on the E by Yucatan, on the S by Chiapa, and on the W by Guaxaca. It is about 100 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth, and its chief riches consist in cocoa nuts. The air is extremely moist, and there are showers every day for nine months in the year.

TABASCO, an island of New Spain, in the province of Tabasco, about 30 miles long, and 10 broad, formed by the river Tabasco, and the rivers St. Peter and St. Paul.

TABASCO, a town of New Spain, capital of the province of Tabasco. Cortez obtained a victory here on his first arrival. It is situate in the island of the same name. Lon. 58 15 E, lat. 17 40 N.

TABLE ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Sea. Lon. 167 7 E, lat. 15 38 S.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, a promontory of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, being the most southern promontory in the Old World. The bay at the foot of it is called Table-Bay.

SAUNDER'S ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific Ocean. It is subject to Huahine, and is seated in its vicinity.

TABOR, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, on a mountain, which the Hussites, under their celebrated general Zisca, fortified and made their principal retreat. It is 25 miles N by E of Budweis, and 45 S by E of Prague. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 49 23 N.

TABRISTAN, a province of Persia, on the S shore of the Caspian Sea, bounded by Astrabad on the E, and Ghilan on the W.

TACHAU, or TACHOW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 28 miles W of Pilsen. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 49 45 N,

TADCASTER, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. Great plenty of limestone is dug up near it; and there is a large stone bridge over the river Wharf. It is nine miles SW of York, and 188 N by W of London. Lon. 1 12 W. lat. 53 52 N.

TADIVAN, or TADUAN, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan, 60 miles S of Schiras. Lon. 54 15 E, lat 28 45 N.

TADMOR. See PALMYRA.

TADOUSAC, a town of Lower Canada, in N America, which is a place of great resort for trading with the Indians, who bring thither furs to exchange for cloth and other European goods. It is situate at the mouth of the Saguenay, 98 miles NE of Quebec. Lon. 69 35 W, lat. 48 5 N.

TAFALA, or TAFALLA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle, seated on the Cidazzo, in a country producing good wine, 18 miles S of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 41 29 N.

TAFILET, a kingdom of Barbary, in the empire of Morocco; bounded on the N by Fez and Tremesen, on the E by the Beriberies, on the S by the deserts of Barbary, and on the W by Sus, Morocco, and Fez. It is divided into three provinces, Dras, Saro, and Tuet. It is a mountainous sandy country, but produces wheat and barley by the sides of the rivers. The inhabitants live upon camels' flesh and dates, and they breed horses to sell to foreigners. The Arabs live in tents, and the Beriberies, the ancient inhabitants, dwell in villages. Tafilet, the capital, is a trading place, with a castle, and seated on a river, 275 miles SE of Morocco. Lon. 5 45 W, lat. 28 2 N.

TAGASTA, a town of Africa, in Algiers, in the province of Constantina, formerly a considerable place, but now greatly reduced. It is famous for being the birthplace of St. Augustin.

TAGE, a town of Arabia Felix, with a castle on a mountain, 60 miles E of Mecca. Lon. 48 5 E, lat. 21 45 N.

TAGHMON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford.

TAGLIACOZZO, a town of Italy in Naples, 18 miles SW of Aquila, and 35 ENE of Rome. Lon. 12 57 E, lat. 45 50 N.

TAGOST, a town of African Morocco, the largest in the province of Sus. A great many Jews live here, who carry on a considerable trade. It is seated in a fertile plain, 37 miles S of Tarodant. Lon. 8 5 W, lat. 29 23 N.

TAGUMADERT, a town of the kingdom of Tafilet in Africa, with a strong castle on a mountain, seated on the river Dras. Lon. 6 43 W, lat. 27 10 N.

TAHOOROWA, one of the smallest of the Sandwich Islands, lying off the SW part of Mowee, from which it is distant three leagues. It is destitute of wood, and the soil seems to be sandy and barren.

TAJO, anciently TAGUS, a river which has its source on the confines of Arragon, in Spain, runs through New Castile, by Toledo and Talavara, whence it proceeds to Alcantara, in Estremadura; when entering Portugal, it washes Santaren, below which it forms the harbour of Lisbon, and then falls into the Atlantic Ocean. This river was formerly famous for its

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golden ſands, and is called Tejo by the Portugueſe.

TAI-MING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Pe-Tcheli, with one city of the ſecond claſs, and eighteen of the third, in its diſtrict.

TAIN, a borough and ſeaport in Roſs-ſhire, remarkable for a large ſquare tower, adorned with five ſpires, and for a collegiate church, ſtill pretty entire, founded by the biſhop of Roſs in 1481. It is ſeated on the frith of Dornoch, 12 miles N of Cromarty.

TAINTON, a village in Glouceſterſhire, ſeven miles W of Glouceſter. In 1700, an ore was found here, from which was extracted a little gold, but not ſufficient to defray the expence of ſeparating.

TAI-OUANG, the capital of the iſland of Formoſa, in the China Sea. It is a large well peopled place and carries on a great trade. The greater part of the ſtreets are as ſtraight as if laid out with a line, and are all covered during ſeven or eight months in the year to moderate the exceſſive heat of the ſun. Theſe ſtreets are thirty or forty feet broad, and ſeveral of them are about a league in length; they are almoſt all bordered with houſes belonging to the merchants, or rich ſhops, in which are diſplayed ſilk ſtuffs, porcelain, lacquer-ware, and other kinds of merchandize, all ranged with great order and ſymmetry; they have the appearance of ſo many galleries ornamented in the ſame manner; and one might walk through them with much pleaſure, were not the pavement bad, and the crowd of paſſengers ſo great. The houſes for the moſt part are built of clay and bamboo-reeds, and are only thatched with ſtraw; but the awnings with which the ſtreets are covered leave nothing to be ſeen but the ſhops. This capital has neither walls nor any kind of works; its harbour is good, and ſhelters veſſels from every wind; but the entrance of it becomes every day more difficult. This port formerly could be entered by two paſſages; one of which had water ſufficient to float the largeſt veſſels; but it has now often only four or five feet of water, and ſeldom above ſeven or eight: the ſand that is continually waſhed into it by the ſea muſt ſoon choak it up entirely. Lon. 120 30 E, lat. 23 25 N.

TAI-PING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is built upon the banks of the river Kiang, and its plains are watered by a number of navigable rivers, which render it very opulent. Its juriſdiction extends over only three cities. Lon. 107 15 E, lat. 32 20 N.

TAI-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. It has ſix cities in its diſtrict. Lon. 121 2 E, lat. 28 55 N.

TAILEBOURG, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge, ſeated on the Charente, 30 miles SE of Rochelle. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 45 46 N.

TAI-TONG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chan-ſi. It is a place of ſtrength, built near the great wall, rendered important by its ſituation, becauſe it is the only place expoſed to the incurſions of the Tartars; it is, beſides, ſtrongly fortified, and the troops kept for its defence compoſe a numerous garriſon. The juriſdiction of Tai-tong-fou is very extenſive; it comprehends four cities of the ſecond claſs and ſeven of the third.

TAI-YUEN-FOU, a city of China, capital of the province of Chan-ſi. It is an ancient city, and about 8 miles in circumference; but it has loſt much of that ſplendour which it formerly had when the princes of the blood of the laſt imperial family of Tai-ming-chao reſided in it; nothing remains of their palaces but heaps of rubbiſh and a few melancholy ruins. The only monuments entire are the tombs of theſe princes, which are ſeen on a neighbouring mountain. Tai-yuen-fou has under its juriſdiction five cities of the ſecond claſs and twenty of the third. The principal articles of its trade are hard-ware, ſtuffs of different kinds, particularly carpets in imitation of thoſe of Turkey. It is 160 miles SW of Pekin.

TALAMONE, a ſeaport of Tuſcany in Italy, 15 miles N of Orbitello. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 42 30 N.

TALAVERA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, with a fort. It belongs to the archbiſhop of Toledo, and is ſeated on the Tajo, in a valley abounding in corn, fruits, and excellent wine, 58 miles SW of Madrid. Lon. 4 1 W, lat. 39 41 N.

TALAVERUELA, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadara, ſeated on the Guadiana, 14 miles E of Badajoz. Lon. 6 34 W, lat. 38 34 N.

TALGAGUANA, a town of S America in Chili. It is now the only Spaniſh ſettlement in the bay of Conception, and is ſeated on the SE ſhore, near the ruins of the old city of Conception, nine miles from the new city of Conception. Lon 73 0 W, lat. 36 42 S.

TALLACH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, 23 miles WNW of Cork, and 32 WSW of Waterford.

TALLANO, a ſeaport of Corſica, ſituate

on the gulf of Tallano, 30 miles SSW of Cortes. Lon. 9 18 E, lat. 51 20 N.

TALLARD, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, and late province of Dauphiny, ſeated on the Durance, 47 miles S of Grenoble. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 44 28 N.

TALMONT, a ſeaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge, ſeated on a peninſula, of Gironde, 20 miles SE of Saintes, and 260 SW of Paris. Lon 0 50 W, lat. 45 32 N.

TAMALAMECA, a town of S America in Terra Firma, and government of St. Martha, ſeated on the Rio-de-la Madalena. Lon. 74 45 W, lat. 9 6 N.

TAMAN. See PHANAGORIA.

TAMAR, a river of England, which runs from N to S and divides Cornwall from Devonſhire, and after forming the harbour of Hamouze, enters Plymouth Sound.

TAMARA, a ſeaport on the N coaſt of the iſland of Socotora, in the E Indies, near the ſtrait of Babelmandel. Lon. 52 25 E, lat. 11 20 N.

TAME, a river which riſes in Staffordſhire, and entering Warwickſhire, runs firſt E, and then N, till it re-enters Staffordſhire at Tamworth, and ſoon after falls into the Trent.

TAME, an inconſiderable rivulet in Oxfordſhire, which flows into the Thames at Dorcheſter, and has been erroneouſly ſuppoſed to give name to the Thames. See THAMES.

TAME, a town of Oxfordſhire, with a market on Tueſday, a famous freeſchool, and a ſmall hoſpital. It is ſeated on a rivulet of the ſame name, 12 miles E of Oxford, and 45 W by N London. Lon. 0 55 W, lat. 51 46 N.

TAMIEH, a town of Egypt, on one of the canals which runs into the Nile.

TAMWORTH, a borough in Staffordſhire, with a market on Saturday. It ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeated on the Tame, eight miles SE of Lichfield, and 114 NW of London. Lon. 1 38 W, lat. 52 49 N.

TANARO, a river of Piedmont, which riſes in the Appennines, and flows by Cheraſco, Alba, and Aſti, to Alexandria, in the Milaneſe, and falls into the Po.

TANASSERIM, a town of the kingdom of Siam, in Aſia capital of a province of the ſame name, 220 miles SW of Siam. Lon. 98 0 E, lat. 11 50 N.

TANBOF, a government of Ruſſia, formerly a part of the government of Voronetz, containing 13 diſtricts.

TANBOF, a town of Ruſſia, capital of a government of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Zna, which falls into Mokcha.

TANCOS, a town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura ſeated on the Zerara, near its fall into the Tajo, 66 miles NE of Liſbon. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 39 20 N.

TANCROWALL, a town of Africa in Nigritia, ſeated on the Gambia, where the Engliſh have a fort, 30 miles E of James River.

TANDA, or TANRAH, a town of Hindooſtan Proper, in Bengal, of which ſoubah it was the capital in the 17th century. There is little remaining of it but the rampart; and the period when it was deſerted is not certainly known. It is ſeated on the Ganges, 120 miles NW of Dacca. Lon. 87 56 E, lat. 23 25 N.

TANDAGO. See SAMAR.

TANGATABOO, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the S Pacific Ocean, the reſidence of the ſovereign and the chiefs.

TANGERMUNDE, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Tanger, where it falls into the Elbe, 24 miles NW of Brandenburg, and 28 NE of Magdeburg. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 52 46 N.

TANGIER, a ſeaport of the kingdom of Fez in Africa. It was taken by the Portugueſe, in 1471, and given as a dower to the princeſs Catharine, on her marriage with Charles II. of England; but he did not think it worth the expence of keeping, and therefore, in 1683, cauſed the works to be blown up, and withdrew the garriſon. It is 130 miles N of Fez. Lon. 5 50 W, lat. 35 49 N.

TANJORE, a province of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel, bounded by Gingi on the N by the mountains of Gate on the W by Madura, and the fiſhing coaſt on the S and by the ſea, on the E, being ſeparated from the iſland of Ceylon by a narrow ſtrait. It is an appendage of the Carnatic, but ſubject to its own rajah, who pays an annual ſubſidy to the Engliſh E India Company.

TANJORE, a city of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, capital of a province of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Cauvery, 156 miles S by W of Madras, and 166 SE of Seringapatam. Lon. 79 12 E, lat. 10 46 N.

TANKIA, or TINKIA-LING, a town and fortreſs of Thibet, at the foot of Mount Langur, 275 miles W by S of Laſſa.

TANNA, a fertile and conſiderable iſland in the South Sea, and one of the New Hebrides. Captain Cook lay here ſome time in his ſecond voyage to the South

Sea. The inhabitants are a brave people, and not inhospitable. Their arms are bows and arrows, slings, spears, and clubs. There is a volcano in the islands, and the soil is very fertile in the tropical fruits and forest trees. The coast also abounds in fish. Lon. 169 46 E, lat. 19 30 S.

TANORE, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. Lon. 75 50 E, lat. 20 55 N.

TANTALLAN, a ruinous castle in Haddingtonshire, two miles E of N Berwick. It is seated on a high rock, washed on three sides by the German Ocean. It was destroyed by the Covenanters in 1639.

TAOO, the most southern of the Friendly Islands, in the S Pacific Ocean, about 10 leagues in circuit. It has several springs inland, and a small stream of good water, which reaches the sea when the springs are copious. The SE side rises with great inequalities immediately from the sea; so that the plains and meadows, of which there are some of great extent, lie all on the NW side; and are adorned with tufts of trees, intermixed with plantations, and intersected by paths leading to every part of the isle.

TAORMINA, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona, seated on a rock, 88 miles S of Messina, famous for its costly marble and excellent wine. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 38 21 N.

TAOURAA, an island of the S Pacific Ocean. Lon. 145 9 W, lat. 14 30 S.

TAPLOE, a village in Buckinghamshire, one mile from Maidenhead. It is seated on a hill, on the banks of the Thames, and distinguished by its majestic woodlands, handsome villas, and picturesque appearance.

TAPOOR, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 15 miles SSW of Darampoory, and 83 ESE of Seringapatam.

TAPTY, a river of the Deccan of Hindoostan which rises at Maltoy, 84 miles to the NW of Nagpour, and falls into the gulf of Cambay, about 20 miles below Surat.

TAR, or PAMLICO, a river of N Carolina, which flowing by Tarborough and Washington, enters Pamlico Sound, 40 miles SE of the latter town.

TARANSA, one of the Hebrides or W Islands of Scotland. Lon. 8 55 W, lat. 58 2 N.

TARANTO, a seaport of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a peninsula, and defended by a strong castle; but the harbour is choked up, which has hurt it very much. This town gave name to the venomous spiders called tarantulas. It is 55 miles NW of Otranto, and 150 E by S of Naples. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 40 35 N.

TARAGALLA, a town of the kingdom of Tafilet, in Africa with a castle, seated on the Draa, 275 miles SW of Tafilet. Lon. 6 3 W, lat. 27 40 N.

TARARE, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonnois seated on the Tardive, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 25 miles NW of Lyons. Lon. 4 43 E, lat. 45 52 N.

TARASCON, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, a castle, seated on the Rhone, opposed late province of Provence with Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. It has some trade in oil, brandy, starch, and stuffs of coarse silk, and wool. It is 10 miles N of Arles, and 375 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 39 E, lat. 43 48 N.

TARASCON, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, and late province of Provence, seated on the river Arriege, seven miles SE of Foix.

TARAZONA, a strong town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see. It is built partly on a rock, and partly in a fertile plain, on the river Chiles, 53 miles SW of Tudella, and 127 NE of Madrid. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 41 55 N.

TARBAT, a town of Scotland, in the county of Cromarty, six miles E of Tain.

TARBAT, EAST, a town of Scotland in the county of Argyle, 25 miles N of Campbletown.

TARBES, a populous town of France, lately in the province of Gascony, now capital of the department of Upper Pyrenees, with a bishop's see, an ancient castle, and a college. It is seated on the river, 42 miles SW of Auch, and 11 S by E of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 3 E, lat. 43 14 N.

TARBOROUGH, a town of N America in the United States, in N Carolina, seated on the river Tar, 40 miles NW of Washington.

TARENTESIA, a province of Savoy which is a disagreeable barren country, full of dreadful mountains. Moutier is the capital.

TARGA, a town of Africa in the kingdom of Fez, on the Mediterranean, with a castle built on a rock. It is seated on a plain surrounded by mountainous and

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forests, which is considered as a desert; but there are good wells and fine pastures. Lon. 4 56 W, lat. 35 20 N.

TARGOROD, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, 50 miles SW of Jassy. Lon. 26 29 E, lat. 46 49 N.

TARIFFA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, seated on an eminence, on the straits of Gibraltar, 17 miles WSW of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 40 W, lat. 30 0 N.

TARKU, the capital of Dagheſtan, ſeated on the W coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, 51 miles SE of Terki, and 300 NE of Tauris. Lon. 47 5 E, lat. 45 50 N.

TARN, a department of France, including part of the late province of Languedoc. Caſtres is the capital.

TARN, a river of France, which gives name to the above department. It has its ſource in the department of Lozhere, and having watered Mithoud, Aſby Guiliac, Montauban, and Moiſſac, falls into the Garonne.

TARNOWITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppelen, in the vicinity of which is a ſilver mine. It is 38 miles SE of Oppelen. Lon. 8 15 E, lat 50 20 N.

TARO, or BORGO-DI-VAL DI-TARO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, capital of the territory of Val-di-Taro. It is ſeated on the river Taro, 25 miles SW of Parma. Lon. 19 9 E, lat. 44 36 N.

TARODANT, or TARUDANT, a town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, ſeated near the Atlantic, 120 miles SSW of Morocco. Lon. 8 10 W, lat. 30 0 N.

TARRAGA, or TARRECA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated on a hill, near a river Cervera, 15 miles E by S of Leida, and 60 W of Barcelona. Lon. 1 3 E, lat. 41 28 N.

TARRAGONA, a ſtrong ſeaport of Spain, Catalonia, with a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It was built by the Phœnicians, was very powerful in the time of the Romans, and has many noble monuments of antiquity. It is ſurrounded by walls built by the Moors, and is defended alſo by regular works. It is neither ſo large nor ſo populous as it was formerly; for though there is room for 2000 houſes within the walls, there is not above 500, which are built with large ſquare ſtones. It carries on a great trade, and is ſeated on a hill, near the Mediterranean, 35 miles NE of Peniſcola, and 220 miles E by N of Madrid. Lon. 1 13 E, lat. 41 5 N.

TARRING, a town in Suſſex, with a market on Saturday, ſeated on the downs, near from the ſea, 24 miles E of Chicheſter, and 53 SW of London. Lon. 0 21 W, lat. 50 50 N.

TARTARY, a very large country of Aſia, ſituated between 57° and 160° of E Lon. reckoning from the weſt end of the iſle of Ferro, and between 37° and 55° of Lat. It is bounded on the N by Siberia, or that part of Aſia which belongs to Ruſſia; on the W by the rivers Don, Wolga, and Kama, which ſeparate it from Ruſſia; on the S by the Euxine and Caſpian Seas, Karazm, the two Bukharias, China, and Korea; and on the E, by the Oriental or Tartarian ocean. It extends from E to W, the ſpace of 104 degrees in longitude, or 4145 geographical miles; but its breadth is not proportionable, being not above 960 miles where broadeſt, and where narroweſt 330. This vaſt region is divided into two great parts; the one called the Weſtern, the other the Eaſtern Tartary. Weſtern Tartary, which is much more extenſive than the Eaſtern, containing 139 degrees of long. out of 161, is inhabited by a great number of nations, or tribes of people, called Moguls or Tartars. In all this vaſt region there are but few towns, moſt of the inhabitants living under tents, eſpecially in ſummer, and moving from place to place with their flocks and herds. They generally encamp near ſome river for the convenience of water. The air of this country is temperate, wholſome, and pleaſant, being equally removed from the extremes of heat and cold. As to the ſoil, though there are many mountains, lakes, and deſerts in it, yet the banks of the rivers, and the plains, ſome of which are of great extent, are exceeding fertile. The mountains, woods, and deſerts, abound with veniſon, game, and wild fowl; and the rivers and lakes both with fiſh and fowl. Eaſtern Tartary, according to the limits uſually aſſigned it by hiſtorians and geographers, is bounded to the W by Weſtern Tartary, or by that part poſſeſſed by the proper Moguls and Kalkas; on the N by Siberia; on the E by that part of the Oriental Ocean called the Tartarian Sea; and on the S by the ſame ſea, the kingdom of Korea, and the Yellow Sea, which ſeparates it from China. It is ſituate between the 137th and 160th degrees of Lon. being about 900 miles long from S to N, and near as many in breadth from W to E, yet but thinly peopled. This large region is at preſent divided into three great governments, all ſubject to the Chineſe, viz. Shing-yang or Mugden, Kurinula, and Tſitſikar.

TARTAS, a town of France, in the de-

partment of Landes, and late province of Gascony. The Midouse runs through it; and on one side of this river it rises in the form of an amphitheatre; the other is seated on a plain. It is 12 miles NE of Dax. Lon. 0 48 W, lat. 43 50 N.

TARVIS, or TARWIS, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 46 miles NNW of Trieste. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 46 34 N.

TASSACORTA, a maritime town of the isle of Palma, one of the Canaries. It lies SW of St. Cruz, and being exposed to westerly winds is little frequented, but by boats. Lon. 17 58 W, lat. 28 38 N.

TASSASUDON, the capital of Bootan, 260 miles S by W of Lassa. Lon. 89 0 E, lat. 27 43 N.

TASSING, an island of Denmark, between Funen, Langeland, and Arroe. It is separated from the former by a strait and contains a few towns and villages.

TASSO, an island of the Archipelago, near Romania, at the entrance of the gulf of Contessa. It is 35 miles in circumference, and was formerly famous for mines of gold, and quarries of beautiful marble. The capital, of the same name, has a good harbour, and several castles.

TASSO, a mountain of Italy, between Bergamo and Como, from which the illustrious family of the poet Tasso took their name.

TATTA, or SINDE, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the province of Sindy. It is seated on a branch of the river Sinde or Indus, which admits of an uninterrupted navigation to Moultan and Lahore, for vessels of 200 tons, and a very extensive trade was carried on between these places in the time of Aurungzebe but at present very little remains, owing to a bad government in Sindy, and to a hostile disposition of the Seiks the present possessors of Moultan and Lahore. In the 17th century, it was very extensive and populous, and was a place of great trade possessing manufactures, of silk, wool, and cotton; and it was celebrated for its cabinet ware. Little of these now remain, and the limits of the city are very circumscribed. On the shores of the Indus, above the Delta, considerable quantities of saltpetre are made; and within the hilly tract, which commences within three miles on the NW of Tatta, are found mines of iron and salt. Tatta is 741 miles NW of Bombay. Lon. 67 37 E, lat. 24 50 N.

TATTAH, a small town on the common frontiers of Morocco, Drah, and Zanhaga, and in the route from Morocco and Sus to Tombuctou. It is 170 miles SSE of Morocco.

TATTERSHALL, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Bane, near its confluence with the Witham, and was formerly of note for its castle. It is 20 miles SE of Lincoln, and 127 N of London. Lon. 0 8 W, lat. 53 6 N.

TAVASTUS, a town of Sweden, in Finland, capital of the province of Tavastland, seated on a river which falls into the lake Wana, 62 miles NE of Abo.

TAUCHEL, a town of Poland, in Pomerellia, seated on the Verd, 30 miles NW of Culm. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 53 38 N.

TAVERNA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on the Coraca, 18 miles E of Nicastro, and 70 NE of Regio. Lon. 16 44 E, lat. 39 11 N.

TAVIRA, or TAVILA, a considerable town of Portugal, capital of Algarva, with a castle, and one of the best harbours in the kingdom defended by a fort. It is seated in a fertile country, at the mouth of the Gilaon, between Cape Vincent and the straits of Gibraltar, 100 miles W by N of Cadiz. Lon. 7 46 W, lat. 37 18 N.

TAVISTOCK, a borough in Devonshire with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Tavy, and was once famous for a stately abbey, now divided into tenements. It sends two members to parliament, has a brook running through every street, and a stone bridge of five arches over the river. It is 32 miles W by S of Exeter, and 206 of London. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 30 35 N.

TAUMAGO, an island of the S Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros in 16. Lon. 176 45 W, lat. 13 0 S.

TAUNTON, a river of Massachusetts in America. It rises in the Blue Mountains and running SE falls into Narraganset Bay, on the E side of Rhode Island.

TAUNTON, a town of Massachusetts seated on a river of the same name, which is navigable hence for small vessels, to Narraganset Bay. It is 36 miles S by E of Boston.

TAUNTON, a borough in Somersetshire with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situate on the Thone, which is navigable hence to the Parret. It has a large manufacture of silk, and a considerable one of woollen goods, such as serges, duroys, druggets, &c. Large quantities of malt liquor are also sent to Bristol for exportation. Taunton is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It had once a castle, now in ruins, and is a populous place, with spacious streets, and two churches. It was the scene of many bloody executions, in

reign of James II, after the defeat of the duke of Monmouth, at Sedgemoor, near this town. It is 31 miles NE of Exeter, and 140 W by S of London. Lon. 3 17 W, lat. 50 59 N.

TAUNTON-DEAN, or VALE of TAUNTON, an extenſive tract of land in Somerſetſhire, famous for its fertility.

TAUREAU, an iſle of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and late province of Bretagne, lying at the mouth of the river Morlaix. On this iſland is a caſtle, which defends the port of Morlaix. Lon. 3 51 W, lat. 48 40 N.

TAURICA, or TAURIDA. See CRIMEA.

TAURIS, a city of Perſia, capital of Aderbeitzan, and formerly the capital of Perſia. It is about five miles in circumference and carries on a prodigious trade in cotton, cloth, ſilks, gold and ſilver brocades, fine turbans, and ſhagreen leather. There are 300 caravanſaries, and 250 moſques. It is ſeated in a delightful plain, ſurrounded by mountains, 95 miles SE of Nakſivan, and 320 NW of Iſpahan. Lon. 47 50 E, lat. 38 18 N.

TAURUS, a great chain of mountains in Aſia, which begin in the E part of Lit-le Caramania, and extend far into India. In different places they have different names.

TAUS, a town of Bohemia, in the Circle of Pilſen, 26 miles SSW of Pilſen, and 50 S of Saatz. Lon. 13 45 E, lat. 49 5 N.

TAVY, a river in Devonſhire, which ſpring in Dartmoor Foreſt, waters Tavi-ſtock and then enters the harbour of Ha-tuze, above Plymouth.

TAW, a river in Devonſhire, which riſes in the centre of the county, flows to Barnſtaple, and then turns W to join the Yeowbridge, at its mouth in the Briſtol Channel.

TAWY, a river in Glamorganſhire in S Wales, which flows parallel to the Neath, and enters the Briſtol Channel, at Swanſey Bay.

TAY, one of the largeſt rivers in Scotland, dividing it into S and N. It riſes out of the mountains of Breadalbane, and after ſpreading into a lake of the ſame name, 15 miles long, and about two broad, paſſes E through Athol, then turning to the S, in a courſe of near 40 miles, excluſive of windings, falls into the friſh of Tay.

TAY, FRITH OF, an arm of the ſea, which divides Fifeſhire from the counties of Perth and Angus. The ſpace between the N and S ſands may be near a mile with about 3 fathoms water, but within the Frith, it grows deeper, and in the road of Dundee is full ſix fathoms.

TAY, LOCH, a lake in Perthſhire, through which flows the river Tay. It is 15 miles long, and in many parts above one broad. On the 12th of September, 1784, this lake was ſeen to ebb and flow ſeveral times in a quarter of an hour, when all at once the waters ruſhed from E to W in oppoſite currents, ſo as to form a ridge, leaving the channel dry to the diſtance of almoſt 100 yards from its uſual boundary. When the oppoſing waves met, they burſt with a claſhing noiſe and much foam: the waters then flowed out at leaſt five yards beyond their ordinary limits. The flux and reflux continued gradually decreaſing for two hours. A ſimilar motion was obſerved ſeveral days, but in a leſs degree. The banks of this lake are finely wooded: and it has a ſmall tufted iſland, on which are the ruins of a priory, built by Alexander I.

TAYCOTT, a village of Pegu, ſituated on the W ſide of the river Irrawaddy. It is a long and ſtraggling town. Lon. 95 35 E, lat. 18 30 N.

TCHANG-TCHA-FOU, a city of China, the capital of the S part of the province of Hou-quang. It is ſeated on a large river, which has a communication with an extenſive lake, called Tong-ting-hou. It has one city of the ſecond and 11 of the third claſs under its juriſdiction, and is 625 miles S by W of Pekin. Lon. 112 25 E, lat. 48 11 N.

TCHANG-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Fo-kien. It is very conſiderable, on account of its trade with Emouy, Pong-hou, and Formoſa. Lon. 117 35 E, lat. 24 32 N.

TCHANG-TE-FOU, one of the moſt northern cities of the province of Honan, in China. It is remarkable for a fiſh, like a crocodile, the fat of which, when once kindled, cannot be extinguiſhed. In its neighbourhood is a mountain ſo ſteep and inacceſſible, that in time of war it affords a ſafe aſylum to the inhabitants. Lon. 111 5 E, lat. 29 2 N.

TCHE-KIANG, a province of China, one of the moſt conſiderable in that empire, on account of its maritime ſituation, its extent, riches, and population. It is bounded on the N and W by Kiang-nan, on the SW by Kiang-ſi, and on the S by Fokien, and on the E by the Ocean. The air of this country is pure and healthful; the plains are watered by a number of rivers and canals, kept in good order; and the

springs and lakes with which it abounds, contribute greatly to its fertility. The natives are mild and lively, and very polite to ſtrangers; but they are ſaid to be extremely ſuperſtitious. In this province, whole plains may be ſeen covered with dwarf mulberry trees, purpoſely checked in their growth; and prodigious quantities of ſilk worms are bred here. Their ſilk ſtuffs, in which gold and ſilver are intermixed, are the moſt beautiful in China. The tallow tree grows here, and here are found the ſmall gold fiſh, with which ponds are ſtocked.

TCHERNIGOF, a government of Ruſſia, formerly a part of the Ukraine, containing 11 diſtricts. Its capital, of the ſame name, is ſeated on the Deſne.

TCHING-KIANG-FOU, a ſtrong city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, the key of the empire on the ſeacoaſt. Its ſituation and trade, and the beauty of its walls, give it a preeminence over the other cities of the province, but its juriſdiction is confined to three cities of the third claſs. It is 25 miles E by N of Nan-king. Lon. 118 55 E, lat. 32 14 N.

TCHING-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Hou-quang, ſeated near the canal through which all barks muſt paſs in going from Sou-tcheou, to Kiang. Under it are five cities of the third claſs, in which a kind of plain earthen ware is prepared, highly valued by the Chineſe, who prefer it to the moſt elegant porcelain. It is 640 miles SSW of Pekin. Lon. 109 40 E, lat. 28 23 N.

TCHING-TING-FOU, a large city of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli. Its diſtrict contains five cities of the ſecond and 27 of the third claſs; and it is 110 miles S by W of Pekin. Lon. 114 21 E, lat. 38 9 N.

TCHING-TOU-FOU, a city of China, the capital of Se-tcheuen, formerly the reſidence of the emperors, and one of the largeſt and moſt beautiful cities in the empire: but, in 1646, it was almoſt intirely deſtroyed, during the civil wars that preceded the laſt invaſion of the Tartars. Its diſtrict contains ſix cities of the ſecond and 15 of the third claſs. Lon. 103 44 E, lat. 30 40 N.

TCHI-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is ſeated on the river Kiang, and has under it ſix cities of the third claſs. Lon. 117 0 E, lat. 30 45 N.

TCHONG-KING-FOU, a city of China, and one of the moſt commercial in the province of Le-Schuin. It is in a great meaſure indebted for its trade to its ſituation at the confluence of two large rivers, the Hin-cha-kiang, and the Yang-tſe-kiang. It is built upon a mountain, and riſes in the form of an amphitheatre: the air round it is wholeſome and temperate. This city is celebrated for its fiſh and a particular kind of trunks made of canes, interwoven in the manner of baſket-work. Under it are three cities of the ſecond and 11 of the third claſs. It is 637 miles SW of Pekin. Lon. 106 20 E, lat. 29 42 N.

TCITCICAR, the moſt northern of the three departments of Eaſtern Chineſe Tartary, occupied by different Tartar tribes.

TCITCICAR, a modern city of E Chineſe Tartary, built by the emperor of China to ſecure his frontiers againſt the Muſcovites. It is fortified by cloſe paliſades and a wall conſtructed of earth. The ſpace enclosed by the former contains the tribunals and the houſe of the Tartar general; that which is between the paliſades and the earthen wall is occupied by the ſoldiers of the Tartar garriſon, merchants and tradeſmen, the greater part of whom are Chineſe invited thither by the hopes of gain, or condemned to exile: their houſes are only of earth, and form pretty large ſtreets.

TEAKI, an iſland in the Mediterranean, 20 miles long and four broad. It is the ancient Ithaca, the kingdom of Ulyſſes. Lon. 20 54 E, lat. 38 47 N.

TEBESSA, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with ſeveral remains of antiquity. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 34 51 N.

TEBZA, a ſtrong town of the kingdom of Morocco, capital of a province of the ſame name. It carries on a good trade, and is ſeated on the ſide of one of the mountains of Atlas. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 32 50 N.

TECEUT, a town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, ſeated on the river Sus, in a country abounding in dates and ſugar-canes, four miles E of Meſſa. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 29 10 N.

TECKLENBURG, a town of Weſtphalia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle on a hill. It was bought by the king of Pruſſia in 1707, and is 12 miles SW of Oſnaburg, and 25 NE of Munſter. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 52 20 N.

TECOANTEPECA, a conſiderable ſea-port of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico and province of Guaxaca, ſeated on a bay of the ſame name, in the Pacific Ocean. It has a fortified abbey, and ſeveral handſome churches. Lon. 95 14 W, lat. 15 28 N.

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TECORT, or TICARTE, a ſtrong town of Barbary, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in Biledulgerid. It is ſeated on a mountain, 420 miles SW of Tripoli. Lon. 7 55 E, lat. 29 35 N.

TECRET, a town of Turkey in Aſia, in the government of Moſul, 130 miles S of Moſul.

TECULET, a ſeaport of the kingdom of Morocco, with an old caſtle, ſeated on the ſide of a mountain, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. Lon. 9 5 W, lat. 30 45 N.

TEDDINGTON, a village in Middleſex, ſeated on the Thames, 12 miles WSW of London. The church is a perpetual curacy, which was enjoyed by the celebrated philoſopher, Dr. Stephen Hales, from the year 1710, till his death in 1761. He is interred under the tower of the church, which he erected at his own expence.

TEDELEZ, a ſtrong town of Algiers, in a province of the ſame name, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, with a caſtle, 50 miles NE of Algiers. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 47 5 N.

TEDLA, or TADILA, a province of Morocco, which extends along the E ſide of Mount Atlas, to the borders of Fez and Algiers.

TEDNEST, a large town of Morocco, in Africa, capital of the province of Hea. It was taken by the Portugueſe in 1517, but they were driven away ſoon after. It is almoſt ſurrounded by a river. Lon. 8 35 W, lat. 30 30 N.

TEDSI, a commercial town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, ſeated in a plain abounding in corn, 20 miles SE of Tarodant.

TEES, a river which riſes on the confines of Cumberland, divides the county of Durham from Yorkſhire, and falls into the German Ocean, below Stockton.

TEFEZARA, a ſtrong town of Algiers, in the province of Tremelen, 12 miles from the city of that name. There are a great many mines of iron in its territory.

TEFFLIS, the capital of Georgia, one of the ſeven Caucaſſian nations between the Black Sea and the Caſpian. It is called by the inhabitants *Tbilis-Cabar*, warm town, from the warm baths in its neighbourhood. Though its circumference does not exceed two Engliſh miles, it contains 20,000 inhabitants, of which more than half are Armenians; the remainder are principally Georgians, with ſome Tartars. According to Major Rennel, it has 20 Armenian and 15 Greek churches, and 3 metſheds. There are ſome magnificent caravanſeras, bazars and palaces in the city, but no moſques. All the houſes are of ſtone, with flat roofs, which ſerve, according to the cuſtom of the Eaſt, as walks for the women. They are neatly built; the rooms are wainſcotted, and the floors ſpread with carpets. The ſtreets ſeldom exceed ſeven feet in breadth; and ſome are ſo narrow as ſcarcely to allow room for a man on horſeback: they are conſequently very filthy. Teffliſ is a place of conſiderable trade, eſpecially in furs, which are conveyed hence to Conſtantinople by the way of Erzerum. As for the ſilks of this country, they are bought up on the ſpot by the Armenians, and conveyed to Smyrna and other ports of the Mediterranean; but the greateſt part is firſt ſent to Erzerum to be manufactured, the Georgians being very ignorant and unſkilful in that reſpect. From hence, likewiſe, great quantities of a root called boya is ſent to Erzerum and Indooſtan for the uſe of the linen dyers. Here is likewiſe a foundery, at which are caſt a few cannon, mortars, and balls, all of which are very inferior to thoſe of the Turks. The gunpowder made here is very good. The Armenians have likewiſe eſtabliſhed in this town all the manufactures carried on by their countrymen in Perſia: the moſt flouriſhing is that of printed linens. Teffliſ is ſeated on the river Kur, at the foot of a mountain; and on the S ſide of it ſtands a large caſtle or fortreſs, built by the Turks in 1576, when they made themſelves maſters of the city and country, under the command of the famous Muſtapha Pacha. It is 125 miles W of Terki. Lon. 65 3 E, lat. 41 59 N.

TEFZA, a town of Morocco, in Africa, 70 miles NE of Morocco.

TEGAZA, a town of Zahara, capital of a territory of that name, to the NE of Senegal. It is remarkable for mountains of ſalt. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 21 40 N.

TEGERHY, a town of Fezzan, in Africa, 80 miles SW of Mourzook.

TEGLIO, a town of the country of the Griſons, capital of a government of the ſame name, in the Valteline. It is ſituate on the top of a mountain, nine miles from Tirano, and 12 from Sondrio.

TEIGN, a river in Devonſhire, compoſed of two branches, which riſe in the centre of the county, and uniting, enter the Engliſh Channel, at Teignmouth.

TEIGNMOUTH, a ſeaport in Devonſhire, reckoned part of the port of Exeter. It ſends a number of veſſels to the Newfoundland fiſhery, and has a conſiderable coaſting trade, eſpecially to Liverpool. This is the place where the Danes firſt

landed, and where they committed several outrages. It was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by the French, who landed and ſet fire to it in 1690. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Teign, 12 miles S of Exeter, and 280 W by S of London. Lon. 3 29 W, lat. 50 32 N.

TEISENDORF, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, 12 miles WNW of Saltzburg.

TEISSE, a river of Hungary, which riſes in the Carpathian mountains, paſſes by Tockay and Segedin, and falls into the Danube, near Titul.

TEKIN. See BENDER.

TELEMONA, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, with a ſmall harbour, and a ſtrong fort. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Oſſa, at the extremity of a point of a craggy rock, 10 miles from Orbitello. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 42 28 N.

TELESA. See CERVITO.

TELLES, a ſeaport of Fez, in Africa, 120 miles ESE of Tangier.

TELGEIN, or TELGA, a trading town of Sweden, in Suddermania, ſeated on the S bank of the lake Maeler, 12 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 24 E, lat. 59 18 N.

TELLICHERRY, a ſeaport of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar, where there is an Engliſh factory. It is 30 miles NNW of Calicut. Lon. 75 50 E, lat. 11 48 N.

TELTSH, a town of Germany, in Moravia, ſeated on the frontiers of Bohemia, at the ſource of the river Teya, 36 miles WNW of Znaim. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 49 0 N.

TEMENDEFUST, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, ſeated on the Mediterranean, 10 miles E of Algiers.

TEMESWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a territory called the bannat of Temeſwar. It formerly paſſed for impregnable; but it was taken by prince Eugene, in a dry ſeaſon, in 1716. It is ſeated in a moraſs, 60 miles NE of Belgrade, and 150 SE of Buda. Lon. 22 20 E, lat. 45 37 N.

TEMISSA, a large town of the kingdom of Fezzan. Here the caravan of pilgrims from Bornou and Nigritia, which takes its departure from Mourzook, and travels by way of Cairo to Mecca, uſually provides the ſtores of corn and dates, and dried meat, requiſite for its dreary paſſage. It is 120 miles ENE of Mourzook.

TEMPLIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and the Ucker Marche of Brandenburg, which has a great trade in timber. It is 15 miles SW of Prenzlo, and 34 N of Berlin. Lon. 13 25 E, lat. 53 5 N.

TEMROCK, a ſeaport of Cuban, ſeated on the ſea of Aſoph, 20 miles E of the ſtraits of Caffa. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 45 27 N.

TENASERIM, a town of Siam, capital of a province. It is ſituate on a river of the ſame name, which falls into the bay of Bengal. Lon. 98 8 W, lat. 12 12 N.

TENBURY, a town in Worceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated on the Teme, 15 miles W by N of Worceſter, and 130 WNW of London. Lon. 2 13 W, lat. 52 16 N.

TENBY, a ſeaport in Pembrokeſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. Its caſtle was demoliſhed in the civil wars, and its trade is inconſiderable. It is 10 miles E of Pembroke, and 233 W of London. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 51 42 N.

TENCH'S ISLAND, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, two miles in circumference, diſcovered by lieutenant Ball, in 1790. It is low, but entirely covered with trees, many of which are the cocoa-nut. The natives obſerved in the canoes, that ventured to come ſomewhat near the ſhip, were remarkably ſtout men, quite naked, and of a copper colour; their hair reſembling that of the New Hollanders, and ſome of their beards reaching as low as the navel, with an appearance of much art having been uſed to form them into long ringlets. Two or three of the men had ſomething like a bead or bone ſuſpended to a ſtring, which was faſtened round the neck. The largeſt of their canoes appeared to be about 28 feet long, and made out of a large tree, with a long outrigger. Lon. 151 31 E, lat. 1 39 S.

TENDA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Boga, 52 miles S of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 44 10 N.

TENEDOS, a celebrated iſland in the Archipelago, on the coaſt of Natolia, and 10 miles SW of the ſtraits of Gallipoli. This iſland ſtill retains its ancient name: and is one of the ſmalleſt iſlands of the Archipelago, ſituated near the coaſt of Leſſer Aſia, W of the ruins of Troy. It is chiefly rocky, but fertile, being remarkable for producing the beſt Muſcadine wine in the Levant; and its poſition, thus near the mouth of the Helleſpont, has given it importance in all ages; veſſels bound toward Conſtantinople finding ſhelter in its port, or ſafe anchorage in the road during the bad

ſan or contrary winds, or in foul weather. It is 11 miles long and ſeven broad, inhabited almoſt wholly by Greeks. On the E ſide is a large town, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, with a fine harbour, commanded by a caſtle. On the 5th of June, 1794, after ſome ſevere ſhocks of an earthquake, a ſmall volcanic iſland was diſcovered to have emerged from the ſea, between this town and the Aſiatic ſhore.

TENEN, or KNIN, an epiſcopal town of Venice, in Dalmatia, on the borders of Boſnia. It is 48 miles S of Bihacz. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 44 5 N.

TENERIFF, one of the Canary iſlands, the moſt conſiderable of them for riches, trade, and population. It lies W of the Grand Canary, is 70 miles long and 22 broad, and abounds in wine, different ſorts of fruits, cattle, and game. One part of this iſland is ſurrounded by inacceſſible mountains, and one in particular, called the Pike of Teneriff, is two miles and a quarter above the level of the ſea; and the diſtance of the peak from the port of Oratavia is above 11 miles. This iſland is ſubject to earthquakes; and, in 1704, one deſtroyed ſeveral towns, and many thouſand people. The manufactures carried on here are very few, and the product of them little more than ſufficient for their own conſumption. They conſiſt of taffeties, gauze, coarſe linens, blankets, a little ſilk, and curious garters. The principal dependence of the inhabitants is on their wine, (their ſtaple commodity), oil, corn, and every kind of ſtock for ſhipping. With theſe the iſland abounds: and, in their ſeaſon, produces not only the tropical fruits, but the vegetable productions of the European gardens, in the greateſt plenty. Teneriff enjoys an agreeable and healthful mediocrity of climate. Indeed none ſeems better adapted for the reſtoration of a valetudinarian; as, by going into the mountains, he may graduate the air, and chooſe that ſtate of it which beſt ſuits his complaint. The laborious works in this iſland are chiefly performed by oxen and mules, horſes being ſcarce, and reſerved for the uſe of the officers. Hawks and parrots are natives of the iſland, as alſo ſwallows, ſeagulls, partridges, canarybirds, and blackbirds. There are alſo lizards, locuſts and dragonflies. The climate is remarkably healthful, and particularly adapted to afford relief in pthiſical complaints. St. Chriſtophe de Laguna is the capital, but the governor reſides at Santa Cruz.

TENERIFF, a town of Terra Firma, in the government of St. Martha, ſeated on the Rio de la Madalena, 100 miles S by W of St. Martha. Lon. 74 15 W, lat. 9 47 N.

TENEZ, a town of Algiers, in Africa, in the province of Tremeſen, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, with a ſtrong fort. It is ſeated on the ſide of a mountain, four miles from the ſea. Lon. 1 e E, lat. 39 20 N.

TE-NGAN-FOU, a rich, populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang, with ſix cities dependent on it. It is 209 miles W by S of Nanking. Lon. 112 21 E, lat. 31 0 N.

TENG-FONG-HIEN, a city of China, under the juriſdiction of Ho-nan-fou, in the province of Ho-nan. It is famous on account of the tower, erected for an obſervatory by the celebrated aſtronomer Tcheou-kong, who according to the Chineſe invented the mariner's compaſs.

TENNASSEE, one of the United States of America, ſituate between the parallels of 35 and 36 and a-half degrees latitude; bounded on the S by Carolina and Georgia, on the W by the Miſſiſſippi, on the N by Kentucky and Virginia, and on the E by the Iron and Bald mountains, which ſeparate it from N Carolina. It is upward of 400 miles in length, and 104 in breadth; and contains three diſtricts, and 11 counties. Its principal rivers are the Miſſiſippi, Tennaſſee, Cumberland, Holſton, Clinch and Duck; and it is abundantly watered by other rivers and creeks. The Cumberland mountains, a ridge near 30 miles broad, cut this ſtate into the eaſtern and weſtern diviſions. It was formerly a part of N. Carolina but it was admitted a member of the United States in 1796. In 1795, it contained 66,649 free perſons, and 10,613 ſlaves. Knoxville is the capital.

TENNASSEE, a river of N America, formerly called the Cherokee River. It riſes in the Iron mountains, and, having traverſed the borders of the Cherokee country northward, is joined by the Holſton branch, when it is called the Tennaſſee: thence it runs SW and N, into the ſtate of Kentucky: here it ſoon turns to the NW, and then falls into the Ohio, 60 miles above the confluence of that river, with the Miſſiſippi. The Tennaſſee is 600 yards broad at its mouth, and thence navigable by veſſels of great burden for 260 miles, to the Muſcle Shoals, in the Great Bend. It may be navigated, by boats of 40 tons burden, at leaſt 600 miles farther, ſome trifling falls excepted.

TEN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China,

in the province of Chang-tong, with a good port, and eight cities in its jurisdiction. It is seated on the N side of a peninsula of the Yellow Sea, 200 miles SE of Pekin. Lon. 115 50 E, lat. 35 20 N.

TENNESTADT, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, near the rivers Seltenlein and Schambach, five miles from Erfurt.

TENNIS, a town of Egypt, situate on an island in a lake of the same name, 28 miles SE of Damietta. Lon. 32 15 E, lat. 31 2 N.

TENTERDEN, a corporate town in Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. The steeple of the church is very lofty, and at the time of the Spanish invasion, in 1588, was made use of as a beacon. It is 24 miles SW of Canterbury, and 56 E by S of London. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 51 12 N.

TENTOGAL, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 8 miles WNW of Coimbra. Lon. 8 20 W, lat. 40 17 N.

TEPIC, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalajara, 500 miles NW of the city of Mexico.

TEPLITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, celebrated for its warm baths, 14 miles WNW of Leitmeritz.

TERAMO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, seated at the confluence of the Viciola and Tordino, 10 miles NW of Atri, and 25 NE of Aquileia. Lon. 13 39 E, lat. 42 37 N.

TERASSO, a decayed town of Turkey in Europe, in Caramania, with an archbishop's see. It was formerly called Tarsus, was the capital of Cilicia, and is the birthplace of St. Paul. It is seated on the Mediterranean. Lon. 35 55 E, lat. 37 20 N.

TERASSON, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, seated on the Vesere, 20 miles N of Sarlat. Lon. 1 19 E, lat. 45 5 N.

TERCERA, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It is very fertile, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Angra is the capital.

TERCHIZ or TERHIZ, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan, 120 miles WNW of Herat. Lon. 57 25 E, lat. 35 5 N.

TERGA, a town of Morocco, seated on the Ommirabi, 25 miles from Azamor.

TERGOVISTO, or TERVIS, a commercial town, capital of Walachia. It has a fine palace, belonging to the waywode, and is seated on the Jalomitz, 50 miles NW of Bucharest. Lon. 25 26 E, lat. 45 45 N.

TERKI, a town of Circassia, where a prince resides dependent on the Russians, this being their frontier town against Persia. It is seated on a river of the same name, in a marshy place, one mile from the Caspian Sea, and 125 E of Tessis. Lon. 47 50 E, lat. 43 22 N.

TERMINI, a town on the N coast of Sicily, in Val di Demona, with a strong castle. It is famous for its mineral waters, and has a fine aqueduct. It is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, in a territory abounding in corn, oil, and wine, 20 miles SE of Palermo. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 38 5 N.

TERMOLI, or TERNINI, an episcopal town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated near the sea, 70 miles NE of Naples. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 41 59 N.

TERNATE, an island in the Indian Ocean, the principal of the Moluccas. It is mountainous, and has a great number of woods, which furnish much game; but it produces a great quantity of cloves, and other fruits proper to the climate. It lies a little to the W of Gilolo, and 100 miles E of Celebes. Lon. 129 0 E, lat. 1 0 N.

TERNAVASSO, a town of Piedmont, six miles NE of Carmagnola, and eight S of Chieri.

TERNEUSE, a strong town and fort of Dutch Flanders on the W branch of the Scheldt, called the Hondt. It is eight miles N of Sas-van-Ghent, and 25 W NW of Antwerp. It was taken by the French in 1794. Lon. 3 45 E, lat. 51 20 N.

TERNI, an ancient episcopal city of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and the place contains about 9,000 inhabitants; but it was much more considerable formerly than it is now. The famous cataract of the river Velino, which falls from a precipice 300 feet high, is a mile from this city, which is seated on an island formed by the river Neva, on which account it was anciently called *Interamna*. Terni is the birth place of Tacitus the historian. It is 15 miles S by W of Spoletto, and 40 N of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 42 34 N.

TERNOVA, an antient archiepiscopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria. It was formerly the seat of the princes of Bulgaria, and is seated on a mountain

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near the Jenera, 88 miles NW of Adrianople, and 97 NE of Sophia. Lon. 26 2 E, lat. 43 1 N.

TERRACINA, anciently called Anxur, a decayed town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a biſhop's ſee. It was the capital of the warlike Volſci, and the principal church was originally a temple of Jupiter. It is ſeated among orange and citron groves, near the ſea, on the ſide of a mountain, 46 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 1'3 15 E, lat. 41 24 N.

TERRA DEL ESPERITU SANTO, the moſt weſtern and largeſt iſland of the New Hebrides, in the S Seas, being 40 leagues in circuit. The land is exceedingly high and mountainous, and in many places the cliffs riſe directly from the ſea. Except the hills and beaches, every part is covered with wood, or laid out in plantations. Beſides the Bay of St. Philip and St. Jago, on the N ſide of it, the iſles which lie along the S and E coaſt form ſeveral good bays and harbours. Lat. 16 S. lon. 165 E.

TERRA DEL FUEGO; under this name are comprehended ſeveral iſlands at the ſouthern extremity of America. They take their name from a volcano on the largeſt of them. They are all very barren and mountainous, but from what Mr Forſter ſays, in his voyage to the S Sea, the climate would not appear to be ſo rigorous and tempeſtuous as it is repreſented in Anſon's voyage. Upon the lower grounds and iſlands, that were ſheltered by the high mountains, Mr Forſter found ſeveral ſorts of trees and plants, and a variety of birds. Among the trees was Winter's bark tree, and a ſpecies of arbutas, loaded with red fruit of the ſize of ſmall cherries, which were very well taſted. In ſome places there is alſo plenty of celery. Among the birds was a ſpecies of duck, of the ſize of a gooſe, which ran along the ſea with amazing velocity, beating the water with its wings and feet. It had a grey plumage, with a yellow bill and feet, and a few white quill feathers. At the Falkland iſlands it is called a logger-head duck; among the birds are alſo plenty of geeſe and falcons. The rocks of ſome of the iſlands are covered with large muſſel ſhells, the fiſh of which is well flavoured. The natives of this country are ſhort in their perſons, not exceeding five feet ſix inches at moſt, their heads large, their faces broad, their cheek bones very prominent, and their noſes very flat. They have little brown eyes, without life; their hair is black and lank, hanging about their heads in diſorder, and beſmeared with train oil. On the chin they have a few ſtraggling ſhort hairs inſtead of a beard, and from their noſe there is a conſtant diſcharge of mucus into their ugly open mouth. The whole aſſemblage of their features forms the moſt loathſome picture of miſery and wretchedneſs to which human nature can poſſibly be reduced. Thoſe which Mr Forſter ſaw had no other cloathing than a ſmall piece of ſeal-ſkin, which hung from their ſhoulders to the middle of the back, being faſtened round the neck with a ſtring. The reſt of their body was perfectly naked, not the leaſt regard being paid to what the Europeans would term indecency. Their natural colour ſeems to be an olive brown, with a kind of gloſs, reſembling that of copper; but many of them diſguiſe themſelves with ſtreaks of red paint, and ſometimes, though ſeldom, with white. Their whole character is the ſtrangeſt compound of ſtupidity, indifference, and inactivity. They have no other arms than bows and arrows, and their inſtruments for fiſhing are a kind of fiſh gigs. They live chiefly on ſeals fleſh, and like the fat oily part moſt. There is no appearance of any ſubordination among them, and their mode of life approaches nearer to that of brutes than that of any other nation.

TERRA DI LAVORO. See LAVORO.

TERRA D'OTRANTO. See OTRANTO.

TERRA FIRMA, or TIERRA FIRMA, a kingdom of S America, bounded on the N by the Caribbean Sea, on the NE by the Atlantic, on the SE by Guiana and Amazonia, on the S by New Granada, and on the W by the Pacific Ocean and the Iſthmus of Darien, which laſt ſeparates it from N America. Its length, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, is upward of 1300 miles: its greateſt breadth is 750; but, in ſome places, toward the Oronoko, not above 180. It is divided into the provinces of Terra Firma Proper, or Darien, Carthagena, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Venezuela, Caraccas, Guinana, and Paria, or New Andaluſia. The whole country is now ſubject to the viceroy of New Granada, who reſides at St. Fe de Bogoat. The climate here, eſpecially in the northern parts, is extremely hot and ſultry during the whole year. From the month of May to the end of November, the ſeaſon called winter by the inhabitants, is almoſt a continual ſucceſſion of thunder, rain and tempeſts; the clouds precipitating the rains with ſuch impetuoſity, that the low lands exhibit the appearance of an ocean. Great part of the country is of conſequence almoſt continually flooded; and this, together with the exceſſive heat, ſo impregnates the air with vapours, that in many provinces

particularly about Popayan and Porto Bello, it is extremely unwholesome. This part of S America was discovered by Columbus, in his third voyage to this continent. It was subdued and settled by the Spaniards about the year 1514, after destroying, with great inhumanity, several millions of the natives. This country was called Terra Firma, on account of its being the first part of the continent which was discovered, all the lands discovered previous to this being islands.

Terra Firma Proper, another name for the province of Darien, in America. See Darien.

Terranova, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto. It belongs to the duke of Monte-Leone, and is seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 20 miles ESE of Alicata. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 37 9 N.

Terra Nuova, an ancient seaport, on the NE coast of Sardinia, seated at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, 65 miles NNE of Sassari. Lon. 9 35 E, lat. 41 3 N.

Terriato, or Mango, a small village of Pegue, beautifully situated on a high commanding bank of the Irrawaddy river, and surrounded by groves of Mango trees, from which it takes its name. Lon. 95 35 E, lat. 17 32 N.

Terridon, Loch, an inlet of the sea, on the W coast of Rossshire, between Gairloch and Applecross. It has many creeks and bays.

Terrouen, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, seated on the Lis, six miles S of St. Omer.

Terruel, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see, seated in a large fertile plain, at the confluence of the Guadalquiver and Alhambra, 75 miles SW of Saragossa, and 112 E of Madrid. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 40 25 N.

Tervere, or Veere, a town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, on the NE coast of the isle of Walcheren, with a good harbour, and a fine arsenal, four miles NE of Middleburg. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Teschen, a town of Upper Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It was taken by the Prussians in 1757, but restored in 1763. It is surrounded on all sides by a morass, and seated near the source of the Vistula. At a little distance from it is an old castle, on an eminence, where the ancient dukes resided. The inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen stuffs, and Hungary wines; and make pretty good fire arms, and excellent beer. A treaty of peace was concluded here, in 1779, between emperor Joseph II and Frederic William III of Prussia. It is 27 miles NE of Troppau, and 65 SW of Cracow. Lon. 18 17 E, lat. 49 52 N.

Tesegdelt, a town of Morocco Proper, seated at the mouth of the Tedsit. It is surrounded by a craggy rock, which renders it impregnable. It is 100 miles W of Morocco.

Tesino, a river of Switzerland, which has its source in Mount St. Gothard, flows through the country of the Grisons, and the lake Maggiore; then running through part of the Milanese, it washes Pavia, and a little after falls into the Po.

Teset, a town of Zahara, which gives name to a district. It is 170 miles S of Morocco. Lon. 6 56 W, lat. 15 24 N.

Tessia, a town of Austria, in the county of Tirol, 22 miles NE of Trent, and 24 SE of Bolzano. Lon. 11 42 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Test, or Tese, a river, which rises in the NW of Hants, and passing Stockbridge and Rumsey, falls into the bay of Southampton.

Tetbury, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday. It is of some importance, but its market for the principle commodities of the county, and for wool and cheese has of late years suffered a great deal decline. Its chief ornament is a newly erected church, built in a spirited imitation of Gothic models. It is 25 miles ENE of Bristol, and 99 W of London. Lon. 1 8 W, lat. 51 36 N.

Teticaco, a lake of Peru, in the audience of Lima and province of Collao, above 200 miles in circumference.

Tettnang, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship of the same name. It is eight miles N of Lindau, and 18 ENE of Constance. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Tetuan, a city of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle. The houses have only little holes toward the streets to look out at; for the windows are on the inside toward the courtyard, which is surrounded by galleries; and in the middle is generally a fountain. The houses are two stories high, flat at the top, and the streets very narrow. The women visit each other from the tops of their houses; they wear bracelets on their arms and legs, and large ear-rings; have very fine eyes, and some of them beautiful skins; and their vest is open before, from the bosom to the waist. The shops are very small, and without doors; the master sitting cross-legged on a counter, with the goods be-

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posed in drawers round him, and all the customers stand in the street. It is seated on the river Cus, three miles from the Mediterranean, 21 S of Ceuta, and 108 N by W of Fez. Lon. 5 26 W, lat. 35 17 N.

TEVERONE, a river of Italy, the ancient Anio, which rises in the Appennines, 50 miles above Tivoli, glides through a plain till it comes near that town, when it is confined for a short space between two hills, covered with groves. These were supposed to be the residence of the sibyl Albunea, to whom a temple here was dedicated, the elegant form of which indicates its having been built when the arts were in the highest state of perfection. The river moving with augmented rapidity, as its channel is confined, at last rushes violently over a lofty precipice, the noise of its fall resounding through the hills and groves of Tivoli; a liquid cloud arises from the foaming water, which afterward divides into numberless small cascades, waters several orchards, and having gained the plain, flows quietly on, till it loses itself in the Tiber. See SOLFATARA.

TEVIOT, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains in the SW of Roxburghshire, and passing almost through the centre of that county, falls into the Tweed, near Kelso.

TEVIOTDALE. See ROXBURGHSHIRE.

TEURART, an ancient town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on a mountain near the river Za.

TEUSCHNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, in the bishopric of Bamberg, 34 miles NE of Bamberg. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 50 22 N.

TEUSERA, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, divided into two parts by a river. It stands on the confines of Tuuis, in a country abounding in dates. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 31 28 N.

TEWKESBURY, a borough in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It was formerly noted for the excellence of its mustard, but now only distinguished (as to its trade) for a manufactory of cotton stockings. But its church, and the ruins of its monastery, are most worthy of notice; the former of which contains the relics of those who fell at the battle of Tewkesbury, and, among the rest, of prince Edward, son to Henry VI. who was butchered in cold blood after the engagement. Tewkesbury is seated at the confluence of the Severn and Avon, 10 miles N of Gloucester, and 102 WNW of London. Lon. 2 13 W, lat. 52 N.

TEXEL, an island of the United Provinces, in N Holland, separated from the continent by a narrow channel of the same name, defended by a strong fort on the continent, called the Helder. This channel is the best and most southern entrance from the ocean into the Zuider-Zee, and through it most of the ships pass that are bound to Amsterdam. In September 1799, the English effected a landing here, and took the fort which defends the channel, and the whole of the Dutch fleet lying therein, surrendered to them, for the service of the prince of Orange; but partly deterred by the impregnable nature of the country, and partly by the approach of winter, they abandoned the fort in November following.

TEYA, a river of Germany, which has its source near Teltsh, in Moravia, flows E by Znaim, on the borders of Austria, and enters the Moraw on the confines of Hungary.

TEYN, a town of Bohemia, belonging to the archbishop of Prague, 52 miles SW of that city. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 49 38 N.

TEZAR, a town of the kingdom of Fez, capital of the province of Cuzi. Here is a mosque, larger than that of Fez, being half a mile in circumference. It is seated on a small river, 45 miles E of Fez. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 33 40 N.

TEZCUCO, a town of New Spain, and the capital of a large government. Here Cortez caused a canal to be dug, where he built 18 brigantines, to carry on the siege of Mexico. It is seated near the lake of Mexico, 30 miles E of the city of that name. Lon. 100 4 W, lat. 20 3 N.

TEZELA, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, in Tremesen, with a castle, 15 miles from Oran. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 35 25 N.

TEZOTE, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the point of a rock, eight miles from Melilla. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 44 40 N.

THAINEE, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 120 miles S of Tunis. Lon. 10 13 E, lat. 34 50 N.

THAMES, the finest river in Great Britain, which takes its rise from a copious spring, called Thames Head, two miles SW of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. It has been erroneously said, that its name is Isis, till it arrives at Dorchester, 15 miles below Oxford, when, being joined by the Thame or Tame, it assumes the name of Thames, which, it

has been obſerved, is formed from a combination of the words Thame and Iſis. What was the origin of this vulgar error, cannot now be traced. Poetical fiction, however, has perpetuated this error, and inveſted it with a kind of claſſical ſanctity. It plainly appears (ſays Camden), that the river was always called Thames or Tems, before it came near the Thame; and in ſeveral ancient charters granted to the abbey of Malmſbury, as well as that of Enſham, and in the old deeds relating to Cricklade, it is never conſidered under any other name than that of Thames. He likewiſe ſays, that it occurs nowhere under the name of Iſis. All the hiſtorians who mention the incurſions of Ethelwold into Wiltſhire in the year 905, or of Canute in 1016, concur likewiſe in the ſame opinion, by declaring, that they paſſed over the Thames at Cricklade in Wiltſhire. It is not probable, moreover, that Thames Head, an appellation by which the ſource has uſually been diſtinguiſhed, ſhould give riſe to a river of the name of Iſis; which river, after having run half its courſe, ſhould reaſſume the name of Thames, the appellation of its parent ſpring. About a mile below the ſource of the river is the firſt corn-mill, which is called Kemble-Mill. Here the river may be properly ſaid to form a conſtant current; which, though not more than nine feet wide in the ſummer, yet in the winter becomes ſuch a torrent as to overflow the meadows for many miles around. But, in the ſummer, the Thames Head is ſo dry, as to appear nothing but a large dell, interſperſed with ſtones and weeds. From Somerford the ſtream winds to Cricklade, where it unites with many other rivulets. Approaching Kemsford, it again enters its native country, dividing it from Berkſhire at Ingleſham. It widens conſiderably in its way to Lechlade; and being there joined by the Lech and Coln, at the diſtance of 138 miles from London, it becomes navigable for veſſels of 90 tons. At Enſham, in its courſe NE, to Oxford, is the firſt bridge of ſtone; a handſome one, of three arches, built by the earl of Abingdon. Paſſing by the ruins of Godſtow nunnery, where the celebrated Fair Roſamond was interred, the river reaches Oxford, in whoſe academic groves its poetical name of Iſis has been ſo often invoked. Being there joined by the Charwel, it proceeds SE to Abingdon, and thence to Dorcheſter, where it receives the Tame. Continuing its courſe SE by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to the counties of Berks, Bucks, Surry, Middleſex, Eſſex, and Kent, it waſhes the towns of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windſor, Eton, Egham, Staines, Laleham, Chertſey, Weybridge, Shepperton, Walton, Sunbury, Eaſt and Weſt Moulſey, Hampton, Thames Ditton, Kingſton, Teddington, Twickenham, Richmond, Iſleworth, Brentford, Kew, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiſwick, Hammerſmith, Putney, Fulham, Wandſworth, Batterſea, Chelſea, and Lambeth. Then, on the N bank of the river, are Weſtminſter and London, and, on the oppoſite ſide, Southwark, forming together one continued city, extending to Limehouſe and Deptford; and hence the river proceeds to Greenwich, Erith, Greenhithe, Gray's Thurrock, Graveſend, and Leigh, into the ocean. It receives in its courſe from Dorcheſter, the rivers Kennet, Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Wandle, Lea, Roding, Darent, and Medway. The juriſdiction of the lord mayor over the Thames extends from Coln Ditch, a little to the W of Staines, to Yendel or Yenleet to the E, including part of the rivers Medway and Lea; and he has a deputy, named the water-bailiff, who is to ſearch for and puniſh all offenders againſt the laws for the preſervation of the river and its fiſh. Eight times a-year the lord mayor and aldermen hold courts of conſervance for the four counties of Surry, Middleſex, Eſſex, and Kent. Though the Thames is ſaid to be navigable 138 miles above the bridge, yet there are ſo many flats, that in ſummer the navigation weſtward would be intirely ſtopped, when the ſprings are low, were it not for a number of locks. But theſe are attended with conſiderable expence; for a barge from Lechlade to London pays for paſſing through them 13l. 15s. 6d. and from Oxford to London 12l. 18s. This charge, however, is in ſummer only, when the water is low, and there is no lock from London Bridge to Bolter's Lock; that is, for 51 miles and a half above the bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted, in ſome places, to ſhorten and facilitate the navigation. There is one near Lechlade, which runs nearly parallel to the old river, and contiguous to St. John's Bridge; and there is another a mile from Abingdon, which has rendered the old ſtream toward Culham Bridge uſeleſs. But a much more important undertaking has lately been accompliſhed; namely, the junction of this river with the Severn. A canal had been made, by virtue of an act of parliament in 17[illegible], from the Severn to Wall Bridge, near Stroud. A new canal now aſcends by Stroud, through the Vale of Chalford, to the height of 343 feet, by means of 28 locks, and thence to the

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entrance of a tunnel near Sapperton, a distance of near eight miles. The canal is 42 et in width at top and 30 at the bottom. The tunnel (which is extended under Sapperton Hill, and under that part of earl Bathurst's ground called Haley Wood, making a distance of two miles and three furlongs) is near 15 feet in width, and can navigate barges of 70 tons. The canal descending hence 134 feet, by 14 locks, joins the Thames at Lechlade, a distance above 20 miles. In the course of this great undertaking the canal, from the Severn at Froomlade to Inglesham, where it joins the Thames, is a distance of more than 30 miles. The expence of it exceeded the sum of 200,000l. of which 3000l. is said to have been expended in gunpowder alone, used for the blowing up of the rock. This new canal was completed in 1789, in less than seven years from its commencement. A communication, not only with the Trent, but with the Mersey, is likewise been effected by a canal from Oxford to Coventry; and an act of parliament has passed to extend another canal from this, at Braunston, to the Thames at Brentford. This is to be called The Grand Junction Canal. On the extensive advantages resulting from these navigable communications from the metropolis with the ports of Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, &c. and the principal manufacturing towns in the inland parts of the kingdom, it is needless to dilate. The tide flows up the Thames as high as Richmond, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 miles from the ocean; a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. The water is esteemed extremely wholesome, and fit for use in very long voyages, during which it will work itself perfectly fine.

THAMES, a river of the United States, in Connecticut. It is composed of two principal branches, the Shetucket on the E, and the Norwich, or Little River, on the W. This last, about a mile from its junction with the Shetucket, at Norwich, forms a romantic cataract, which pitches down a rock ten or twelve feet in perpendicular height, in one entire sheet, upon a bed of rocks below. From Norwich, the Thames is navigable 13 miles to Long Island Sound, which it enters at New London.

THANSBRUCK, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, eight miles SE of Mulhausen, and 16 NW of Erfurt. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 51 20 N.

THANET, an island of Kent, comprising the E angle of that county, and separated from the mainland by a narrow channel of the Stour. It produces much corn, especially barley, and also madder. The S part is a rich tract of marsh land. The husbandry of this isle has long been famous. It contains the seaports of Margate and Ramsgate, and several villages.

THANHAUSEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, situate on the Mindel, 14 miles N of Mindelheim, and 22 E of Ulm. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 48 17 N.

THASO, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Macedonia, at the entrance of the gulf of Contessa. It is 12 miles long and eight broad, and abounds in all the necessaries of life. The fruits and wine are very delicate; and there are mines of gold and silver, besides quarries of fine marble. The chief town of the same name, has a harbour frequented by merchants. Lon. 24 32 E, lat. 40 59 N.

THAXTED, a corporate town in Essex, with a market on Friday. It is seated near the source of the Chelmer, 20 miles NW of Chelmsford, and 43 NE of London. Lon. 0 21 E, lat. 51 56 N.

THEBAID, a country of Upper Egypt, reaching from Fayoum to the Red Sea. It is the least fertile, and thinnest of people of any province in Egypt, being full of deserts, and celebrated for the retreat of a great number of Christians, who lived here in a solitary manner. It is now inhabited by Arabs, who are robbers by profession.

THEBES, the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt. It was celebrated for having 100 gates; and there are many magnificent remains of antiquity. Three villages, named Carnack, Luxor, and Gournou, are seated among its ruins, which are hence called the antiquities of Carnack and Luxor.

THEBES, a city of Livadia. See THIVE.

THENGEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, situate on the Hegau, eight miles N of Schaffhausen, and 22 NW of Constance. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 47 46 N.

THEOBALDS, a village in Hertfordshire, 12 miles N of London. It was famous for the magnificent palace and gardens of the great lord Burleigh, which that nobleman exchanged with James I for Hatfield. The small remains of this palace were demolished in 1765.

THEODOSIA. See CAFFA.

THERMIA, an island of the Archipelago, S of the island of Zia, and near the gulf of Engia, 12 miles long and five broad.

The soil is good and well cultivated, and it has a great deal of silk. The principal town, of the same name, is the residence of a Greek bishop. Lon. 24 59 E, lat. 37 31 N.

THESSALY. See JANNA.

THETFORD, a borough in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It was once a bishoprick, and though now an inconsiderable town, still exhibits the ruins of its former greatness. It is seated on the Little Ouse, and there is a high mount, which has been walled round, and fenced with a double rampart. It has some corn trade to Lynn and is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and has three churches, a good freeschool, and a townhall. The lent assizes for the county are kept here. The river, which here divides Suffolk from Norfolk, is navigable from Lynn; and a good deal of woolcombing is carried on here. It is 30 miles SSE of Lynn, and 80 NE of London. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 28 N.

THEUX, a village three miles NW of Spa, in the bishopric of Liege, noted for a battle fought here in 1794 in which the Austrians were defeated.

THIBET, or GREAT THIBET, a country of Asia, lying between 81 and 102° E, lon. and 25 and 40° N lat. bounded on the NW and N by the desert of Kobi, in Tartary, though we have but a faint idea of its extent to that quarter; on the E by China, on the S by Assam and Burmah, and on the W and SW by Hindoostan Proper and Bootan. This country is one of the highest in Asia; it being a part of that elevated tract which gives rise not only to the rivers of India and China, but to those also of Siberia and Tartary. Its length from E to W, cannot be less than 1600 British miles; its breadth is very unequal. It is divided into three parts, Upper, Middle, and Lower Thibet. The Upper division seems to respect the countries toward the sources of the Ganges and Burrampooter; the Middle that in which Lassa, the capital, is seated, and of which it forms the centre, and the Lower, that which borders on China. The subject is obscure and likely to remain so. Little Thibet, which is situated between Upper Thibet and Cashgur, is rather a dependency of the latter than of Great Thibet. Notwithstanding the very rough and sterile state of Thibet, and the severity of its climate, from its wonderful elevation its inhabitants are in a high state of civilization, their houses lofty and built of stone; and the useful manufactures in some degree of improvement. The Thibetians are governed by the grand lama, who is not only submitted to, and adored by them, but is also the great object of adoration for the various tribes of pagan Tartars, who wander through the vast tract of continent which stretches from the river Volga to Corea. He is not only the sovereign pontiff, the vice-gerent of the deity on earth, but by the more remote Tartars is absolutely regarded as the deity himself. They believe him to be immortal, and endowed with knowledge and virtue. He does not reside in the city of Lassa, but on a mountain in the neighbourhood, called Poutala. On this mountain there is a great number of pagods, the most sumptuous of which he inhabits. He passes great part of his time on a kind of altar, where he sits motionless, in a cross-legged posture, on a large and magnificent cushion, and receives, with the greatest gravity, the adoration, not only of the Thibetians, but also of a prodigious multitude of strangers and pious pilgrims, who undertake long and difficult journies to go and worship him on their bended knees, and to receive his benediction. The grand lama salutes no one; and neither uncovers nor rises up to any person, whatever his rank may be; with the same eye, he beholds at his feet the greatest princes and the meanest of their subjects. He contents himself with laying his hand on the head of his adorer, who imagines that he obtains, by this imposition alone, the remission of all his sins. Next to the Thibetians, the Tartars are the most zealous worshippers of the grand lama; they arrive in crowds at Poutala, from the remotest corners of the country; even the weakest of the female sex are not terrified by the fatigues that inseparably attend these long journies. This profound veneration, which draws so many people to Lassa, to prostrate themselves at the feet of the grand lama, is founded on the idea which they entertain of his great power and sanctity. They are fully perfuaded, that all the divinity of Fo resides in him, that he is omniscient and omnipresent, and that he has neither need of information, nor occasion to ask questions, in order to discover the secret thoughts of men. They believe him to be immortal, and that, when he appears to die, his soul and his divinity only change their place of residence, and then migrate into another body. All their time is then employed to discover the place where it hath pleased him to be born again; even some of the Tartar princes themselves have assisted in this important search; but they are obliged to be directed by certain lamas, who alone are

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quainted with the signs by which the new born god may be discovered, or rather, they only know what child the preceding Dhai-lama appointed to be his successor. In 1774, the grand lama was an infant, who had been discovered some time before by the tayoshoo lama, who in authority and sanctity of character, is next to the grand lama, and, during his minority, acts as chief. The lamas, who form the most numerous as well as the most powerful body in the state, have the priesthood entirely in their hands; and they constitute many monastic orders, which are held in great veneration among them. Besides the religious influence and authority of the great lama, he is possessed of unlimited power throughout his dominions. In 1774, the English E India Company made a treaty with the lama. The religion of Thibet, though, in many respects, it differs from that of the Indian bramins, yet, in others, has a great affinity to it. The Thibetians have a great veneration for the cow, and highly respect also the waters of the Ganges, the source of which they believe to be in heaven. The sunniasses, or Indian pilgrims, often visit Thibet as a holy place; and the lama always maintains a body of near 300 of them in his pay. See SALTE.

THIEL, or TIEL, a strong town of Dutch Guelderland, which surrendered to the French in 1794. It is seated on the Waal, 20 miles W of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 56 E, lat. 51 56 N.

THIELT, a town of Austrian Flanders, in the chatellany of Courtray.

THIERS, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and late province of Auvergne, famous for its statuary, ironware, and cutlery. It is seated on the side of a hill, 22 miles E of Clermont, and 220 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 38 E, lat. 45 51 N.

THIONVILLE, a strong town of France, in the department of Moselle. It was taken by the prince of Conde in 1643. It was besieged by the Austrians in 1792, who were obliged to raise the siege. It is seated on the Moselle, over which is a bridge defended by a hornwork, 14 miles N of Metz, and 195 NE of Paris. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 49 21 N.

THIRSK, or THURSK, a borough in the N riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It sends two members to parliament: and was formerly noted for its strong castle. It is 20 miles NW of York, and 230 N by W of London. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 54 15 N.

THIVE, or THEBES, a celebrated city of Livadia, with a bishop's see. It is nothing now to what it was formerly, and yet is four miles in circumference, but so full of ruins, that there are not above 4000 Turks and Christians in it. It is famous for a fine sort of white clay, of which bowls for pipes are made after the Turkish fashion; they are never burnt, but dry naturally, and become as hard as stone. Here are two mosques, and several Greek churches. It is seated between two rivers, 20 miles NW of Athens, and 280 SW of Constantinople. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 38 17 N.

THOISSEL, a town of France, in the department of Ain, with a handsome college. It is seated in a fertile country, near the Saone and Chalerone, 10 miles N of Trevoux, and 200 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 46 13 N.

THOMA, ST. an island of Africa, lying under the equator in 8° E lon. It was discovered in 1429, and is almost round about 30 miles in diameter. The soil is fertile, and produces plenty of sugar canes. On the same vine are blossoms and green and ripe grapes, all the year round. It is a very unwholesome country, possessed by the Portuguese, and few live to a great age. It consists chiefly of hills intermixed with vallies, which are constantly filled with a thick stinking fog, but it agrees very well with the cattle, which are larger and finer here than on the Gold Coast of Guinea.

THOMAS ST. one of the Virgin Islands in the W Indies, with a harbour, a town, and a fort. After the capture of St. Eustatia, in 1781, it became the mart of that part of the W Indies. It is 15 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Danes. Lon. 64 51 W, lat. 18 21 N.

THOMAS, ST. an archiepiscopal town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, subject to the Portuguese, and three miles of Madras. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 13 2 N.

THOMAS, ST. a town of Guiana, seated on the Oronoko, and subject to Spain. In 1618, it was taken and burnt by Sir Walter Raleigh. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 7 6 N.

THOMDAMM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg, situate on the Elbe, 25 miles SE of Lauenburg, and 58 SE of Hamburg. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 53 10 N.

THOMOND, a county of Ireland, also called CLARE, ; which see.

THONON, a town of Savoy, capital of Chablais, with a palace, and several convents. It is seated on the lake of Geneva,

a the mouth of the river Drama, 13 miles SW of Lauſanne, and 16 NE of Geneva. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 46 19 N.

THORN, a city of Weſtern Pruſſia, formerly a hanſeatic town. A great tumult happened here in 1724, between the Roman Catholics and proteſtants, on account of the ſtudents of the Jeſuits; upon which the Poles ſent judges to try the magiſtrates for not ſuppreſſing the riot, who condemned two of the principal magiſtrates to be beheaded, and ſeven of the citizens. The proteſtants have a handſome college here. The Pruſſians forcibly took poſſeſſion of this town in 1793, and annexed it to their dominions. It is ſeated on the Viſtula, over which is a remarkable bridge, 67 miles S of Dantzick, and 105 NW of Warſaw. Lon. 18 42 E, lat. 55 6 N.

THORN, or THOREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, with a noble abbey, ſeven miles SW of Ruremonde.

THORN, a town in the W riding of Yorkſhire with a market on Wedneſday, ſituate in a marſhy ſoil near the river Don, 10 miles NE of Doncaſter, and 167 N by W of London. Lon 1 2 W, lat. 53 39 N.

THORNBURY, a corporate town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on a rivulet that runs into the Severn, is governed by a mayor, and is 24 miles SW of Glouceſter, and 121 W of London. Lon. 2 31 W, lat. 51 35 N.

THORNEY, a village in Cambridgeſhire, ſix miles NE of Peterborough. Near it was a mitred abbey, and the nave of the abbey-church is ſtill remaining.

THORNEY, a ſmall iſland, in a bay of the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of Suſſex, with a village of the ſame name, at the mouth of the Lavant, ſeven miles SW of Chicheſter.

THORNHILL, a town in Dumfrieſſhire where fairs are held, chiefly for woollen yarn and coarſe woollen ſtuffs. It is ſituated on an elevated plain, on the E ſide of the river Nith, 15 miles N by W of Dumfries.

THOUARS, a conſiderable town of France, in the department of Two Sevres, and late province of Poitou. It is noted for a caſtle which belonged to the ancient dukes. It is ſeated on a rock, ſurrounded by walls 120 feet high, which from the whiteneſs of the ſtone, might be ſuppoſed not more than 10 years old. It is ſeated on a hill, by the river Thoue, 32 miles SE of Angers, and 162 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 46 59 N.

THRAPSTON, a town in Northamptonſhire, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated on the Nen, over which is a bridge, ſeven miles N of Higham-Ferrers, and 75 NNW of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 52 26 N.

THREE HILLS ISLAND, an iſland, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific Ocean, lying to the S of Mallicollo.

THREE SISTERS. See KURILES.

THUIN, a town of Auſtrian Hainault, but ſubject to the biſhop of Liege. It is ſeated on the Sambre, eight miles SW of Charleroy, and 15 SE of Mons. Lon. 4 22 E, lat. 50 21 N.

THULE. See FULA.

THULE, SOUTHERN. See SANDWICH LAND.

THUN, a lake of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, five leagues long and one broad. Its borders are richly variegated and covered with numerous villages, and the river Aar paſſes through it.

THUN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, with a caſtle, which commands a fine view of the lake. It is ſeated on the NW extremity of this lake, where the river Aar iſſues from it, partly in a ſmall iſland, and partly on a hill, 15 miles SSE of Bern. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 46 45 N.

THUNDER BAY, a bay, nine miles broad, at the NW corner of Lake Huron, in N America. It receives this name from the continual thunder that is heard there.

THUR, a river of Swiſſerland, which has its ſource in the S part of the county of Toggenburg, and enters the Rhine ſeven miles SSW of Schaffhauſen.

THURGAU, a bailiwic of Swiſſerland, which lies along the river Thur, bounded on the E and N by the lake, town, and biſhopric of Conſtance; on the S by the territory of the abbot of St. Gallen; and on the W by the Canton of Zurich. It is the largeſt bailiwic in Swiſſerland, as well as the moſt pleaſant and fertile; and extremely populous. The ſovereignty belongs to the eight ancient cantons. Frauenfield is the capital.

THURINGIA, a landgravate of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the E by Miſnia, on the S by Franconia, on the W by Heſſe, and on the N by the duchy of Brunſwick and the principality of Anhalt. It is 73 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth, abounding in corn, fruits, and wood. It belongs to the electors of Saxony and

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Mentz, and several petty sovereigns. Erfurt is the capital.

THURSO, a borough in Caithnesshire, at the mouth of the river Thurso, on the W side of Dunnet-Bay. It has a considerable trade, and a manufacture of woollen and linen cloth, and salmon fisheries employ a number of hands. Lon. 3 16 W, lat. 58 36 N.

TIAGAR, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 50 miles WSW of Pondicherry, and 75 S of Arcot. Lon. 79 0 E, lat. 11 25 N.

TIANO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a famous nunnery. Near it is a mineral spring, said to be excellent for the stone. It is 15 miles NW of Capua. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 41 14 N.

TIBER, a river in Italy, which rises in the Appennines, in the Florentino. It runs into the Ecclesiastical State, washes Borgo, St. Sepulchro, Citta di-Castella, Orto, and Rome, 10 miles from which it falls into the Mediterranean Sea, between Ostia and Porto. Tivere is its modern name.

TIBUROON, a cape, at the most westerly extremity of the island of St. Domingo. It was taken by the English and royalists in 1794, but retaken by the republicans the next year.

TICARTE. See TECORT.

TICKELL, a town in the W riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It had a castle and fortifications, demolished in the civil wars, of which some ruins remain. It has a distinct liberty, called the honour of Tickell, which is part of the duchy of Lancaster. It is five miles S of Doncaster, and 155 N by W of London. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 53 27 N.

TICKELY, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole, 30 miles NE of Cicacole, and 70 SW of Ganjam. Lon. 84 30 E, lat. 43 50 N.

TICONDEROGA, a fort of the United States, in New York, built by the French in 1756, on the narrow passage or communication between the lakes George and Champlain. It had all the advantages that art or nature could give it. It was taken in 1759 by general Amherst, and in 1779 by general Bourgoyne, but was evacuated soon after the convention at Saratoga, when he was obliged to surrender to the American army. It is 110 miles S of Montreal, and 185 N of New York. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 43 45 N.

TIDDENHAM, a village in Gloucestershire, England, seven miles S of Colford. The parish is bounded on three sides by the rivers Wye and Severn; and at the division of the rivers are still to be seen on the rocks, at low water, the ruins of a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Thecla, who suffered in the year 47, being the first female martyr.

TIDESWELL, a town in Derbyshire, on the S confines of the Peak, with a market on Wednesday. It is remarkable for a well that ebbs and flows two or three times in an hour after great rains; the water gushing from several cavities at once, for the space of five minutes: the well is three feet deep and broad, and the water rises and falls two feet. It is deemed one of the wonders of the Peak. Tideswell is 22 miles NW of Derby, and 158 NNW of London. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 53 15 N.

TIDOR, one of the Molucca islands in the E Indies, lying to the E of Gilolo, and to the S of Ternate. It is 17 miles in circumference, and produces cloves and flax. The Dutch are masters of the island, though it has a king of its own. The woods and the rocks that surround it, render it a place of defence. Lon. 126 0 E, lat. 0 50 N.

TIEL. See THIEL.

TIENGEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, situate on the Wutach, 29 miles E of Basle, and 36 W of Constance. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 47 40 N.

TIERRA DEL ESPIRITU SANTO. See TERRA DEL ESPIRITU SANTO.

TIERRA DEL FUEGO. See TERRA DEL FUEGO.

TIGRIS, a river of Turkey in Asia, which has its source near that of the Euphrates, in the mountain of Tchilder, in Turcomania, afterwards it separates Diarbeck from Erzerum, and Khuistan from Irac-Arabia, and uniting with the Euphrates, falls into the gulf of Persia, under the name of Schat-el-Arab. This river passes by Diarbekar, Gezira, Mousul, Bagdad, and Bussarah.

TILBURY, EAST, a village in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames, E of Tilbury Fort. It is supposed to be the place where the emperor Claudius crossed the Thames, in pursuit of the Britons. In this parish is a field, called Cave Field, in which is a horizontal passage to one of the spacious caverns in the neighbouring parish of Chadwell.

TILBURY, WEST, a village in Essex, situate on the Thames, N of Tilbury Fort. The marshes here, feed a great number of Lincolnshire and Leicestershire sheep, for the London market. In this parish is a celebrated spring of alterative water, discovered in 1717. In its neighbourhood Queen

Elizabeth reviewed the army she had assembled to oppose the famous Spanish armada in 1588.

TILBURY FORT, in Essex, situate on the Thames, opposite to Gravesend, a regular fortification, which may be termed the key of London. It was planned by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer to king Charles II. with bastions, the largest of any in England. It has a double moat; the innermost of which is 170 feet broad, with a good counterscarp, a covered way, ravelines and tenailles, and a platform, on which 106 cannon are placed, from 24 to 46 pounders each, besides smaller ones planted between them, and the bastions and curtines also are planted with guns; and here is a high tower, called the Block house, which is said to have been built in the reign of queen Elizabeth. On the land side are also two redoubts of brick; and there it is able to lay the whole level under water. The foundation is laid upon piles driven down in two ranges, one over the other, which reach below the channel of the river, and the lowermost being pointed with iron enters the solid chalk rock, which extends under the Thames to the chalk hills in Kent. It is 28 miles E by S of London.

TILLIERES, a town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, six miles NE of Verneuil, and 12 W of Dreux. Lon. 1 3 E, lat. 48 46 N.

TILSIT, a town of Prussia, in Lithuania, with a considerable trade in linseed, butter, and other articles. It is situate on the Memel, 50 miles NE of Konigsberg, and 95 SSW of Mittau. Lon. 22 8 E, lat. 55 8 N.

TIMANA, a town of Terra Firma, in Popayan, capital of a territory of the same name, which abounds in fruits and pastures. It is seated on a river, 130 miles ESE of Popayan. Lon. 73 55 W, lat. 1 35 N.

TIMERYCOTTA, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the province of Golconda, 64 miles SE of Hydrabad, and 95 W of Masulipatam. Lon. 79 26 E, lat. 15 20 N.

TIMOR, an island in the Indian Ocean, between Celebes and New Holland. It is 150 miles long and 37 broad, and abounds in sandal-wood, wax, and honey. The Dutch have a fort here. Lon. of the SW point 123 59 E, lat. 10 25 S.

TINA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, on the river Tis, 37 miles NW of Spalatro. Lon. 17 9 E, lat. 44 28 N.

TINA, or TINOS, the antient Tenos, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the W of Nicaria. It is 17 miles long and eight broad, and is subject to the Venetians. This island produces 16,000 pounds of silk every year, and the stockings made of it are very good; but nothing can equal the gloves which are knit here for the ladies. The fortress stands on a rock; and here is a bishop's see of the Latin church, though the Greeks have 200 papas or priests. St. Nicolo is the principal town. Lon. 25 24 E, lat. 37 30 N.

TINEVELY. See PALAMCOTTA.

TINIAN, an island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Ladrones, 12 miles in length and six in breadth. The soil is dry; and, being somewhat sandy, is the less disposed to rank and over luxuriant vegetation. The land rises in gentle slopes from the shore to the middle of the island, intermixed with vallies of an easy descent; which are beautifully diversified with the mutual encroachments of the woods and lawns. The woods consist of tall and well spread trees, and the lawns are covered with clean and uniform turf, producing fine trefoil, and variety of flowers. Here are at least 10,000 cattle, all milk white, except their ears, which are brown or black; also a vast number of fowls, which are easily caught, and plenty of wild hogs. In the woods are prodigious quantities of cocoa-nuts, cabbage-trees, guavoes, limes, sweet and sour oranges, and bread-fruit. Here are also vegetables proper for the scurvy; such as water-melon, dandelion, creeping purslain, mint, scurvygrass, and sorrel. Here are some ruins of a particular kind, consisting of two rows of square pyramidical pillars, each pillar being about six feet from the next, and the distance between the rows is 12 feet; on the top of each there is a semiglobe, with the flat surface upwards, and they are composed of sand and shells cemented together. The climate is extremely healthful, for the rains are not continual, but fall in frequent refreshing showers. There are no streams, but the water of the wells and springs is extremely good. The principal inconvenience arises from the number of muskitoes, and other kinds of flies; and there are likewise insects called ticks, which fasten upon the limbs and bodies of men, and bury their heads under their skins. The road is inconvenient, and, in some seasons, there is little security for a ship at anchor. Lon. 146 0 E, lat. 15 0 N.

TINMOUTH, a seaport in Northum-

berland, at the mouth of the Tyne, nine miles E of Newcaſtle. It has a caſtle, ſeated on a high rock, inacceſſible on the ſeaſide, and well mounted with cannon. There is a bar acroſs the mouth of the river, which is not above ſeven feet deep at low water. There are dangerous rocks about it, called the Black Middins; but there are lighthouſes to guide the ſhips by night. Here ſhips take in their loading of coal, and of goods brought from Newcaſtle. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 55 6 N.

TINOS. See TINA.

TINTAGEL, a village in Cornwall. Here are the remains of a remarkable fortification called King Arthur's Caſtle.

TINTO, a river of Spain, which has its ſource in the province of Seville, and its name from its waters which are tinged of a yellow colour. Near its ſpring it has a petrifying quality, no trees or plants growing on its banks, nor will any fiſh live in it; which properties continue till other rivulets run into it and alter its nature; for when it paſſes by Niebla it is not different from other rivers. It falls into the Atlantic about 18 miles below Niebla.

TINZEDA, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, in a country fertile in dates and barley, and abounding in indigo. Lon. 6 13 W, lat. 27 30 N.

TINZULIE, a ſtrong town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, ſeated on the river Dras. Lon. 5 43 W, lat. 28 15 N.

TIORN, an iſland of Sweden, 27 miles in circumference, and abounding in excellent paſtures. Lon. 11 29 E, lat. 58 0 N.

TIPERAH, or TIPRAH, a kingdom of Aſia, lying to the E of Hindooſtan Proper.

TIPPERARY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, 60 miles long and 40 broad; bounded on the N by King's County, on the E by Queen's County and Kilkenny, on the S by Waterford, and on the W by Galway, Clare, Limerick, and Cork. The S part is fertile; but the N is rather barren, and terminates in a row of twelve mountains, the higheſt in Ireland, called Phelem-dhe-Madina. It contains 147 pariſhes, and ſends eight members to parliament. The river Shure runs through it from N to S. Caſhel is the capital.

TIPPERARY, a town of Ireland, in the county of the ſame name, nine miles SSW of Caſhel.

TIRANO, a town of the country of the Griſons, capital of the Upper Terzero. It contains ſeveral handſome buildings, but from the narrowneſs of the ſtreets, and many ruinous houſes, its general appearance is deſolate. The river Adda divides it into two parts, which are joined by a ſtone bridge of a ſingle arch. The ſtaple commerce of this town conſiſts in the exportation of wine and ſilk. Near the town on the other ſide of the Adda, is the magnificent church of the Madona, or Virgin Mary, much viſited by the catholic pilgrims. The maſſacre of the proteſtants of the Valteline, in 1620, began in this town. It is 17 miles SW of Bormio. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 46 12 N.

TIREE, one of the Hebrides, or Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, lying to the SW of Col. It is a ſmall, rich iſland, and noted for its marble quarry, and a handſome breed of little horſes.

TIREH, a town of Turkey, in the Aſiatic province of Natolia, ſituate on the Meinder, 32 miles SSE of Smyrna. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 38 10 N.

TIRLEMONT, a village of Auſtrian Brabant, formerly one of the moſt conſiderable places in that duchy, but ruined by the wars. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 50 48 N.

TIRNAU, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra. It is ſeated on the Tirna, five miles W of Leopoldſtadt, and 22 NE of Preſburg. Lon. 17 39 E, lat. 48 24 N.

TIROL, or TYROL, a county of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and part of the hereditary dominions of that houſe. It is 150 miles long and 120 broad; bounded on the N by Bavaria, on the E by Carinthia and the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, on the S by the territory of Venice, and on the W by Switzerland. Though a mountainous country, it produces as much corn and wine as the inhabitants have occaſion for, and has rich mines of gold, ſilver, and copper. It is divided into four parts; Tirol, properly ſo called, the biſhopric of Trent, the biſhopric of Brixen, and four provinces of Suabia, which are united to Tirol. Inſprue is the capital.

TITAN, or CABAROS, an iſland of France, the moſt eaſtern of the Hieres, in the Mediterranean.

TITICACA, or CHUCUITO, an iſland of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos. It is ſituate in a lake of the ſame name, which is one of the largeſt in S America.

TITCHFIELD, a village in Hampſhire, ſeated on a ſmall river, ſix miles E of Southampton. It had formerly an abbey, on the ſite of which is Titchfield Houſe, erected in the reign of Henry VIII. Great part of this ancient manſion has been taken down.

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TITLISBERG, one of the higheſt mountains in Swiſſerland, at the foot of which is the greateſt part of the valley of Engelberg.

TITTMANING, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Saltſburg. This town was almoſt depopulated by the plague, in 1310, and was reduced to aſhes by lightning, in 1571; but it has been ſince rebuilt. It is ſeated on the Saltza, 24 miles NW of Saltzburg. Lon. 12 46 E, lat. 47 54 N.

TITUL, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Bodrog. Lon. 20 34 E, lat. 45 30 N.

TIVER. See TIBER.

TIVERTON, a borough in Devonſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated on the Ex, over which is a ſtone bridge, is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It has a noble freeſchool (founded by a clothier of this town) which has an endowment alſo for the maintenance of eight ſcholars at Baliol College, Oxford, and Sidney Suſſex College, Cambridge. It has likewiſe a church, built by ſubſcription. Tiverton has ſuffered very ſeverely by fire, particularly in 1598, 1612, 1731, and 1794. This town has been noted for its great woollen manufacture, and is 14 miles NNE of Exeter, and 161 W by S of London. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 50 54 N.

TIUMEN, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolſk, on the Tura, 125 miles W of Tobolſk.

TIVOLI, a celebrated town of Italy, in Campagni di Roma, with a biſhop's ſee. It is now wretchedly poor. It was the favourite country reſidence of the ancient Romans, as Freſcati is of the moderns. Near the bottom of the eminence on which Tivoli ſtands, are the ruins of the vaſt and magnificent villa built by emperor Adrian. Other illuſtrious Romans had alſo their villas here; as Julius Ceſar, Caius Caſſius, Auguſtus, Catullus, Propertius, Mæcenas, &c. The Tiverone forms here a famous caſcade from a ſteep rock, in a cave of which is ſaid to have been Leucothea's grotto, the Tiburtine Sibyl, whence ſhe delivered her oracles. It was anciently the retreat of many eminent Romans, and, at preſent it has an elegant ſummer-houſe, and fine gardens, belonging to the duke of Modena. Horace is thought to have compoſed great part of his works in this favourite retreat. Near Tivoli is the remarkable lake of Solfatara. Tivoli is ſeated on the Teverone, 12 miles ENE of Rome, and 15 NNE of Freſcati. Lon. 12 43 E, lat. 41 59 N. See SOLFATARA and TEVERONE.

TIZZANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 13 miles S of Parma.

TLASCALA, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the N by Panuco, on the E by the gulf of Mexico, on the S by Guaxaca and the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by the audience of Mexico. In the W part of this province is the mountain of Tlaſcala, 12 miles in circumference: it is well peopled and cultivated, except on the ſummit, which is always covered with ſnow. There are alſo other mountains, covered with trees, in which are tigers and monkies. See ANGELOS.

TLASCALA, a town of New Spain, capital of a province of the ſame name. It is ſeated on a river, partly on a mountain, and partly on a plain, 82 miles ESE of Mexico. Lon. 99 22 W, lat. 19 30 N. See ANGELOS.

TLEMESEN. See TREMESEN.

TOBAGO, the moſt ſouthward of the iſlands in the W Indies, and the moſt eaſtward except Barbadoes. It is 32 miles long and nine broad. The climate is not ſo hot as might be expected from its ſituation ſo near the equator; nor is it viſited by ſuch dreadful hurricanes as frequently deſolate the other iſlands. It is diverſified with hills and vales, and is equal in richneſs of produce to any iſlands in theſe ſeas. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken, laſtly by the Engliſh in 1793. It is 120 miles S of Barbadoes. Lon. 59 0 W, lat. 11 10 N.

TOBAGO, LITTLE, an iſland near the NE extremity of Tobago, two miles long, and one broad.

TOBOLSK, a government of Ruſſia, which comprehends the W part of Siberia. It is divided into the two provinces of Tobolſk and Tomſk.

TOBOLSK, the capital of Siberia, and of the government of Tobolſk. It is inhabited by Tartars, who drive a great trade on the river Irtyſh, and carry their goods to China. The Tartars that live round this city, for ſeveral miles, are all Mahometans, but their muſti is an Arabian. There are alſo a great number of Kalmucks, who ſerve as ſlaves. The Ruſſians commonly ſend their ſtate-priſoners to this city, which is ſeated on a hill, at the confluence of the Tobol and Irtyſh, 800 miles E by N of Moſcow, and 1000 E by S of Peterſburgh. Lon. 68 12 E, lat. 58 12 N.

TOCAT, a town of Turkey in Aſia, in

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Natolia, capital of a province of the ſame name. The houſes are handſomely built, and the ſtreets pretty well paved, which is an uncommon thing in theſe parts; but the town makes a very odd appearance, and is in the form of an amphitheatre. There are two rugged perpendicular rocks of marble, with an old caſtle upon each; and ſo many ſtreams, that each houſe has a fountain. Here are 20,000 Turkiſh, 4000 Armenian, and 400 Greek families. There are 12 moſques, and a vaſt number of chapels; the Armenians have ſeven churches, and the Greeks only one. Beſides the ſilk of this country, they manufacture much of that of Perſia, and make it into ſewing-ſilk. Their chief trade is in copper veſſels, ſuch as kettles, drinking-cups, lanterns, and candleſticks. They alſo prepare a great deal of yellow Turkey leather. Tocat may be conſidered as the centre of trade in Natolia; for caravans come hither from ſeveral parts. Its territory abounds in fruit and excellent wine. It is 210 miles W by S of Erzerum, and 283 N of Aleppo. Lon. 37 15 E, lat. 40 50 N.

TOCAYMA, a town of New Granada, ſeated on the Pati, in a country abounding in fruit and ſugar-canes. Here are hot baths between two cold ſprings; and near the town is a volcano. Lon. 73 50 W, lat. 4 3 N.

TOCKAY, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zimplin, with a caſtle. It is celebrated for its excellent wine; but being produced only by one vineyard, it is ſcarce even at Vienna. At one diſtance from it are large ſalt-works. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Bodrog and Teiſſe, 75 miles NW of Great Waradin, and 90 NE of Buda. Lon. 21 25 E, lat. 48 10 N.

TOCORT, or TUGGURT, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, in Africa, 240 miles SSE of Algiers. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 32 40 N.

TODI, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto, ſeated on a hill, near the river Tiber, 22 miles S of Pelugia, and 80 N of Rome. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 42 58 N.

TOGGENBURG, a county of Switzerland, depending on the abbey of St. Gall. It is in the figure of a leg, and is ſituate between high mountains. It is fertile in corn and fruit, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. It contains upwards of 46,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are proteſtants.

TOISSEY, a town of France, in the department of Ain, 25 miles N of Lyons. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 45 20 N.

TOLAGA BAY, a bay of the iſland of New Zealand, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 178 33 E, lat. 38 21 S.

TOLEDO, a commercial city of Spain, in New Caſtile, of which it was formerly the capital. It is advantageouſly ſeated on a mountain, on the river Tajo, which ſurrounds it on two ſides; and on the land ſide it has an ancient wall built by a Gothic king, and flanked with 100 towers. The houſes are fine and there are a great number of ſuperb ſtructures, beſide 17 public ſquares, where the markets are kept. It is an archbiſhop's-ſee; and the cathedral is the richeſt and moſt conſiderable in Spain: the Sagrario, or principal chapel, is a real treaſury, in which are 15 large cabinets let into the wall, full of prodigious quantities of gold and ſilver veſſels, and other works. Here are 38 religious houſes, with a great number of churches belonging to 27 pariſhes, and ſome hoſpitals. Without the town are the remains of an amphitheatre, and other antiquities. It has a royal caſtle, a famous univerſity, and ſeveral manufactures of ſilk and wool. It is 37 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 39 53 N.

TOLEN, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Zealand, in an iſland of the ſame name, ſeparated by a narrow channel from Dutch Brabant. It is five miles NW of Bergen-op-Zoom. Lon. 4 20 E, lat 51 30 N.

TOLENTINO, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona. It is the place where the relics of St. Nicholas are kept, and is ſeated on the river Chienti, eight miles SE of St. Severino, and 88 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 11 E, lat. 43 14 N.

TOLESBURG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga, with a harbour ſeated on the gulf of Finland, 60 miles W of Narva. Lon. 26 4 E, lat. 59 38 N.

TOLFA, a town of Italy, in the dominions of the Pope. In the neighbourhood are mines of alum and iron, warm baths, and quarries of alabaſter and lapis lazuli. It is 25 miles NW of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 42 10 N.

TOLHUYS, a town of Dutch Guelderland, ſeated on the Rhine. It is eight miles E of Nimeguen. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 51 56 N.

TOLMEZZO, a town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, 30 miles NE of Bellumo. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 46 30 N.

TOLMINO, a town of Germany, in

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the duchy of Carniola, 12 miles N of Goritz.

TOLNA, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Danube, in a country producing excellent wine, eight miles SW of Colocza, and 45 S of Buda. Lon. 19 28 E, lat. 46 33 N.

TOLNANI, a town of Hindoostan 70 miles W of Burhampour, and 124 E of Surat. Lon. 75 3 E, lat. 21 15 N.

TOLOSA, a town of Spain, the capital of Guipuscoa, seated in a valley, between the Araxis and Oria, over which are two bridges, and near them several natural cascades. It is inhabited by a great number of artists, who make sword blades in high esteem. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is 37 miles SW of Bayonne, and 47 SE of Bilboa. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 43 10 N.

TOLU, a town of S America in Terra Firma, in the government of Carthagena; famous for the balsam of Tolu, brought hence to Europe, and produced from a tree like a pine. It is seated on a bay of the gulf of Mexico, 60 miles S of Carthagena. Lon. 75 22 W, lat. 9 30 N.

TOMAR, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the river Naboan, at the foot of the mountains, where there is a castle belonging to the knights of Christ. It is 40 miles SE of Coimbra, and 65 NE of Lisbon. Lon. 7 55 W, lat. 39 30 N.

TOMBEC, a town of Austrian Brabant, eight miles S of Louvain, and 10 E of Brussels. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 50 45 N.

TOMBELAINE, a small island of France, with a town of the same name, on the coast of Normandy, in a small gulf between Avranches and St. Malo. This island, as well as that of St. Michael, in which there is a monastery, are every day joined, at low water, to the mainland.

TOMBUCTOO, a kingdom of Nigritia, which lies to the SE of the great desert of Zahara, and W of the empire of Cashna. It produces great plenty of corn, cattle, milk, and butter. The king has 300 horsemen, beside a great number of foot, who frequently take captives, and sell them to the merchants for slaves. The houses are built like bells, with walls of hurdles plaistered with clay, and covered with reeds. The better sort of women have their faces covered, their religion being Mahometanism. Both men and women are very fond of dancing, and spend a great part of the night in that exercise.

TOMBUCTOO, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Nigritia, with a stately mosque built of stone, and a royal palace. Here is a great number of weavers of cotton cloth; and hither the cloth and other merchandise are brought by caravans from Barbary. Instead of money, they make use of shells and small bits of gold. In the proceedings of the African Association, this place is mentioned as a luxurious, opulent, and flourishing city, subject to a severe police, and, as such attracting the merchants of the most distant states of Africa. It is seated near the Niger, 270 miles SW of Mourzook. Lon. 0 8 W, lat. 19 59 N.

TOMEBAMBA, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, where was a temple of the Sun, whose walls, as the Spaniards assert, were covered with gold. It is 120 miles S of Quito. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 2 16 S.

TOMINA, a government of S America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres.

TOMINI, a town of the island of Celebes, in the E Indies in a bay to which it gives name. Lon. 119 0 E, lat. 0 45 S.

TOMSK, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tomsk, with a wooden castle, defended by 14 pieces of cannon; and a wooden cathedral, a chancery, and an arsenal. The inhabitants carry on a great trade, as the town lies on the great road through all the E and N parts of Siberia. It contains above 2000 houses, and is seated on the river Tom, 105 miles ESE of Tobolsk. Lon. 84 59 E, lat. 55 45 N.

TONDEREN, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Slesvick, with a fort, seated in a fertile country, on the German Ocean, 25 miles SE of Ripen, and 30 NW of Slesvick. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 54 58 N.

TONGATABOO, one of the friendly Islands in the S Pacific ocean, about 20 leagues in circuit, somewhat oblong, broadest at the E end, and its greatest length from E to W. The S shore is straight, and consists of coral rocks, eight or ten feet high, terminating perpendicularly, while the whole N side is environed with shoals and islands, and the shore within them low and sandy. Here is also the best harbour or anchoring place to be found among these islands. It is nearly all of an equal height, not exceeding 60 or 80 feet above the level of the sea. Hence it is wholly laid out in plantations, with roads or lanes for travelling, disposed in so judicious a manner, as to open an easy communication from one part to another. It has also the advantage of being the seat of

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government for all the other islands, and the ordinary residence of all the principal chiefs. Lon. 174 46 W, lat. 21 9 S.

TONGRES, a town of Germany in the bishopric of Liege. It has severely suffered by the calamities of war; the first time by Attila, king of the Huns, and the last, by the French, in 1673 and 1677. It is seated on the Neckar, 12 miles SW of Maestricht, and 15 W of Leige.

TONG-TCHANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong. Its district contains three cities of the second, and 15 of the third class. It is 150 miles S of Pekin. Lon. 115 25 E, lat. 36 30 N.

TONG-TCHUEN-FOU, a fortified city of China, in the province of Se-tchuen. The inhabitants are all soldiers, who have followed the profession of arms, from father to son. It is 867 miles SW of Pekin. Lon. 101 30 E, lat. 25 56 N.

TONGUSIANS, a people who inhabit the E part of Siberia, and are subject to the Russians. They are all pagans, and chiefly subsist by grazing, and hunting of sables. They live in huts, which, when they remove their dwellings, they take down, and set up elsewhere. These huts are composed of wooden poles, covered all over with hair and rubbish, except a hole left at the top to let out the smoke. Their fire is made in the middle, and they all sit round it upon turfs. Both sexes are very strong, and broad-faced, and they all ride on horseback, not excepting the girls. Both men and women dress alike in a sort of frock, with boots of skins on their legs, and their common drink is water. The Tungusians are of a middling stature; a very tall or a very short man being equally rare among them. They are all well made, and of a good mien. The features of their face are not so flat as those of the Kalmouks; they have a fresh complexion, small sharp eyes, a small thin nose, black lank hair, very little beard, and many of them none at all. Their voice is somewhat hoarse; their sight and hearing of an acuteness and delicacy almost incredible: but, on the contrary, their organs of touch and smell are considerably more blunt than ours. Their young children have an air altogether Kalmouk. The women while young are well made, and of an agreeable figure, very lively, but modest, the old women, on the contrary, are ugly to a frightful degree, all over wrinkles, smoke and filth of various kinds, with eyes as red as fire.

TONNA, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, six miles N of Gotha.

TONNAY BOUTONNE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge, seated on the river Boutonne, 17 miles N of Saintes. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 45 56 N.

TONNAY CHARENTE, a town of France in the department of Lower-Charente, and late territory of Saintonge with a castle, and a small port. It is seated on the Charente, three miles from Rochefort, and 253 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 45 56 N.

TONNEINS, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, and late province of Guienne, seated on the Garonne, two miles from its junction with the Lot, and seven E of Marmande.

TONNERRE, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, and late province of Burgundy, famous for its good wines. It is seated on the Armancon, 27 miles S of Troyes, and 102 E of Paris. Lon. 4 4 E, lat. 47 51 N.

TONNINGEN, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Slesvick, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on a peninsula formed by the river Eyder, where there is a commodious harbour, 25 miles SW of Slesvick, and 58 NW of Hamburg. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 54 30 N.

TONQUIN, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, on the E by China and the gulf of Tonquin, on the S by Cochin China, and on the W by Laos. It is about 1200 miles in length and 500 in breadth, and is one of the finest and most considerable kingdoms of the East, as well on account of the number of inhabitants, as the riches it contains, and the trade it carries on. The natives in general are of a middling stature, and clean-limbed, with a tawny complexion. Their faces are oval and flattish, and their noses and lips well proportioned. Their hair is black, long, lank, and coarse; and they let it hang down their shoulders. They dye their teeth black. They are dexterous, active, and ingenious in mechanic arts. They weave a great quantity of fine silks, and make curious lackerworks, which are exported to other countries. There is such a number of people, that many want employment, for they seldom go to work but when foreign ships arrive. The money and goods brought hither by the English and Dutch put them in action, for they have not money of their own sufficient to employ them-

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ſelves; and therefore one third at leaſt muſt be advanced beforehand by the merchants. They are ſo addicted to gaming, that when every thing elſe is loſt they will ſtake their wives and children. The garments of the Tonquineſe are made either of ſilk or cotton; but the poor people and ſoldiers wear only cotton of a dark tawny colour. Their houſes are ſmall and low, and the walls either of mud, or hurdles daubed over with clay. They have only a ground floor, with two or three partitions, and each room has a ſquare hole to let in the light. They have ſtools, benches, and chairs; and on the ſide of a table is a little altar, with two incenſe pots thereon, which no houſe is without. The country abounds with villages, which conſiſt of 30 or 40 houſes, ſurrounded by trees; and in ſome places are banks to keep the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betels, pumkins, melons, and ſalad herbs. In the rainy ſeaſon they cannot paſs from one houſe to another, without wading through the water, but ſometimes they have boats. The people of Tonquin are ingenious, ſtrong-limbed and well made; their diſpoſition is free and open, although cheating among them, when done with addreſs, is conſidered as a ſtroke of prudence and ſkill. They are generous; but their generoſity is regulated only by their intereſt; and when they have nothing to hope, they cannot eaſily be prevailed on to give: on ſuch occaſions, they take great care to conceal their riches, for fear of being importuned: they are in general laviſh in their public expences, eſpecially in feaſts, marriages and funerals; they hate the Europeans, and find great ſatisfaction in being able to deceive them. The Tonquineſe are neither ſo flat-noſed nor ſo broad-viſaged as the Chineſe; their colour is olive; they blacken their teeth, ſuffer their nails to grow, and wear their hair as long as poſſible. The people are ſlaves one part of the year; for except the citizens of the capital, all the tradeſmen, joiners, ſmiths, maſons, carpenters &c. are obliged to labour three months in the palace, and during two others, for the mandarins and great lords: they are free the reſt of the year, and work for thoſe who employ them. Marriages are not contracted here without the conſent of the governor or judge of the place. The day after the marriage, the huſband ſtyles his wife ſiſter, and the wife calls her huſband brother. A plurality of wives is permitted at Tong-king; but only the moſt accompliſhed takes the title of ſpouſe. The law grants a divorce to the men, but denies it to the women: the children remain with the huſband. The favourite diverſion of the Tonquineſe are comedies, which they generally act at night, and accompany with abundance of machinery and decorations. They excel particularly in the repreſentation of torrents, rivers, ſeas, tempeſts and naval battles. Learning in Tonquin, as in China, conſiſts principally in the knowledge of a great number of characters, and in the ſtudy of the rules and principles of morality, which are taken from the writings of Confucius. The Tonquineſe apply to letters, from ambition, becauſe they open the way to honours, and becauſe it is by their means alone that they can ever be promoted to offices of dignity and truſt. They are in general courteous to ſtrangers; but the great men are haughty and ambitious, the ſoldiers inſolent, and the poor thieviſh. They buy all their wives, of which the great men have ſeveral; but the poor are ſtinted for want of money. In hard times the men will ſell both their wives and children, to buy rice to maintain themſelves. When a man dies he is buried in his own ground, and if he was maſter of a family, they make a great feaſt. The firſt new moon that happens after the middle of January, is a great feſtival; when they rejoice for 10 days together, and ſpend their time in all manner of ſports. They have another great feaſt in May or June, when their firſt harveſt is got in. Their religion is paganiſm, and yet they own a Supreme Being. Their idols have human ſhapes, but in very different forms. They have likewiſe ſome reſembling elephants and horſes, placed in ſmall low temples built of timber. The language is very guttural, and ſome of the words are pronounced through the teeth: it has a great reſemblance to the Chineſe. They have ſchools of learning, and their characters are the ſame, or like thoſe of China; and like them they write with a hair pencil. The commodities are gold, muſk, ſilk, calicoes, drugs of many ſorts, woods for dying, lackered wares, earthen wares, ſalt, aniſeed, and worm ſeed. The lackered ware is not inferior to that of Japan, which is accounted the beſt in the world. With all their merchandiſe, the people are in general very poor; the chief trade being carried on by the Chineſe, Engliſh, and Dutch. This kingdom is an abſolute monarchy. Cachao is the capital.

TONSBERG, a ſeaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, 30 miles W

of Frederickſtadt. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 58 50 N.

TOOBOUAI, a ſmall iſland in the South Sea, diſcovered by captain Cook, being, in any direction, not above five or ſix miles. Small as it appears, however, there are hills in it of a conſiderable elevation; at the foot of which is a narrow border of flat land, extending almoſt all around it, bordered with a white-ſand beach. The hills are covered with herbage, except a few rocky cliffs, with patches of trees interſperſed to their ſummits. According to the information captain Cook received from ſome of the natives, who ſpoke the language of Otaheite, this iſland is plentifully ſtocked with hogs and fowls, and produces the ſeveral kinds of fruits and roots that are to be met with at the other iſlands in the neighbourhood. Lon. 149 23 W, lat. 23 25 S.

TOPCLIFF, a town in the N riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on a conſiderable aſcent, on the Swale, 24 miles N of York.

TOPEL, or TOPL, a town of the kingdom of Bothnia, 24 miles NW of Pilſen, and 56 W of Prague. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 50 10 N.

TOPLITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz, near which the Auſtrians defeated the Pruſſians, in 1762. It is 14 miles WNW of Leutmeritz. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 50 36 N.

TOPOLITZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, 12 miles SW of Niemecz. Lon. 26 9 E, lat. 46 51 N.

TOYOLTZAU, a town of Hungary, 68 miles E of Vienna. Lon. 17 30 E, lat. 48 35 N.

TOPSHAM, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the Ex, five miles SE of Exeter (of which it is the port) and 170 SW of London. Lon. 2 26 W, lat. 50 39 N.

TOR, or ELTOR, a town of Arabia Petrea, with a good harbour defended by a caſtle, and a Greek convent. In the garden of which are fountains of bitter water, ſaid to be thoſe which Moſes rendered ſweet, by throwing in a piece of wood. It is ſeated on the Red Sea. Lon. 33 45 E, lat. 28 27 N.

TOREAY, a bay of the Engliſh Channel, on the coaſt of Devonſhire, to the E of Dartmouth, formed by two capes, called Bury Point, and Bob's Noſe. It was here the prince of Orange landed in November 1688, when he came over from Holland, by the invitation of many principal perſons, to preſerve us from popery and arbitrary power. In gales of wind it is often the ſtation of the Channel fleet.

TORBIA, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice. Here is an ancient tower, of Gothic architecture, and in the environs are found many remains of Roman monuments. It is ſeven miles E of Nice.

TORBOLE, a town of Italy, in the Trentino, 14 miles SE of Trent. Lon. 11 39 E, lat. 45 56 N.

TORCELLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice. It is thin of people, on account of the unwholeſome air, and ſeated in a ſmall iſland, ſeven miles N of Venice. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 45 32 N.

TORDA, or TORENBURGH, a town of Tranſylvania, in the neighbourhood of which are extenſive ſalt works. The Hungarian language is ſaid to be ſpoken with the greateſt purity in this town. It is 15 miles WNW of Clauſenburg, and 48 NW of Hermanſtadt. Lon. 23 12 E, lat. 46 50 N.

TORDESILLAS, a fortified town of Spain, in Leon, with a magnificent palace, where queen Joan, mother of Charles V, ended her melancholy days. It is ſeated in a country fertile in corn and wine, on the river Douero, 24 miles W of Valladolid, and 75 SE of Leon. Lon. 4 56 W, lat. 41 48 N.

TORGAU, a town of Upper Saxony, in Saxony Proper, with a caſtle, the ſtair-caſe of which is built in ſuch a manner, that a perſon may ride in a chaiſe to the top of it. The inhabitants brew excellent beer, which they ſend to other places by the Elbe, on which the town is ſeated. Here the king of Pruſſia obtained a great victory over the Auſtrians in 1760. It is 27 miles NE of Leipſic, and 35 NW of Dreſden. Lon. 13 3 E, lat. 51 34 N.

TORIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the channel, and late province of Normandy, with a magnificent caſtle, ſeated on a rivulet, ſeven miles SE of St. Lo. Lon. 0 42 W, lat. 49 0 N.

TORMES, a river of Spain, which riſes in the mountains of Avila, in Caſtile, paſſes by Alva, Tormes, and Salamanca, and falls into the Douero, below Mirande-de-Douero.

TORNA, or TORNAW, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is a fortified place and is ſeated on an eminence, on the river Sayo, 22 miles W of Caſſovia. Lon. 20 43 E, lat. 48 50 N.

TORNE, a river of Sweden, which has its ſource in the mountains of Norway, forms a lake of the ſame name, and taking a SE courſe, enters the gulf of Bothnia, at Torneo.

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Tornea, a town of Sweden in W Bothnia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a good harbour. It is situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, on a small island formed by it, at the N extremity of Bothnia. It is a place of some trade, because all the Laplanders in those parts come and exchange their skins and other articles, for what they want. The houses are low, and the cold so severe, that sometimes people lose their fingers and toes. It is 180 miles NE of Uma, and 420 NNE of Stockholm. Lon. 24 17 E, lat. 65 51 N.

Tornova, an episcopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna. It is seated at the foot of Mount Dragoniza, on the river Salempria, 10 miles NW of Lariſſa. Lon. 22 36 E, lat. 39 52 N.

Toro, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated on a hill, on the river Douero, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, and whose vineyards yield excellent red wine. It is 37 miles N by E of Salamanca, and 100 NW of Madrid. Lon. 5 2 W, lat. 41 39 N.

Torella-de-Mongris, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, famous for a battle gained by the French over the Spaniards, in 1694. It is seated near the mouth of the Ter, in the Mediterranean, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 19 miles E by S of Gironna, and 60 NE of Barcelona. Lon. 3 18 E, lat. 41 55 N.

Torperley, a town in Cheshire, nine miles E of Chester. It was formerly a borough, and had a market.

Torquay, a village in Devonshire, on the N side of Torbay, seven miles SE of Newton Bushel. It has a neat range of buildings for summer visitors, who may here enjoy convenient bathing and a romantic situation. Near it is a singular cavern called Kent's-hole, which is full 200 yards long, and in no part more than 20 feet high.

Torre-del-Greco, a town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavora, seated at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, on the bay of Naples, five miles SE of that city. It was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in 1631; and again in 1794, was overwhelmed by a torrent of lava. The inhabitants, however, escaped with their lives, about 15 excepted.

Torre de Moncorvo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, with a castle, surrounded with a wall, and bastions. It is 27 miles SE of Miranda, and 42 SSW of Braganza. Lon. 5 55 W, lat. 41 0 N.

Torre de las Salinas, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean, which carries on a great trade in salt, procured from a small lake formed by saline springs. This is the most considerable salt-work in all Spain. It is 20 miles SE of Origuela, and 37 NNE of Carthagena. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 37 58 N.

Torrejo, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 miles S of Madrid. Lon. 3 21 W, lat. 40 10 N.

Torres, a maritime town of Spain, in Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, 45 miles SW of Granada. Lon. 3 56 W, lat. 36 39 N.

Torres Novas, a strong town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle. It is surrounded by walls, and seated in a fertile plain, on the river Almonda, 55 miles NE of Lisbon. Lon. 8 8 W, lat. 39 10 N.

Torres Vedras, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle, seated near the Atlantic, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and good wine, 17 miles S of Lisbon.

Torriglia, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 10 miles N of Genoa. Lon. 8 44 E, lat. 44 34 N.

Torrington, a corporate town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It has two churches, a manufacture of stuffs, and is governed by a mayor. Some remains of a castle are still visible. It is seated on the Towridge, over which is a bridge, 11 miles S by W of Barnstaple, and 194 W by S of London. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 51 4 N.

Torsil, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the S bank of the lake Maeler, 43 miles of Stockholm. Lon. 17 20 E, lat. 59 20 N.

Tortola, the principal of the Virgin Islands, in the W Indies, 18 miles long and seven broad. It formerly belonged to the Dutch, who built a strong fort, from which they were expelled by the English in 1666. In this, which is the principal of the Virgin islands, almost all the trade is carried on; it is near five miles long and two broad, but badly watered, and reckoned unhealthy. They cultivate cotton here, which is much esteemed by the manufacturers, likewise rum and sugar; it has of late years undergone great improvements. Its fruits, of which there are no great variety, are but indifferent; some apples excepted. The entrance into the harbour is at the E end of the island. Lon. 63 0 W, lat. 18 33 N.

Tortona, a fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the

Tortoneſe, with a biſhop's ſee, and a caſtle on an eminence. It is deemed a conſiderable frontier place; was taken by the allies in 1744, by the Spaniards in 1745, and by the French in 1796. It is ſeated on the Scrivia, 18 miles SE of Caſal, and 27 SW of Milan. Lon. 8 58 E, lat. 45 8 N.

TORTORELLA, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, five miles NE of Policaſtro.

TORTOSA, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, with a biſhop's ſee, a univerſity, and a citadel. It is divided into the Old and New Town, both ſurrounded by modern fortifications. The entrance is over a large bridge of boats, on the river Ebro, whoſe head is fortified. It has a great number of churches and religious houſes; among which the cathedral, the royal college of Dominicans, and the convent of the Carmelites, are the moſt remarkable. It is ſituate in a country, fertile in corn and fruits, and abounding with quarries and mines of ſilver, iron, alabaſter, jaſper of divers colours, and ſtones with veins of gold. Here is a great deal of ſilk and oil, and very fine potters ware, which reſembles porcelain. It is ſeated partly on a plain, and partly on a hill, 35 miles SW of Turragona, and 180 E of Madrid. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 40 53 N.

TORTUGA, an uninhabited iſland near the coaſt of Terra Firma, 40 miles W of the iſland of Margaretta, and about 30 miles in circumference. The E end is full of bare rugged broken rocks, which ſtretch a little way out to ſea. At this end is a large ſalt pond, where the ſalt begins to kern in April; there have been 20 ſhips here at a time for ſalt. At the W end is a ſmall harbour with freſh water; and it is full of low trees. There are a few goats on it; and the turtles or tortoiſes come upon the ſandy banks to lay their eggs, whence this iſland has its name. It was formerly much frequented by the bucaneers. Lon. 62 20 W, lat. 11 30 N.

TORTUGA, an iſland of the W Indies, near the N coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, where the French bucaneers uſed to fortify themſelves. It is about 80 miles in circumference, and has a ſafe harbour, but difficult of acceſs. Lon. 75 10 W, lat. 20 10 N.

TOSA, a ſeaport of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated at the bottom of a bay, which forms a good harbour, where veſſels are ſheltered from all winds, except the SW. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a ſteep hill, which projects into the ſea. On the top of the hill, nearer the ſea, is a ſtrong citadel, with other fortifications. It is 37 miles NE of Barcelona. Lon. 2 54 E, lat. 41 42 N.

TOSCANELLA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 35 miles N of Rome. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 42 29 N.

TOSENA, a ſmall town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 20 miles WNW of Uddevalla. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 58 33 N.

TOSSO, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 42 miles NNE of Uddevalla. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 58 51 N.

TOTNESS, a borough in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the river Dart, on the ſide of a hill, and had formerly a caſtle and walls. It ſends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, and has a manufacture of ſerges. It is 27 miles SW of Exeter, and 196 W by S of London. Lon. 3 44 W, lat. 50 24 N.

TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS, a village in Middleſex, five miles N of London. It is ſo called from a croſs, which has exiſted here from time immemorial. It was formerly a column of wood, raiſed upon a hillock. It was taken down about 200 years ago, and the preſent ſtructure erected in its ſtead. Here are three alms houſes. The rivulet called the Moſel, which riſes on Muſwell Hill, near Highgate, runs through the principal ſtreet.

TOTTERIDGE, a village in Middleſex, near Chipping Barnet, inhabited by the citizens of London, ſo long ago as the reign of James I. It is 10 miles NNW of London.

TOUL, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorrain. Before the revolution it was a biſhop's ſee, and the cathedral and late epiſcopal chapel, are handſome ſtructures. It was an imperial town of Germany, till taken by the French in 1552. It is ſeated on the Moſelle, in a plain, almoſt ſurrounded by mountains, 10 miles W of Nanci, and 167 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 2 E, lat 48 40 N.

TOULA, a river of W Chineſe Tartary, which takes its courſe from E to W, and is a broad, deep, and rapid river, and its banks are ſurrounded with woods and beautiful meadows. The mountains which hang over it on the northern ſide are covered with foreſts of aged firs, and have the ſame effect on the eye as an immenſe amphitheatre. This river, after having received the waters of the Selingue, loſes itſelf in the lake of Pai-cal, which is the largeſt of all Tartary.

TOULOMBA, or TULMABINE, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in Lahore, ſeated on the Rauvee, 70 miles ENE of Moultan.

TOULON, a city and ſeaport of France, capital of the department of Var, and late province of Provence. Before the revolution in 1789, it was an epiſcopal ſee. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. Toulon experienced the dreadful ravages of the plague in 1418, 1461, 1476, 1587, 1621, 1630, 1647, 1664, and 1720. It is divided into the Old and New Quarter. The firſt, which is ill-built, has nothing remarkable in it but the Rue aux Arbres (a kind of mall) and the townhouſe. The New Quarter contains (beſides the magnificent works conſtructed by Lewis XIV), many fine houſes, and a grand oblong ſquare, lined with trees, and ſerving as a parade. The harbour is diſtinguiſhed likewiſe by the names of the Old Port or Merchants Port, and the New Port or King's Port; but this laſt appellation has vaniſhed with the abolition of royalty. The New Haven was conſtructed by Louis XIV. as were the fortifications of the city. In the front of this haven is an arſenal, containing all the places neceſſary for the conſtruction and fitting out of veſſels: the firſt object that appears is a rope-walk, entirely arched, extending as far as the eye can reach, and built after the deſigns of Vauban: here cables are made, and above is a place for the preparation of hemp. Here likewiſe is the armoury, for muſquets, piſtols, halberts &c. In the park of artillery, are cannons placed in piles, bombs, grenades, mortars, and balls of various kinds, ranged in wonderful order. The long fail room, the foundery for cannon, the deck yards, the baſins, &c. are all worthy of obſervation. The gallies, transferred from Marſeilles, ſome years ago, occupy at Toulon a ſecond baſin in the New Port. Many of the galley ſlaves are artizans, ſome merchants, and which is moſt wonderful, of ſcrupulous integrity. They no longer ſleep on board the gallies, but have been lately provided with accommodations on ſhore, in a vaſt building newly erected for that purpoſe. Both the Old and New Port have an outlet into the ſpacious outer road or harbour, which is ſurrounded by hills, and formed by nature almoſt circular. Its circuit is of great extent; and the entrance is defended, on both ſides, by a fort and batteries. In a word, the baſins, docks, and arſenal at Toulon, warranted the remark of a foreigner who viſited them in the late reign, that the king of France was greater there than at Verſailles. Toulon is the only mart in the Mediterranean for the re-exportation of the products of the E Indies. It was twice taken by the imperial troops in the 16th century; and in Auguſt 1793, it was ſurrendered, by the inhabitants, to the Britiſh admiral lord Hood, on condition of enabling them to effect the re-eſtabliſhment of monarchy in France. It was garriſoned, for ſome time, by the Britiſh troops; but the French having laid ſiege to it, they were obliged to evacuate the place in December following, after having deſtroyed the arſenal, &c. Toulon is ſeated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 37 miles SE of Marſeilles, and 317 SSE of Paris. Lon. 5 56 E, lat. 43 7 N.

TOULOUSE, a city of France, in the department of Upper Garonne and late province of Languedoc, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It contains 56,000 inhabitants, and is the moſt conſiderable city in France, next to Paris, although its population bears no proportion to its extent. Here are many monuments of antiquity, and it was one of the moſt flouriſhing cities of the old Gauls, and a Roman colony; in proceſs of time it became the metropolis of the Viſigoths, afterwards of Aquitain, and at length one of the moſt conſiderable governments of France, and the ſeat of a parliament. The walls of the city, as well as the houſes, are built with bricks. St. Stephen's, the metropolitan church, would be incomparable, if the nave were equal to the choir; and the archbiſhop's palace is magnificent. The townhouſe, a modern ſtructure, forms a perfect ſquare, 324 feet long, and 66 high: the principal front occupies an entire ſide of the grand ſquare, lately called the Place Royale. In the great hall, called the Hall of illuſtrious Men, is the ſtatue of the chevalier Riquet, and the buſts of all the great men to whom Toulouſe has given birth. Communicating with the Atlantic, on one ſide, by the river Garonne, and with the Mediterranean, on the other, by the canal of Languedoc, Toulouſe might have been a very commercial city: but the taſte of the inhabitants has been principally for the ſciences and belles-lettres. Of courſe there are two colleges, 2 public libraries, and 3 academies. The little commerce they have, conſiſts in leather, drapery, blankets, mignionets, oil, iron, mercery, hardware, and books. The bridge over the Garonne is at leaſt equal to thoſe of Tours and Orleans: it forms the communication between the city and ſuburb of St. Cyprian. Toulouſe is 27 miles E of Auch, 125 SE of Bourdeaux, and 350 S by W of Paris. Lon. 1 21 E, lat. 43 35 N.

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TOUR, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 22 miles S of Clermont. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 43 25 N.

TOUR DE ROUSSILLON, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees and late province of Rouſſillon, ſeated on a hill near the river Tet, two miles below Perpignan.

TOUR DU PIN, a town of France, in the department of Iſere, and late province of Dauphiny, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 34 miles S of Vienna.

TOUR LA BLANCHE, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 15 miles NW of Perigneux. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 45 18 N.

TOUR LA VILLE, a town of France, in the department of Charenthe, and late province of Normandy, ſeparated from Cherburg by a river.

TOURRAIN, a late province of France, 58 miles long and 55 broad, now forming the department of Indre and Loire, bounded on the N by Maine, on the E by Orleannois, on the S by Berry, and on the W by Anjou and Poitou. The river Loire runs through the middle; and it is, in general, ſo pleaſant and fertile a country, that it was called the Garden of France. It now forms the department of Indre and Loire.

TOURANCOURCHY, a town of Hindooſtan; 35 miles SSW of Tritchinopoli. Lon. 78 36 E, lat 47 50 N.

TOURINE, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 50 36 N.

TOURNAN, a town of France in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the iſle of France 22 miles E by S of Paris. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 48 43 N.

TOURNAY, a conſiderable city of Auſtrian Flanders, capital of the Tournayſis, with a biſhop's ſee. It is defended by a ſtrong caſtle, is a large trading place with ſeveral fine manufactures, and is particularly famous for good ſtockings. The cathedral, and the abbey of St. Martin, are very magnificent. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken, laſtly by the French in 1794. It is ſeated on the Scheld, which divides it into two parts, that are united by a bridge, 14 miles SE of Liſle, 30 SW of Ghent, and 135 N by E of Paris. Lon. 3 28 E, lat. 50 33 N.

TOURNEHEM, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, nine miles NW of St. Omer.

TOURNON, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Languedoc, with a fine college, and a caſtle. It is ſeated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Rhone, 40 miles W of Grenoble, and 280 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 45 6 N.

TOURNUS, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy ſeated on the Saone, in a country fertile in corn and wine, 15 miles S of Chalons, and 202 S by W of Paris. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 46 34 N.

TOURS, a conſiderable city of France, capital of the department of Indre and Loire. Before the French revolution it was an archbiſhop's ſee. It is advantageouſly ſeated on the Loire, and near the Cher. Over the former is one of the fineſt bridges in Europe, conſiſting of 15 elliptic arches each 75 feet diameter: three of theſe were carried away by the breaking up of ice in 1789. It is a large and well built city, and the ſtreets very clean by reaſon of ſeveral fountains in it, with a fine mall above 1000 paces long. The principal church is remarkable for the delicacy of its ſtructure, its curious clock, its moſaic pavement, and its rich library of manuſcripts. Under the miniſtry of cardinal Richelieu, 27,000 perſons were here employed in the ſilk manufacture; but now the whole number of inhabitants is only 22,000. The red wines of Tours are much eſteemed. In one of the ſuburbs, is the late abbey of Marmoutier, reputed the moſt ancient in the Weſt. Near the city is Pleſſis les-Tours, a late royal palace, built by the profligate and ſuperſtitious Lewis XI. who died here, in 1483. Tours is 52 miles NNE of Poitiers, 54 E of Angers, and 127 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 47 E, lat. 47 24 N.

TOUSERA, a town of Barbary, capital of Biledulgerid, ſeated in a country abounding in dates, and dependent on the kingdom of Tunis. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 33 30 N.

TOULA, a river of W Chineſe Tartary which takes its courſe from E to W, and is often broad, deep and rapid; its banks are ſurrounded with woods and beautiful meadows. The mountains which hang over it on the northern ſide are covered with forefts of aged firs, and have the ſame effect on the eye as an immenſe amphitheatre. This river, after having received the waters of the Selingue, loſes itſelf in the lake of Pai-cal, which is the largeſt of all Tartary.

TOWCESTER, a town in Northamptonſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It was once ſtrongly fortified, and is ſeated on

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a small river, 52 miles SE of Coventry, and 60 NW of London. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 52 4 N.

TOWRIDGE, a river in Devonshire, which rises near the source of the Tamar, not far from the Briſtol Channel, runs SE to Hatherley, and then joining the Ock from Oakhampton, turns ſhort to the N, and paſſing by Torrington and Biddeford, enters the Briſtol Channel, at Barnſtable Bay.

TOWTON, a village in the W riding of Yorkſhire, SE of Tadcaſter. It is famous for that bloody battle between the forces of the houſes of York and Lancaſter, in which 35,000 are ſaid to have fallen on both ſides. It was fought in 1461.

TOWY, a river of S Wales, which riſes in Cardiganſhire, enters Carmarthenſhire at its NE extremity, and paſſing by Carmarthen, enters the Briſtol Channel.

TRACHENBURG, or DRACHENBURG, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, and capital of the principality of Trachenburg. It is ſeated on the Bartch, 12 miles NE of Wohaw, and 26 N of Breſlaw. Lon. 17 15 E, lat. 51 30 N.

TRAFALGAR, a promontory of Spain, in Andaluſia, at the entrance of the ſtraits of Gibraltar, 30 miles SE of Cadiz. Lon. 6 1 W, lat. 36 11 N.

TRAJANAPOLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, though it is ſmall and thin of people. It is ſeated on the Marica, 37 miles SW of Adrianople, and 112 NW of Conſtantinople. Lon. 26 18 E, lat. 41 15 N.

TRAJETTO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, built on the ruins of the ancient Minturna. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre and an aqueduct. It is ſeated near the mouth of the Garigliano, in the Mediterranean, 25 miles NW of Capua. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 41 20 N.

TRAIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, ſituate on the Ambs, five miles S of Abenſperg, and 20 E of Ingolſtadt. Lon. 11 52 E, lat. 48 40 N.

TRAINA, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, ſeated on a high mountain, at the ſource of the river Traina, 22 miles W of Mount Etna, and 70 SW of Meſſina. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 37 46 N.

TRA LOS MONTES, a province of Portugal, beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence it has its name. It is bounded on the N by Galicia, on the W by Entre-Douero e-Minho, on the S by Beira, and on the E by Leon. It is fertile in wine and oil, and abounds in cattle. The Douero divides it into two parts, and Miranda is the capital.

TRALEE, a maritime town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, ſeated near the bay of Tralee, ſeven miles SSE of Ardfert. Lon. 9 36 W, lat. 52 12 N.

TRALLEBORG, a maritime town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, near the Baltic, 19 miles S of Lund. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 55 20 N.

TRANCHIN, a town of Upper Germany in the circle of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name. The caſtle ſtands ſo high, that it may be ſeen at the diſtance of near 30 miles. There are two warm baths within a mile of this place, and a great number of mineral ſprings in the adjacent country. It is ſeated on the Waag, 50 miles NE of Preſburg. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 49 56 N.

TRANCON, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, with a caſtle, ſeated in a fertile country, 14 miles W by S of Pinnel. Lon. 7 0 E, lat. 40 44 N.

TRANI, a ſeaport of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a caſtle, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is the uſual reſidence of the governor of the province; but is much decayed ſince the harbour has been choked up with mud. It is ſeated on the gulf of Venice, 20 miles W of Bari, and 125 N by E of Naples. Lon. 16 36 E, lat. 41 18 N.

TRANQUEBAR, a town of Hindoeſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel, with a fort and factory, belonging to the Danes. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Cauvery, 160 miles S of Madras. Lon. 79 57 E, lat. 10 44 N.

TRANSYLVANIA, a country formerly annexed to Hungary; bounded on the N by Upper Hungary and Poland, on the E by Moldavia and Walachia, on the S by Walachia, and on the W by Upper and Lower Hungary. It is 162 miles long and 150 broad, and ſurrounded on all parts by high mountains, which, however, are not barren. It produces as much corn and wine as ſerves the inhabitants and there are rich mines of gold, ſilver, lead, copper, quickſilver, and alum. It has undergone various revolutions, but now belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. The inhabitants are of various religions, as Roman catholics, Lutherans, Calviniſts, Socinians, Arminians, Greeks, and Mahometans. The government is conducted by 12 perſons; namely, three Roman catholics, three Lutherans, three Calviniſts, and three Socinians. Seven paſſes lead into this country,

formed by ſo many rivers, narrow, and all defended by forts with garriſons. Having been long a frontier country it muſt conſequently have been a ſcene of frequent devaſtation from contending powers, particularly the Turks and Imperialiſts. The militia is commanded by the governor, whoſe commiſſion is the more important, as Tranſylvania is the bulwark of Chriſtendom. It is divided into ſeveral ſmall diſtricts, called palatinates and counties; and is inhabited by three different nations, Saxons, Sicilians, and Hungarians. Hermanſtadt is the capital.

TRAON, or TRAU, a ſtrong town of Venetian Dalmatia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the gulf of Venice, in a ſmall iſland, joined to the mainland by a long bridge of wood, and to the iſle of Bua by another of ſtone, 27 miles SE of Sebenico. Lon. 17 52 E, lat. 44 0 N.

TRAPANI, or TRAPANO, a ſeaport on the W ſide of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a fort, and an excellent harbour, in the form of a ſickle, whence its ancient name Drepanum. It contains 20,000 inhabitants, and is a trading place, famous for its ſalt-works, and fiſheries of tunnies and coral. It is ſeated on a ſmall peninſula, 20 miles N of Mazara, and 45 W of Palerno. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 38 10 N.

TRAPPE, a once celebrated monaſtery of France, in the department of Orne, and late province of Perche, ſituate in a large valley, ſurrounded by mountains. The monks were famous for their auſterity, and keeping perpetual ſilence.

TRARBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Lower Rhine, and county of Spanheim, ſeated on the Moſelle. It is an important place on account of its fortreſs, which is on a mountain, and commands the paſſage of the Moſelle. The French took poſſeſſion of it in 1794. It is 22 miles NE of Treves and 28 SW of Coblentz. Lon. 7 7 E lat. 49 55 N.

TRAVANCORE, a province of Hindooſtan, extending along the coaſt of Malabar from Cape Comorin to 10 15 N lat. and bounded on the N by Myſore, and on the E by the Carnatic. It is ſubject to a rajah, who is an ally of the Engliſh E India Company, and in whoſe defence they engaged with the Mahrattas and the nizam of the Deccan in the war againſt Tippo Sultan. See CRANGANORE.

TRAVANCORE, the capital of the above province of the ſame name in the peninſula of Hindooſtan, 100 miles SSE of Cochin. Lon. 77 8 E, lat. 8 15 N.

TRAVE, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, which runs from W to E, and paſſing by Segeberg, Oldeſlo, and Lubec, falls into the Baltic, at Travemunde.

TRAVEMUNDEE, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Holſtein, ſeated at the mouth of the Trave. It is the port of Lubec, to which it belongs, and is 12 miles NE of that city. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 54 1 N.

TRAVERS, a town of Swiſſerland, 12 miles W of Neuchatel. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 47 6 N.

TRANSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, ſeated on the river Traun. Near it are ſprings of ſalt-water.

TRAUTENAU, a town of Konigſgratz, in Bohemia, 21 miles N of Konigſgratz. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 50 45 N.

TRAYGUERA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 30 miles S of Tortoſa. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 40 26 N.

TREBBIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 10 miles SSE of Potſdam, and 20 SSW of Berlin. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 52 44 N.

TREBIA, a river of Italy, which riſes in the territory of Genoa, waſhes Bobio in the Milaneſe, and falls into the Po, above Placentia. On the banks of this river the Romans, under the conſul Sempronius, were defeated by Hannibal, and numbers of them drowned in it.

TREBIGNI, or TREBIGNA, a town of Turkiſh Dalmatia, with a biſhop's ſee. The inhabitants are partly Turks and partly Greeks, and there are ſome papiſts. It is ſeated on the gulf of Venice, on the river Trebenſka, 14 miles N of Raguſa. Lon. 18 11 E, lat. 43 4 N.

TREBISSIACI, a town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, ſeated on the Tarento, five miles E of Caſſano.

TREBISOND, a large and ſtrong ſeaport of Turkey in Aſia, in Natolia, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. It is ſeated at the foot of a very ſteep hill. The walls are ſquare and high, with battlements; and are built with the ruins of ancient ſtructures, on which are ſome unintelligible inſcriptions. The town is not populous; for there are more woods and gardens in it than houſes, and theſe but one ſtory high. The caſtle is ſeated on a flat rock, with ditches cut in it. The harbour is at the E end of the town, and the mole built by the Genoeſe is almoſt deſtroyed. It ſtands on the Black Sea, 104 miles NNW of Erzerum, and 440 E of Conſtantinople. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 40 45 N.

TREBITZ, a town of Germany, in

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Moravia. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Iglaw, 21 miles SE of Iglaw, and 52 NW of Budweis. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 49 4 N.

TREBNITZ, a town of Germany, in Silesia, with a large nunnery. Near it is a hill consisting of a soft clay, or stone, which is immediately formed into vessels of all kinds; and on being exposed to the air, they become as hard as if they had been baked. It is 12 miles N of Breslaw. Lon. 17 15 E, lat. 51 15 N.

TREFFURT, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the landgravate of Hesse, with a castle. It belongs to the elector of Mentz, and is seated near the Verta, 22 miles W of Saxe-Gotha. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 51 8 N.

TREFFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, 10 miles W SW of Mulhausen, and 32 W of Erfurt. Lon. 10 43 E, lat. 51 8 N.

TREGANNON, a corporate town in Cardiganshire, with a market on Thursday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the Tyvy, 15 miles SE of Aberystwith, and 202 W by N of London. Lon. 3 56 W, lat. 52 13 N.

TREGONY, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is much decayed, has no church, and only 150 houses poorly built, but is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a creek by Falmouth-haven, 41 miles W by S of Plymouth, and 245 of London. Lon. 4 43 W, lat. 56 16 N.

TREGUIER, a seaport of France, in the department of the North Coast, and late province of Bretagne, seated near the English Channel, 22 miles NW of St. Brieux. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 48 47 N.

TREILEBURG, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, seated on the Baltic, 30 miles SE of Copenhagen. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 55 26 N.

TREMESEN, or TLEMSEN, a province of the kingdom of Algiers, 370 miles long and 125 broad; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the E by the province of Africa, on the S by the desert of Zahara, and on the W by the kingdom of Fez. It is dry, barren, and mountainous, except on the N side, where there are plains abounding in corn, fruits, and pastures. The capital, of the same name, is surrounded by strong walls, and inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 34 40 N.

TREMITI, three islands of Italy, in the gulf of Venice, 15 miles from the coast of Naples. They are called Capraria, St. Nicolo, and St. Domino.

TREMOUILLE, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, and late province of Poitou, seated on the Bennaile, 23 miles E by S of Poitiers. Lon. 1 10 E, lat. 46 29. N.

TREMP, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the river Noguera Paliaresa, 85 miles NW of Barcelona.

TRENT, a large river of England, which, issuing from three springs between Congleton and Leek, in Staffordshire, flows southwards through the midst of the county, continually augmented by rills from the same region; and at length, having received the Tame from the S, acquires a new direction, and, with a NE course, penetrates into Derbyshire, just after its junction with the Dove. After forming toward the N part, the boundary between Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire, a corner of which it crosses, it falls into the Humber, below Gainsborough. Parallel with the course of this river runs a canal, forming a communication between it and the Mersey, and joining it at Wilden. It is navigable through the whole of Nottinghamshire.

TRENT, a river of N Carolina, in the United States of America, which falls into the Neus, at Newbern, where it is three-quarters of a mile broad.

TRENT, a fortified city of Germany, capital of the Trentino, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire, under the protection of the house of Austria. It was formerly a free imperial city, and is famous for a council held here, which began in 1545, and ended in 1563. It is defended by some fortifications, and the bishop's palace stands without the city. The French took this city, after the battle of Rovere, in 1796, but abandoned it soon afterward. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, in a fertile valley, on the river Adige, 67 miles NW of Venice, and 260 NW of Rome. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 46 8 N.

TRENT, or TRENTINO, a bishopric of Germany, in the county of Tirol, seated among the Alps which divide Italy from Germany. It is bounded on the N by Tirol Proper, on the E by Feltrin and Belluneſe, on the S by Vicentino and the Veroneſe, and on the W by the Bressciano.

TRENTON, a town of the United States, capital of New Jersey, seated on the Delaware, 37 miles NE of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 0 W, lat. 40 15 N.

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TREPTOW, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Pruſſian Pomerania. It has a manufacture of ſtockings and woollen ſtuffs, and is ſeated on the Rega, near its mouth, in the Baltic, 43 miles NE of Stetin. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 54 0 N.

TREPTOW, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, 9 miles S of Stralſund, and 50 WNW of Stetin. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 53 39 N.

TRESEN, or TROSA, a ſeaport of Sweden, in Sudermania, ſeated on the Baltic, 35 miles SW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 59 0 N.

TRESHANISH ISLES, four of the W. Iſlands on the W coaſt of Scotland, between the iſland of Col and that of Mull. They are very fertile in corn, &c.

TRETHIMROW, a ſtrong town of Poland, in Volhinia, ſeated on the Dnieſter, 5 miles below Kiof.

TREUCHENBRIETZEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 20 miles S of Brandenburgh, and 34 SW of Berlin. Lon. 12 43 E, lat. 52 5 N.

TREVES, or TRIERS, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the electorate of Cologne, on the E by Weteravia, on the S by the palatinate of the Rhine and Lorrain, and on the W by Luxemburg. It is 100 miles in length, but the breadth is very different. It is full of mountains and foreſts, however the ſoil near the Rhine and Moſelle is very fruitful, abounding in corn and wine; and is more populous here than in other parts. Its inhabitants have ſuffered greatly in the wars with France.

TREVES, or TRIERS, a celebrated city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, capital of an archbiſhopric of the ſame name, whoſe archbiſhop is an elector of the empire. He likewiſe claims the title of archchancellor of the empire, and gives the firſt vote at the election of an emperor. It has a univerſity, ſeveral remains of antiquity, and as many churches as any town in Germany. It has greatly ſuffered by war, and is now neither large nor populous. The French took poſſeſſion of this town, in 1794. It is ſeated on the Moſelle (over which is a handſome bridge) between two mountains, 20 miles NE of Luxemburg, 55 S by E of Cologne, and 170 WNW of Vienna. Lon. 6 42 E, lat. 49 45 N.

TREVI, a town of Italy, in Umbria, 23 miles SE of Perugia. Lon. 11 51 E, lat. 42 54 N.

TREVIGLIO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 17 miles ENE of Milan. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 45 35 N.

TREVIGO, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee, 23 miles E of Benevento. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 42 6 N.

TREVINO, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Biſcay, with a citadel, ſeated on a hill, near the river Aguda, 10 miles SW of Vittoria. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 42 48 N.

TREVISANO, a marquiſate of Italy, in the republic of Venice; bounded on the E by Friuli and the gulf of Venice, on the S by that gulf, the Dogado, and the Paduano, on the N by the Feltrino and the Belluneſe, and on the W by the Vicentino. The ſoil is fertile, and produces corn, wine, and wood; and they export cattle, ſilk, and woollen cloth. Treviſo is the capital.

TREVISO, or TREVIGIO, a large city of Italy, capital of Trevisano, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It had formerly a univerſity, which was transferred to Padua. It is the reſidence of many noble families, and ſeated on the Silis, 20 miles NW of Venice. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 45 44 N.

TREVOUX, a town of France in the department of Ain, and late province of Breſſe. The moſt remarkable buildings are the ancient mint, the late parliament houſe, the governor's houſe, and the printing-office. The latter is celebrated for the Literary Journals compoſed by the Jeſuits of the college of Louis le Grand. Trevoux is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, on the river Saone, 12 miles N of Lyons, and 188 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 45 57 N.

TREYSA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and landgravate of Heſſe, capital of the county of Ziegenheim. It is ſeated on a hill, near the river Schwalm, 17 miles N of Marpurg. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 50 59 N.

TREZZO, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, ſeated on the Adda, on the frontiers of Bergamaſco. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 45 45 N.

TRIBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, 15 miles NE of Fribourg, and 15 S of Freudenſtadt. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 48 12 N.

TRIBESERS, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Trebel, 24 miles SSW of Stralſund, and 30 ESE of Roſtock. Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 54 1 N.

TRIBSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, 18 miles NW of Landau. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 49 22 N.

TRICALA, a town of Turkey, in the European province of Macedonia, 50 miles ENE of Salonichi. Lon. 23 45 E, lat. 41 10 N.

TRICALA, a town of Turkey, in the European province of Janna, 21 miles S of Larissa.

TRICARICO, an episcopal town in the kingdom of Naples, 13 miles SE of Acerenza, and 21 SW of Matera. Lon. 16 14 E, lat. 40 12 N.

TRICETO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 14 miles ESE of Scala.

TRIERS. See TREVES.

TRIEST, an episcopal town of Germany, in Carniola. It is a strong place, the harbour is spacious, but not good; being open to the W and SW winds. The inhabitants have a good trade in salt, oil, almonds, iron, &c. brought from Laubach; and they make good wines. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the gulf of Venice, eight miles N of Capo d'Istria, and 80 NE of Venice. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 45 56 N.

TRIM, the county-town of E Meath, in Ireland, seated on the Boyne, 23 miles NW of Dublin.

TRINCOMALE, a town on the E side of the island of Ceylon, with a harbour, reckoned the finest in the E Indies. In January 1782, it was taken by the English, but soon afterwards retaken by the French, and restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783. It was taken by the English in 1795, and still remains in their possession. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 100 miles NE of Candy. Lon. 81 52 E, lat. 8 45 N.

TRING, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, 22 miles W of Hertford, and 31 WNW of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 51 46 N.

TRINIDAD, an island on the NE coast of Terra Firma, separated from Paria on the S, by a strait about 10 miles over; and from Cumana on the W, by the gulf of Paria. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498; it is 62 miles long and 45 broad; produces sugar, cotton, Indian corn, fine tobacco, and fruit; but the air is unhealthy. It was taken in 1595, by Sir Walter Raleigh, and in 1676, by the French who plundered and left it. The capital is Port d'Espagne, in the gulf of Paria, near the Boca. Lon. 61 30 W, lat. 10 0 N.

TRINIDAD, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, seated on the Pacific Ocean. It is an open town, but very important, there being no other harbour on this coast. A mile and a half hence is a place which the Spaniards call one of the Mouths of Hell: because it is continually covered by a thick smoke, and emits flames from time to time. It is 70 miles SE of Guatimala. Lon. 89 30 W, lat. 12 50 N.

TRINIDAD, a town of New Granada, seated on the Rio de la Madalena, 55 miles NW of St. Fe de Bogota. Lon. 73 45 W, lat. 4 45 N.

TRINITY, or LA TRINITE, a town of Martinico, with a spacious and safe harbour. It carries on a considerable trade. Lon. 61 8 W, lat. 14 53 N.

TRINO, a fortified town of Italy, in Montferrat, subject to the king of Sardinia. It was taken, in 17044 by the French, who abandoned it in 1706. It is seated near the Po, eight miles NW of Casal, and 35 NE of Turin. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 45 26 N.

TRINOMALY, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, near which the troops of Hyder Ally were defeated by the British in 1768. It is 45 miles SSW of Arcot, and 52 WNW of Pondicherry. Lon. 78 30 E, lat. 12 2 N.

TRIPOLI, among the ancients, was a large kingdom, now an aristocratical republic in Africa; it is bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the E by Egypt, on the S by Sara, or the great desert; and on the W partly by Tunis, and partly by Biledulgerid; extending 1000 miles along the Mediterranean from NW to SE, but hardly 200 broad in any place; it has several cities, some of which are large and populous, particularly on the coasts, where they carry on the piratical business to great advantage. Near its capital the soil is tolerably fruitful; but to the eastward, as far as Egypt, is the sandy desert of Barca. It had the title of a kingdom, but is now a republic, governed by a dey elected by the soldiers.

TRIPOLI, a considerable town of Barbary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle and a fort. It is pretty large, and the inhabitants are noted pirates. It was taken by emperor Charles V. who settled the knights of Rhodes here; but they were expelled by the Turks in 1551. It was formerly very flourishing, and has now some trade in stuffs, saffron, corn, oil, dates, ostrich feathers, and slaves; but they gain more by the Christians taken at sea: for they either set high ransoms on them, or sell them for slaves.

Tripoli is ſeated on the Mediterranean, ſurrounded by a wall, 275 miles SE of Tunis, and 570 ESE of Algiers. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 32 34 N.

TRIPOLI, an ancient and conſiderable town of Syria, on the Mediterranean, defended by a citadel. The inhabitants are near 60,000, conſiſting of Turks, Chriſtians, and Jews. There is one handſome moſque, and all the houſes have fountains belonging to them. Before it is a ſand bank, which increaſes ſo much, that it is expected to choke up the harbour, which is two miles W of the town, and formed by a round piece of land, united to the mainland by an iſthmus. On each ſide is a bulwark to defend the entrance. It is the reſidence of a baſhaw, who alſo governs the territory about it, where there is a great number of mulberry trees, and other fruits, which enable them to carry on a ſilk manufacture in the town. It is 90 miles NW of Damaſcus, and 120 S of Scanderoon. Lon. 36 20 E, lat. 34 50 N.

TRIST, a ſmall uninhabited iſland of New Spain. It is ſituated on the coaſt of Tabaſco, in the bay of Campeachy, and is ſeparated by a narrow channel, on the E, from the iſle of Port Royal. It is five miles in length, and almoſt as much in breadth, but not inhabited. Lon. of the E point 92 45 W, lat. 18 0 N.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA, a lofty iſland in the S Atlantic Ocean, 15 miles in circumference. Lon. 11 43 W, lat. 37 8 S.

TRITCHINOPOLY, a ſtrong town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, 208 miles SSW of Madras. Lon. 78 46 E, lat. 10 50 N.

TRIVENTO, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Moliſe, ſeated on a hill, near the river Trigno, or Trino, 15 miles N of Bojano, and 62 E of Naples. Lon. 15 7 E, lat. 40 50 N.

TROCHTELFINGEN, an imperial town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, 16 miles NW of Buchau, and 29 S of Stutgard. Lon. 9 7 E, lat. 48 18 N.

TROGEN, a town of Swifferland, and the chief place of the proteſtant part of the canton of Appenzel. near which is a mineral ſpring, containing copper, ſulphur, and alum, and uſeful when applied externally for ſeveral complaints. It carries on an extenſive manufactury of cloth, for which it has been long celebrated. It is ſeven miles N of Appenzell, and ſeven SE of St. Gall.

TROJA, an epiſcopal town of Naples, in Capitanata. It is a fortified town, and ſeated at the foot of the Appenines, on the river Chilaro, 32 miles NE of Benevento, and 60 NW of Naples. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 41 21 N.

TROIS RIVIERES, a town of Upper Canada, on the river St. Lawrence, 35 miles SW of Quebec. Lon. 71 20 W, lat. 46 35 N.

TROKI, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name. It is ſeated among moraſſes, 15 miles W of Wilna, and 85 NNE of Grodno. Lon. 25 13 E, lat. 54 38 N.

TRON, ST. a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege, with a famous Benedictine abbey, 21 miles WNW of Liege. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 50 48 N.

TROPEA, a populous town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a biſhop's ſee. It was half ruined by an earthquake in 1638, and is ſeated on the top of a rock, on the E coaſt, 10 miles NW of Nicotera, and 45 N by E of Reggio. Lon. 16 24 E, lat. 38 42 N.

TROPES, ST. a ſeaport of France, in the department of Var, and late province of Provence, with a citadel. It is ſeated on the bay of Grimauld, in the Mediterranean, 12 miles SW of Frejus, and 58 E of Marſeilles. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 43 16 N.

TROPPAU, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Germany, in Upper Sileſia, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with an ancient caſtle. The Pruſſians became maſters of it in 1741 and 1756, but reſtored it to the houſe of Auſtria by a treaty ſubſequent to each capture. It is ſeated in a pleaſant plain, on the rivers Oppa and Mohra, 40 miles N by E of Olmutz, and 72 S by E of Breſlaw. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 50 1 N.

TROWBRIDGE, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Saturday. The inhabitants conſiſt chiefly of clothiers, who make ſuperfine broad-cloath and kerſeymere, in a great degree by machinery. It is ſeated on a hill, 23 miles SW of Marlborough, and 98 W of London. Lon. 2 6 W, lat. 51 19 N.

TROYES, a conſiderable city of France, in the department of Aube, and late province of Champagne. It was formerly an epiſcopal town, and is ſurrounded by good walls, but almoſt all the houſes are of wood, and good water is wanting. Among the objects of curioſity are St. Stephen's, the principal church; the public library of the late Cordeliers; and the caſtle in which the ancient counts of Champagne reſided. Its commerce, once very flouriſhing, now conſiſts only in ſome linens, dimities, fuſtians, wax-chandlery, can-

dles, and wine. It is ſeated on the Seine, 30 miles ENE of Sens, and 90 ESE of Paris. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 48 13 N.

TRUGILLO, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, 120 miles S of the lake Maracaybo. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 9 46 N.

TRUMPINGTON, a village in Cambridgeſhire, two miles from Cambridge, where ſeveral Roman antiquities have been found.

TRUNS, a town of the country of the Griſons, where the independence of the Grey League was firſt ratified, and an alliance concluded between the chiefs and communities. It is ſeated on the Rhine, ſeven miles W of Ilantz.

TRURO, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. The lord warden of the Stannaries holds his parliament here, and it has the benefit of the coinage of tin. Its chief buſineſs is in ſhipping tin and copper ore, found in abundance in its neighbourhood. Here, after the battle of Naſeby, the forces of Charles I. under lord Hopeton, ſurrendered to general Fairfax. Truro is ſeated in a vale, between the rivers Kenwyn and St. Allen, and at the very head of Falmouth haven, 10 miles N of Falmouth, and 257 W by S of London. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 50 16 N.

TRURO, a town of Nova Scotia, 40 miles N by W of Halifax.

TRUXILLO, a conſiderable town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, noted for being the birth-place of Pizarro. It is ſeated among mountains, on the ſide of a hill, at the top of which is a ſtrong citadel. It is ſituate near the river Almont, 65 miles SW of Toledo, and 117 SE of Madrid. Lon. 5 23 W, lat. 39 6 N.

TRUXILLO, a rich commercial ſeaport of Peru, in the audience of Lima, and in the valley of Chimo, built by Francis Pizarro, in 1553. In its territory are above 50,000 native Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It is ſeated in a fertile country, on a ſmall river, near the Pacific Ocean, 380 miles NW of Lima. Lon. 78 45 W, lat. 8 1 S.

TRUXILLO, a ſtrong ſeaport of New Spain, in the province of Honduras, ſeated on a gulf of the ſame name, between two rivers, and ſurrounded by thick groves. Lon. 85 50 W, lat. 16 20 N.

TRUXILLO, or NUESTRA SENORA DE LA PAZ, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, 220 miles S of Maracaybo. Lon. 69 15 W, lat. 9 21 N.

TSCHOPA, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, in the circle of Erzgeburg. It is celebrated for its blue manufactures.

TSCHOULYMS, a nation of Tartars, who occupy the country lying between the upper part of the rivers Ob and Yenitz. The country which they inhabit is for the moſt part, fertile with large foreſts, and mountainous only about the banks of the two Yiouſſes, which take their ſources among the mountains of the province of Yeniſeiſk, near the river of that name. The inhabitants are docile, attentive, eager after inſtruction, and well ſkilled in what they have been able to learn. Whenever they have nothing to fear, they diſcover great frankneſs of diſpoſition, honeſty, and complaiſance; but when they have reaſon to apprehend any ſevere treatment or fraud, they lye and are ſullen. They ſhew great friendſhip, and pay numberleſs little attention towards each other; but are lazy with regard to all kinds of labour, and their manner of living is dirty. Ever ſince they have had the cuſtom of living in ſettled villages during the winter, the greateſt number of them ſow a few fields with rye, wheat, barley, oats, and hemp, but ſeldom cultivate enough for their own conſumption though their land be never ſo fruitful. Many of them ſow nothing at all but had rather buy their flour and meal of the Ruſſians, or live without bread, when it is to be had of them. Thoſe who are not averſe to the trouble of managing cattle, keep a ſmall number of horſes and cows, and a few ſheep of the ſhort-tailed kind. As the ſnow is deep and the winter very long in theſe parts, they are obliged to lay up a ſtock of hay for the ſupport of their cattle during the extremity of the cold; a great hardſhip to people ſo abandoned to ſloth as the Tſchoulyms. Neither ſwine nor poultry is to be ſeen in their incloſures. In imitation of the Oſtyaks fiſhing and hunting are their principal occupations. The latter furniſhes them with the means of paying their tribute, which is in Marten ſkins.

TSCHUTSKI, a country of the E extremity of Aſia, oppoſite the NW coaſt of America, bounded by the Anadir on the S. The climate is cold, the ſoil marſhy, abounding in rocks, barren, bare of woods, and extremely wild and ſavage. The ſummer laſts only a few months, but in this ſeaſon the days are very long, becauſe for ſeveral weeks together the ſun does not ſet at all. The winter extends through the greateſt part of the year; and during this melancholy ſeaſon it is almoſt one continual night. The inhabitants are analogous to the country; being the moſt ſavage, the moſt barbarous, the moſt untractable, the leaſt civilized, the moſt rug-

red and cruel people of all Siberia. They have neither letters nor writing, nor any kind of inſtruction. They are not yet entirely ſubdued; and conſequently it is but one part of the nation that pays tribute. Their hiſtory is enveloped in darkneſs, as well as their national conſtitution and force. They will not endure the leaſt conſtraint; and though they have been ſeveral times conquered by the Ruſſians, they have always regained their liberty. By a probable computation, they are eſtimated at 3000 males capable of bearing arms. They are formidable neighbours to the Koriacs, who often experience their depredations. Twenty Tſchouktſches never heſitate a moment about attacking fifty Koraiks; and, had it not been for the Ruſſian Oſtrogs, the former would long ago have exterminated the whole Koraik nation. The care of their deer is their principal occupation; nevertheleſs they follow the chace and the fiſhery. In the number of their deer conſiſts all the riches of the Tſchouktſches. A poſſeſſor of ten thouſand is not uncommon; and ſome of fifty thouſand are to be met with.

TSHETSHEN. See KISTI.

TSI-NAN-FOU, a celebrated city of China, the capital of Chang-tong. This city is large populous and is much reſpected by the Chineſe on account of its having once been the reſidence of a long ſeries of kings, whoſe tombs, riſing on the neighbouring mountains, afford a beautiful proſpect. In its diſtrict are four cities of the ſecond and 26 of the third claſs. It is ſeated S of the river Tſi or Tſing-ho 160 miles S by E of Pekin. *Lon* 117, 25 E. *lat.* 36 30 N.

TSI-NING-TCHEOU, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong and diſtrict of Yen tcheou-fou. From its ſituation on the grand canal, it is little inferior to the capital of the province, either in extent, population, riches, or commerce, and on that account a great number of ſtrangers come here to traffic.

TSIN-TCHEOU-FOU, a commercial city of China, in Chang-tong. The principal branch of its commerce ariſes from fiſh which are caught in great abundance. It has one city of the ſecond and 13 of the third claſs under its juriſdiction, and is 75 miles E of Tſin-nang-fou.

TSIOMPA. See CIAMPA.

TSONG-MING, an iſland of China, on the coaſt of the province of Kiang-nan, to which it belongs, and from which it is ſeparated by an arm of the ſea, 13 miles broad. It is 50 miles long and 13 broad. It was formerly a ſandy deſert, to which criminals were baniſhed: thoſe that firſt landed on it began to till the ground, that they might not periſh with hunger; ſome poor Chineſe families emigrated thither afterward; and, in leſs than ten years, the iſland was peopled and cultivated. Some parts of it produce wheat, rice, barley, cotton, citrons and ſeveral other fruits, but its principal revenue ariſes from ſalt, which is made in ſuch abundance, that the iſland can ſupply moſt of the neighbouring countries. In this iſland is only one city of the third claſs; but villages are ſo numerous, that they ſeem to touch each other, and to form one continued city. The country is delightful, and interſected by many canals. *Lon.* of its SE end 121 55 E, *lat.* 30 15 N.

TSUEN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Fo-kien. Its ſituation, trade, extent, triumphal arches, temples, even its ſtreets all well paved, ſecure it a diſtinguiſhed rank among the moſt beautiful cities of China. In the neighbourhood of this city is a bridge remarkable for its extraordinary ſize and the ſingularity of its conſtruction. It was built at the ſole expence of one governor. Father Martini, a man of eſtabliſhed veracity, ſpeaks of it in the following words: 'I ſaw it twice,' ſays he, 'and always with aſtoniſhment. It is built entirely of the ſame kind of blackiſh ſtone, and has no arches, but above three hundred large ſtone pillars, which terminate on each ſide in an acute angle, to break the violence of the current with greater facility. Five ſtones of equal ſize, laid tranſverſely from one pillar to another, form the breadth of the bridge, each of which, according to the meaſurement I made in walking, were eighteen of my ordinary ſteps in length; there are one thouſand of them, all of the ſame ſize and figure: a wonderful work, when one conſiders the great number of theſe heavy ſtones, and the manner in which they are ſupported between the pillars! On each ſide there are buttreſſes or props, conſtructed of the ſame kind of ſtone, on the tops of which are placed lions on pedeſtals, and other ornaments of the like nature. It is to be obſerved, that in this deſcription, I ſpeak only of one part of the work, that which is between the ſmall city of Lo-yang and the caſtle built upon the bridge: for, beyond the caſtle, there is another part equally ſtupendous as the firſt.

TUAM, a city of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and province of Connaught with an archbiſhop's ſee; on which account it is called a city, though now reduced to a village. It is 26 miles NNE

of Galway, and 25 WSW of Roſcommon. Lon. 8 46 W, lat. 53 33 N.

TUBAN, one of the ſtrongeſt towns in Java, an iſland of the E Indies with a harbour, and a king of its own. It is ſeated on the N coaſt of the iſland. Lon. 111 51 E, lat. 6 0 S.

TUBINGEN, a fortified town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemburg, with a univerſity, and a caſtle. Here is a large houſe called New Bau, where a certain number of ſtudents in law are lodged and boarded gratis: and in the town houſe is a very curious clock. It is ſeated on the Neckar, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 20 miles S of Stutgard, and 50 E by S of Straſburg. Lon. 9 4 E, lat. 48 30 N.

TUCUMAN, an extenſive government of Spaniſh S America, lying between Chili and Paraguay, to the E of the Andes, and W of the Rio de la Plata. This province, with the country S of that river, forms an extenſive plain, almoſt without a tree. The ſoil is a deep fertile mould, watered by many ſtreams from the Andes, and clothed in perpetual verdure. In this rich paſturage, the horſes and cattle imported from Europe have multiplied to an almoſt incredible degree. This has enabled the inhabitants, not only to open a lucrative trade with Peru, by ſupplying it with cattle, horſes, and mules, but to carry on a commerce, equally beneficial, by the exportation of hides to Europe; notwithſtanding which, the towns of this country are no better than paltry villages, to which the Spaniards have endeavoured to add ſome dignity, by erecting them into biſhoprics. Tucuman is under the juriſdiction of the new viceroyalty at Buenos Ayres.

TUCUYO, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, and in a valley of the ſame name. A river runs through the middle of the valley and the ſoil abounds in ſugar-canes, cotton, and all the neceſſaries of life. Lon. 69 2 W, lat. 7 31 N.

TUDDINGTON, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Saturday, five miles N of Dunſtable, and 38 NNW of London. Lon. 0 32 W, lat. 52 0 N.

TUDELA, a conſiderable town of Spain, in Navarre, with a caſtle. It is ſeated in a country that produces good wine, on the river Ebro, over which is a handſome bridge, 45 miles NW of Saragoſſa, and 140 NE of Madrid. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 42 9 N.

TVER, a government of Ruſſia, once an independent principality, united to the empire by Ivan Baſilowitz, in 1490, and comprized in the government of Novogorod, from which it has been ſeparated. The population has increaſed to a ſurpriſing degree; a circumſtance, evincing the advantage ariſing from the new code of laws of Catharine II. It was the firſt province newly modelled according to that code; and it has experienced the beneficial effects of theſe excellent regulations. The country produces abundantly all kinds of corn and vegetables. Its foreſts yield vaſt quantities of oak and other valuable timber. The quadrupeds, and the feathered race, are the ſame as in all the N of Europe; and, beſide the fiſhes common to moſt lakes and rivers, there is a fiſh, peculiar to the waters of theſe northern regions, called the ſterlet, the *acipenſer ruthenus* of Linne, and is a ſpecies of ſturgeon, highly eſteemed for the flavour of its fleſh, and for its roe, of which the fineſt caviare is made. The government of Tver contains 13 diſtricts.

TVER, a commercial city of Ruſſia, capital of a government of the ſame name, ſeated at the confluence of the Tverza and Volga. It is divided into the old and new town: the former, ſituated on the oppoſite ſide of the Volga, conſiſts almoſt entirely of wooden cottages; the latter, about fifteen years ago, was, a few buildings excepted, ſcarcely ſuperior; but being, in 1763, fortunately deſtroyed by a dreadful conflagration, it has riſen with luſtre from its aſhes. The empreſs was no ſooner informed of this calamity, than ſhe ordered a regular and beautiful plan of a new town to be ſketched by an eminent architect, and enjoined, that all the houſes ſhould be re-conſtructed in conformity to this model. She raiſed at her own expence the governor's houſe, the biſhop's palace, the courts of juſtice, the new exchange the priſon, and ſeveral other public edifices. The ſtreets, which are broad and long, iſſue in a ſtraight line from a ſquare, or rather an octagon, in the center: the houſes of this octagon and of the principal ſtreets are of brick ſtuccoed white, form a very magnificent appearance. The New Town when completed, will conſiſt of two octagons, with ſeveral ſtreets leading to them, and interſecting each other at right angles, and would be no inconſiderable ornament to the moſt opulent and civilized country. There is an eccleſiaſtical ſeminary at Tver, which is under the inſpection of the biſhop, and admits 600 ſtudents. In 1776 the empreſs inſtituted a ſchool for the inſtruction of 200 burgher's children. In June, 1779, an academy was alſo opened in this town, for the edu-

ation of the young nobility of the province, at the charge of the same imperial patroness. It admits 120 students; who are instructed in foreign languages, &c. It is a place of considerable commerce; and both the Volga and the Tvertza are covered with boats. It owes its principal trade to its advantageous situation, being near the conflux of those two rivers, along which are conveyed all the goods and merchandise sent by water from Siberia and the southern provinces, toward Petersburgh. It is said to contain upwards of 20,000 inhabitants. Tver is 99 miles NNW of Moscow. Lon. 36 5 E, lat. 56 7 N.

TUGGURT, a country of Barbary, in Africa.

TUGGURT, a town of Barbary, in Africa, capital of a country of the same name, 210 miles SSE of Algiers. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 33 0 N.

TULA, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow, containing 12 districts. Its capital Tesan, is seated on the Tubesh, 118 miles S of Moscow. Lon. 40 45 E, lat. 55 5 N.

TULEBRAS, a town of Spain, in Navarre, situate on the river Queios, seven miles W of Tudela.

TULLAMORE, a town of Ireland, in King's County, situate on a river of the same name.

TULLES, an episcopal and commercial town of France, in the department of Correze and late province of Guienne. The cathedral is famous for its steeple, which is very high and curious. It is seated at the confluence of the Correze and Solane, partly on a mountain, and partly below it, in a country surrounded by mountains and precipices, 37 miles SE of Limoges, and 62 SW of Clermont. Lon. 1 42 E, lat. 45 23 N.

TULLOW, a town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, 38 miles SSW of Dublin.

TULN, a town of Germany, in Austria, on the Wienarwald, or wood of Vienna, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the river Tuln, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 15 miles W of Vienna. Lon. 16 0, lat. 48 14 N.

TUMBEZ, a town of S America, in Peru, in the audience of Quito. It was formerly a place of some note, with a magnificent temple, and an incas' palace. The Spaniards first landed here, on discovering the country. It is seated on the Pacific Ocean, 50 miles S by W of Quito. Lon. 79 51 W, lat. 3 40 S.

TUMMEL, a rapid river in Perthshire, which, after exhibiting many beautiful cataracts, forms itself into a lake, called Loch Tumel, and then falls into the Garry.

TUMEN, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, 125 miles W of Tobolsk.

TUMPACH, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, 17 miles NNW of Amberg, and 32 ENE of Nuremburg. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 49 40 N.

TUNBRIDGE, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday, seated on the Tun, one of the five branches of the Medway, over each of which is a stone bridge. It is 12 miles WSW of Maidstone, and 30 SSE of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 51 14 N.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, a town in Kent, five miles S of Tunbridge. It is much resorted to in June, July, and August, on account of its chalybeate waters, discovered in 1606, by Dudley lord North. The town is seated at the bottom of three hills, called Mount Sinai, Mount Ephraim, and Mount Pleasant, on which are scattered some good houses, orchards, and gardens; and as the country is naturally wild, the effect of the whole is romantic and picturesque. The wells are 35 miles SSE of London.

TUNDEREN. See TONDEREN.

TUNGINSKOI, a town of Russia, situate on the Irkut, 80 miles SW of Irkutsk. Lon. 103 15 E, lat. 51 18 N.

TUNJA, a town of New Granada, in S America, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on a high mountain, in a country where there are gold and emeralds, 30 miles SW of Truxillo. Lon. 73 5 W, lat. 5 0 N.

TUNIS, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the E by that sea and Tripoli, on the S and SW by Biledulgerid, and on the W by Algiers. It extends 300 miles from E to W, and 250 from N to S. This country was formerly a monarchy; but a difference arising between the father and son, one of whom was for the protection of the Christians, and the other for that of the Turks, in 1574, the inhabitants shook off the yoke of both. From this time it became a republic, under the protection of the Turks, and pays a certain tribute to the bashaw that resides at Tunis. The air in general is healthy, but the soil in the E part is but indifferent, for want of water. Toward the middle, the mountains and vallies abound in fruits; but the W part is the most fertile, being watered by rivers. The environs of Tunis are very

dry, upon which account corn is generally dear. The inroads of the Arabs oblige the inhabitants to ſow their barley and rye in the ſuburbs, and to incloſe their gardens with walls. However, there are plenty of citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, grapes, and other fruits. There are alſo olive trees, roſes, and odoriferous plants, In the woods and mountains are lions, wild beeves, oſtriches, monkies, camelcons, roebucks, hares, pheaſants, partridges, and other ſorts of birds and beaſts. The moſt remarkable rivers are the Guadilcarbar, Magrida, Magerada, and Caps. The form of government is ariſtocratic, that is, by a council whoſe preſident is the dey. The members of the divan, or council, are choſen by the dey, and he, in his turn, is elected by the divan, which is compoſed of ſoldiers, who have more than once taken off the dey's head. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in linen and woollen cloth. In the city of Tunis alone, are above 3000 clothiers and weavers. They have alſo a trade in horſes, olives, oil, ſoap, and oſtriches eggs and feathers. The eſtabliſhed religion is Mahometaniſm; and the inhabitants conſiſt of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Chriſtian ſlaves.

TUNIS, a large and celebrated city of Barbary, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the point of the gulf of Goletta, about 10 miles from the ſite of the famous city of Carthage. It is in the form of an oblong ſquare, five miles in circumference, with a lofty wall, flanked with ſeveral ſtrong towers, five gates, and 35 moſques. The houſes are all built of ſtone, though but one ſtory high; and it has a good citadel on an eminence, on the W ſide of the city. Without the walls are two ſuburbs, which contain 1000 houſes. Within the walls are 10,000 families, and above 3000 tradeſmen's ſhops. The divan, or council of ſtate, aſſembles in an old palace, and the dey is the chief of the republic, who reſides here. The city has no water, but what is kept in ciſterns, except one well, kept for the baſhaw's uſe. The harbour has a very narrow entrance, through a ſmall channel, which is well fortified. The Mahometans here have nine colleges for ſtudents, beſides a great number of ſmaller ſchools. Tunis is a place of great trade, 10 miles from the ſea, 275 NW of Tripoli, and 380 E of Algiers. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 36 43 N.

TUNKERSTOWN. See EPHRATA.

TURA, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, 24 miles SW of Trent.

TURCKHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alſace, remarkable for a victory gained here by Turenne, over the Auſtrians, in 1675. It is ſeated near the river Colmar, one mile NW of Colmar.

TURCOMANIA, a province of Turkey in Aſia, now called ARMENIA.

TURCOMANS, TEREKEMENS, or TRUKHMENIANS, a people of Aſia, who ſpeak the Turkiſh dialect of the Tartar language, and inhabit the eaſtern ſlope of Mount Caucaſus, the coaſt of the Caſpian about Boinak, Derbent, and Ummiſh, and the ſouthern promontories between the ſea and the river Alazan. Some of them are ſubject to the khan of Cuba; others to a chief who reſides at Nuikha; and a third to the ſovereign of Georgia. They paſs for the richeſt ſhepherds in the Turkiſh empire, and dwell in fields under tents, removing from one place to another, for the ſake of paſtures to feed their flocks, which are very numerous, conſiſting of camels, ſheep, and goats.

TURENNE, a town of France, in the department of Correze, and late province of Guienne, with a caſtle, 42 miles S of Limoges. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 45 9 N.

TURGOW. See GOUDA.

TURIN, a flouriſhing city of Italy, the capital of Piedmont, and reſidence of its ſovereign the king of Sardinia, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It is ſeated on a vaſt plain, at the foot of the Alps, and at the confluence of the Doria and Po. Here are many large ſquares, among which that of St. Charles is the moſt ſpacious and beautiful: the buildings are handſome, and it has extenſive arcades on each ſide. Moſt of the ſtreets are well built, uniform, ſtraight, and terminate on ſome agreeable object. the Strada di Po, the fineſt and largeſt, leads to the royal palace, and is adorned with piazzas, filled with ſhops; as are various others of the beſt ſtreets; all of which are kept clean by means of a canal from the Doria, with ſluices that flow through them into the Po. The inhabitants are computed to be 100,0000. The houſes are handſome, and all built of the ſame height. The royal palace conſiſts of two magnificent ſtructures, joined together by a gallery, in which are ſeveral ſtatues, all ſorts of arms, the genealogy of the dukes of Savoy, a repreſentation of the celeſtial ſigns, a royal library, and many other curioſities. Beſides theſe two ſtructures, there is the palace of the prince of Carig-

an, the hoſpital of St. John, the ſeminary of the Jeſuits, the royal hoſpital, and the metropolitan church of St. John, wherein they pretend to keep the cloth in which is the print of the face of Jeſus Chriſt. Theſe are all ſuperb ſtructures. When the plague reigned at Marſeilles in 1720, a great number of artificers withdrew to Turin. Turin is well fortified and extremely ſtrong. There are very fine walks on the ramparts, which require two hours to paſs round them. There are alſo very fine gardens on the ſide of the river Po. The arſenal is a fine and capacious building, including five courts; it contains arms for 120,000 men, and there is a cannon foundery and a chymical laboratory annexed to it, and a charming public place called the Corſo, where the nobility aſſemble, from five to ſix in an evening, to exhibit themſelves and their equipage. Near the city, on the banks of the Po, is the beautiful royal caſtle of Valentin, the garden of which is applied to botanical ſtudies, and the houſe commonly called La Chaſſe, is remarkable, as there is room for 200 poor people. The college of the academy is very large and well built, and has a great number of ancient inſcriptions. In the royal library are 19,000 manuſcripts, beſides 30,000 printed books. The French beſieged this city in 1706; but prince Eugene attacked them before the walls, totally defeated their army, and compelled them to raiſe the ſiege. In December 1798, the French army took Turin, obliging the king and his family to remove to the iſland of Sardinia, but in June following, the French were driven out by the Auſtrians, but the king has not yet returned. Turin is 60 miles NE of Genoa, 65 W of Milan, and 280 NW of Rome. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 45 5 N.

TURINGE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, 24 miles WSW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 59 10 N.

TURINSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, 144 miles W of Tobolſk. Lon. 63 44 E, lat. 58 N.

TURKEY, a large empire, extended over part of Europe, Aſia, and Africa. Turkey in Europe is bounded on the N by Ruſſia, Poland, and Sclavonia; on the E by the Black Sea, the ſea of Marmora, and the Archipelago; on the S by the Mediterranean; and on the W by that ſea, and the Venetian and Auſtrian territories. It contains Beſſarabia, Moldavia, Walachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Boſnia, Romania, Macedonia, Janna, Livadia, Albania, part of Croatia and Dalmatia, and the Morea. Theſe countries lie between 17 and 40° E lon. and 36 and 49° N lat. extending 1000 miles in length, and 900 in breadth. Turkey in Aſia is bounded on the N by the Black Sea and Circaſſia; on the E by Perſia; on the S by Arabia and the Mediterranean; and on the W by the Archipelago, the ſea of Marmora, and the ſtraits of Conſtantinople. It lies between 27 and 46° E lon. and 28 and 45° N lat. extending 1000 miles in length, and 800 in breadth; and contains the countries of Irac-Arabia, Diarbeck, Curdiſtan, Armenia, part of Circaſſia, Natolia, and Syria, with Paleſtine, or the Holy Land. In Africa, the Turks have ſtill a precarious ſovereignty over Egypt. Of theſe countries (which ſee reſpectively) the climate, productions, manners, &c. muſt be various. The Turks are generally robuſt and well ſhaped, of a good mien, and patient of hardſhips, which render them fit for war. They ſhave their heads; but wear their beards long, except the military and thoſe in the ſeraglio, who wear only whiſkers. They cover their heads with a white linen turban of an enormous ſize, and never pull it off but when they ſleep. None but Turks muſt preſume to wear a white turban. Their breeches or drawers are of a piece with their ſtockings; and they have ſlippers inſtead of ſhoes, which they pull off when they enter a temple or houſe. They wear ſhirts, with wide ſleeves, not gathered at the wriſts, and over them a veſt tied with a ſaſh; their upper garment being a looſe gown, ſomething ſhorter than the veſt. The women's dreſs pretty much reſembles that of the men; only they have a ſtiffened cap with horns, ſomething like a mitre, on their heads inſtead of a turban, and wear their hair flowing down. When they go abroad, they are ſo wrapped up, that their faces cannot be ſeen. The Turks ſit, eat, and ſleep, according to the cuſtom of the eaſt, on ſophas or cuſhions, matreſſes, and carpets. Rice is their moſt general food, and coffee their common drink. Their moſt uſual ſalutation is to bow the head a little, laying the right-hand on their breaſts; but to perſons of rank they ſtoop ſo low as to touch the border of their veſt. The women are kept under a rigorous confinement. They have generally delicate ſkins, regular features, black hair and eyes, with an admirable cheſt. Many of them are complete beauties. Their cleanlineſs is extraordinary; for they bathe twice a-week, and ſuffer not the ſmalleſt hair or the leaſt ſoil to be upon

their bodies. As to the qualities of their minds, they are said to want neither wit, vivacity, nor tenderneſs; and to be exceedingly amorous. It is no doubt for this reaſon that the men never ſuffer their wives faces to be ſeen, not even by the deareſt friend they have in the world. There is no need of much wit to behave one's ſelf well here; for a good mien and gravity ſupply the place of merit in the eaſt, and much gaiety would ſpoil all. Not that the Turks want wit; but they ſpeak little, and pride themſelves in ſincerity and modeſty more than eloquence. The Turks uſe no unneceſſary words, whereas the Greeks talk inceſſantly. Though theſe two nations are born under one climate, their tempers are more different than if they lived in the moſt diſtant countries. The Turks make profeſſion of candour and faithfulneſs, and are a charitable good-natured people, jealouſy excepted, and very ſober. On the other hand, they are extremely proud, inſolent, ſuperſtitious, and covetous. They are alſo much addicted to unnatural luſts; and deſpiſe all other nations in general, eſpecially thoſe which are not of their religion. The common appellation, that they give the Chriſtians is that of dogs. An uniformity runs through all the actions of the Turks, and they never change their manner of living. They ſeem to have no kind of genius for the improvement of the arts and ſciences, though they live under the influence of the ſame heaven, and poſſeſs the ſame countries, as the ancient Grecians did. They generally loiter away their time, either among the women in the haram, or in ſmoking or taking opium; and though they herd together, you will obſerve as little converſation among them as among ſo many horſes in a ſtable. They ſeldom travel, or uſe any exerciſe or rural ſports; and diſcover little or no curioſity to diſcover the ſtate of their own, or any other country; but Turkey, after all, is not without men of parts, probity, and honour; nor without benevolent, liberal, converſible, and ingenious people. They behave very commendably to their ſlaves and ſervants, and frequently better than the Chriſtians do to theirs. There are no hereditary governments or titles of nobility in Turkey; and indeed the commonalty there enjoys the greateſt liberty. Learning is at a very low ebb among the Turks: however, they have ſome ſchools, colleges, and academies; but they are on a very different footing from thoſe among us. Not many years ſince a printing-houſe was ſet up at Conſtantinople, where books of all kinds were allowed to be printed, except on matters of religion. The moſt ingenious Muſſulmen employ themſelves in reading the Alcoran and the commentators upon it, to which almoſt all their learning is confined. Some of them amuſe themſelves with poetry, in which they are ſaid to ſucceed very well, and other Turks delight in Muſic. The whole Turkiſh army, regulars and irregulars, amounts to above 300,000 men. Beſides the true janiſaries, or janiſaries of the porte, and in actual pay, there are great numbers all over the empire, who procure themſelves to be regiſtered in this body, in order to be entitled to their privileges. The Turkiſh navy is not ſo conſiderable as might be expected in ſuch extenſive dominions, ſituated on ſeveral ſeas, and abounding in commodious harbours. By their neglecting navigation and foreign commerce, they can never find ſailors to man a great fleet; and thoſe they have are unſkilful, as well as their pilots and officers. If they would apply themſelves to navigation, and make the moſt of their ſituation and advantages, they could not fail to become a very formidable maritime power. Their navy generally conſiſts of about 40 large ſhips, excluſive of galleys. In time of war they hire or buy merchant-ſhips, and others are ſent them from Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli. The manufactures and commodities of Turkey are ſilks, carpets, goat's hair, wool, camel's hair, cotton-yarn, dimity, burdets, waxed linen, ſhagreen ſkins, blue, red, and yellow Morocco leather; coffee, rhubarb, turpentine, ſtorax, gums, opium, galls, maſtic, emery, lemnian bole, pomegranate-ſhells, ſponges, dates, almonds, wine, oil, figs, raiſins, mother of pearl, boxwood, ſaffron, &c. Theſe are exported in large quantities by the ſeveral European trading nations, who import their own goods and purchaſe thoſe of the country. The inland trade is carried on chiefly by the Jews and Armenians; and even the Turks ſell merchandiſe, both by land and water, from one part of the empire to another, but not to foreign Chriſtian countries. No nation is more advantageouſly ſituated for trade than the Turkiſh; having the navigation of the Black Sea, the Levant, and the Red Sea; and conſequently greater opportunities of importing the rich merchandizes of the Eaſt, and diſtributing them all over Europe, than any maritime power: but they never attempt diſtant voyages, and have but few merchant-ſhips, both their imports and exports being chiefly made in foreign bottoms. Tyre, Sidon, and Alexandria, which once commanded the navigation and trade of the world, are in a

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poſſeſſion, but make no figure in commerce at this day: and well it is for the Chriſtians that the Turks are ſuch an indolent generation; for their ſituation and vaſt extent of empire would enable them to monopolize the trade of the world, if they attended to it. In this empire there is a great traffic in the human ſpecies: not only male ſlaves, but beautiful young girls, being publicly bought and ſold. The Turks believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomet. Conſtantinople is the capital of all Turkey.

TURKIN, a town of Ruſſia, ſituate on the Caſpian. Lon. 47 15 E, lat. 44 15 N.

TURNAGAIN, CAPE, a cape of the iſland of New Zealand, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 176 56 E, lat. 40 28 S.

TURNDORF, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, 21 miles NNW of Amberg, and 32 NE of Nuremburg. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 49 42 N.

TURNHOUT, a town of Auſtrian Brabant. Prince Maurice of Naſſau, at the head of 800 cavalry, routed a Spaniſh army conſiſting of 6000 horſe. It is 24 miles NE of Antwerp, Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 51 22 N.

TURSI, a town of Italy in Naples, ſeated on the river Sino, 50 miles SW of Bari. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 40 36 N.

TURTLE ISLAND, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 177 5 W, lat. 19 48 S.

TUSCANY, a ſovereign ſtate of Italy, with the title of a grand duchy: bounded on the N by Romagna, the Bologneſe, the Modeneſe, and the Parmeſan; on the S by the Mediterranean; on the E by the duchy of Urbino, the Perugino, the Orvietano, the patrimony of St. Peter, and the duchy of Caſtro; and on the W by the Mediterranean, the territory of Lucca, and that of Genoa. It is 150 miles long and 100 broad, and watered by ſeveral rivers, of which the Arno is the chief. There are ſeveral mountains, in which are mines of iron, alum, and vitriol; alſo quarries of marble, alabaſter, and porphyry, beſides hot baths and mineral waters. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and other fruits. The inhabitants are diſtinguiſhed by their attachment to commerce, and have eſtabliſhed various manufactures, particularly of ſilks, ſtuffs, earthen ware, and gilt leather. They are much viſited by foreigners, on account of their politeneſs, and becauſe the Italian language is here ſpoken in its greateſt purity. This duchy is divided into three parts; namely, the Florentino, the Piſano, and the Sieneſe. John Gaſton, the laſt duke of Tuſcany, of the houſe of Medicis, died in 1737, without leaving any heirs male. By the treaty of London, 1718, the emperor of Germany, Charles VI, had promiſed Tuſcany, as a fief of the empire, to don Carlos, infant of Spain, as being the neareſt male heir: but, in 1735, when the ſovereignty of Naples and Sicily was confirmed to that prince, he was obliged to renounce his right to Tuſcany, in favour of Francis I, emperor of Germany, then duke of Lorrain, to whom it was ceded as an equivalent for that duchy, which he had given up to France. Florence is the capital.

TUSCARORAS. See ONEIDAS.

TUSIS, a town of the country of the Griſons, 18 miles S by W of Coire.

TUTBURY, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It had a large caſtle, which ſtood on an alabaſter hill; ſeveral of the towers and a ſmall part of the wall ſtill remain. It is 15 miles E of Stafford, and 134 NE of London. Lon. 1 40 W, lat. 53 0 N.

TUTACORIN, a town of Hindooſtan, with a Dutch factory. It is 60 miles NE of Cape Comorin. Lon. 76 40 E, lat. 8 15 N.

TUTURA, a town of Ruſſia, ſituate on the Lena. Lon. 105 40 E, lat. 54 40 N.

TUXFORD, a town in Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Monday; ſeated in a clayey ſoil, 13 miles NNW of Newark, and 137 N by W of London. Lon 0 50 W, lat. 53 16 N.

TUY, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſurrounded by ſtrong walls and ramparts, and well furniſhed with artillery, becauſe it is a frontier town toward Portugal. It is ſeated on the top of a mountain, near the river Minho, in a fertile and well cultivated country, 62 miles S of Compoſtella, and 254 W of Madrid. Lon. 8 12 W, lat. 42 4 N.

TUZLA, a town of Turkey in Aſia, ſituate on a lake of the ſame name, 28 miles N of Cogni. Lon. 35 55 E, lat. 38 20 N.

TWEED, a river of Scotland, which riſes from innummerable ſprings in the mountainous tract of Peebleſhire, called Tweedſmuir. It divides England from Scotland, and falls into the German Ocean, at Berwick.

TWEEDDALE. See PEEBLESSHIRE.

TWEEDSMUIR, rugged and heathy mountains, in the S part of Peebleſhire.

TWICKENHAM, a village in Middleſex,

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feated on the Thames, three miles SSW of Brentford; adorned with many handsome villas, of which the only two that are worthy of notice are that which was once the favourite residence of Pope, which is still regarded with great veneration; and Strawberry Hill, the elegant Gothic retreat of the late Horace Walpole, earl of Orford. A branch of the Coln here falls into the Thames on which are erected some powder and oil mills.

TYCOKZIN, a town of Poland, in Polachia, with a castle and a mint. It is seated on the Narew, 22 miles NW of Bielsk. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 53 0 N.

TYDORE, one of the Moluccа Islands, three leagues S of Ternate.

TYNE, a river in Northumberland, formed of a branch from the county of Durham, and another from the hills on the borders of Scotland. These uniting a little above Hexham, form a large river, which flows by Newcastle, and enters the German Ocean, at Tinmouth.

TYNE, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains in the S of Haddingtonshire, waters Haddington, and enters the German Ocean to the W of Dunbar.

TYNEMOUTH. See TINMOUTH.

TYRE, a seaport of Syria, in that part formerly called Phœnicia, once a place of exceeding great trade. It is also famous for a shellfish, which dies a fine purple, thence called the Tyrian die. According to the prophecies in the Old Testament, Tyre is now nothing but a heap of venerable ruins. It has two harbours, that on the N side exceedingly good; the other choked up by the ruins of the city. It is 60 miles SW of Damascus, and now called Sour or Sur. Lon. 35 50 E, lat. 33 18 N.

TYRI, a lake of Norway, near the cobalt mines of Fossum. This beautiful piece of water is about twenty five miles in circumference, including its bays and creeks; its shores are gentle eminences richly variegated with the most fertile meadows, corn fields and hanging forests, and backed by lofty mountains towering above each other. The country around it is delightful especially to be in so high a degree of northern latitude.

TYRNAW, a large fortified town of Upper Hungary, in the palatinate of Trentschin, 30 miles NE of Presburg Lon. 17 33 E, lat. 48 23 N.

TYRONE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 46 miles long and 37 broad; bounded on the N by Londonderry, on the E by Armagh and Lough Neagh, on the SW by Fermanagh, and on the W by Donegal. It is a rough country, but tolerably fruitful; contains 30 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament. The capital is Dungannon.

TYSTED, a town of Denmark, in the province of N Jutland, with a citadel, seated on the gulf of Limford, 44 miles NW of Wiburg, and 46 W of Alburg. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 56 54 N.

TYVY, or TEIVY, a river in Wales, which issuing from a lake on the E side of the country, enters the bay of Cardigan, below the town of Cardigan.

TZADURILLA, a town of Natolia Proper, near the river Sangar, or Aclu, 63 miles SE of Isnic. Lon. 31 8 E, lat. 39 2 N.

TZARITZYN, a town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Saratof. It is seated on the Volga, 122 miles NW of Astracan. Lon. 45 25 E, lat. 48 0 N.

TZERNITZ, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, near a river of the same name, 32 miles NNE of Adrianople. Lon. 26 40 E, lat. 42 5 N.

TZIVILSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Kasan, 56 miles W of Kasan. Lon. 47 25 E, lat. 55 40 N.

V, U.

VAAST, St. a town of France, in the department of the Channel and late province of Normandy, five miles from Harfleur, and eight from Valogne.

VABRES, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, and late province of Roergue. Though an episcopal see before the revolution, it is little better than a village; but has some manufactures of serges, dimities, and cottons. It is seated at the confluence of two small rivers that fall into the Tarn, 30 miles SE of Rodez, and 32 E of Alby. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 43 57 N.

VACHA, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, 40 miles SE of Cassel. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 50 55 N.

VACHE, one of the W India islands lying to S of St. Domingo, opposite St. Louis. The buccaniers, began a settlement here in 1673, and they made it one of their rendezvous.

VACHELUSE, one of the Lipari Islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples.

VADA, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, seated on the Tuscan Sea, 20 miles S of Leghorn. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 43 15 N.

VADAGARY, a town of the peninsu-

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f Hindooſtan, in the province of Madura, 24 miles SSW of Madura.

VADIN, a town of Turkey in the European province of Beſſarabia, ſituate on the Danube, 32 miles W of Nicopoli. Lon. 25 0 E, lat. 44 25 N.

VADO, a ſeaport of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a fort; taken by the French in 1795. It is three miles W of Savona, and 24 SW of Genoa. Lon. 8 8 E, lat. 44 15 N.

VADSTEIN, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, where there is an ancient palace belonging to the kings of Sweden now in ruins. It is ſeated on the E ſide of the lake Wetter, near the river Motala, 22 miles W of Nordkioping. Lon. 15 25 E, lat. 58 12 N.

VADUTZ, a town and caſtle of Germany in the circle of Suabia, 26 miles S of Lindau, and 34 SSE of Conſtance. Lon. 9 22 E, lat. 47 7 N.

VAENA, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated at the ſource of the Caſtro, 23 miles SE of Cordova. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 37 40 N.

VAIHINGEN, a town of Germany in Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, ſeated on the Neckar, 24 miles SW of Hailbron. Lon. 9 3 E, lat. 48 58 N.

VAISEAUX, a ſmall iſland of N America on the N coaſt of Louiſiana, between the mouths of the Miſſiſſippi and the Mobile, with a ſmall harbour.

VAISON, a decayed town of France, in the department of Vaucluſe, and late province of Provence with a biſhop's ſee, lately ſubject to the pope. It is ſeated on a mountain, on which there is a caſtle, near the river Oreze, and the ruins of ancient Vaiſon, which was one of the largeſt cities of the Gauls. It is 15 miles ENE of Orange, and 22 NE of Avignon. Lon. 5 6 E, lat. 44 15 N.

VAL, a village of the Netherlands, three miles W of Maeſtricht, where, in 1744, marſhal Saxe obtained a victory over the duke of Cumberland.

VAL DI DEMONA, a province of Sicily. It means the valley of demons, and is ſo called, becauſe Mount Etna is ſituate in this province, which occaſioned ignorant and ſuperſtitious people, at this time of its fiery eruptions, to believe it was a chimney of hell. This province is ſaid to contain upwards of 300,000 inhabitants. The capital is Meſſina.

VAL DI MAZARA, a province in the W angle of Sicily, ſo called from the town of Mazara. It contains Palermo, the capital of the whole iſland.

VAL DI NOTO, a province of Sicily; ſo called from the Noto, which is its capital town.

VAL OMBROSA, a celebrated monaſtery of Tuſcany, in the Appennines, 15 miles E of Florence.

VALCKOWAR, a town of Sclavonia, ſeated on the Walpo, near its confluence with the Danube, between Eſſeck and Peterwaradin, 70 miles NW of Belgrade. Lon. 19 51 E, lat. 45 55 N.

VALDAI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novogorod, on the ſide of a lake of the ſame name. Its environs abound with beautiful lakes, ſprinkled with woody iſlands, and ſkirted by foreſts, cornfields, and paſtures.

VALDAI, LAKE OF, in the government of Novogorod, in Ruſſia. It is about 20 miles in circumference. In the middle of it is an iſland on which there is a convent.

VALDAI HILLS, hills of Ruſſia, in the government of Novogorod.

VALDASNES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, nine miles ESE of Mirandola.

VALDEBURON, a town of Spain. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 43 5 N.

VALDECONA, a town of Spain, 15 miles S of Tortoſa. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 11 15 N.

VALDIGEM, a town of Portugal, in Beira.

VALDIVIA. See BALDIVIA.

VALENCE, an epiſcopal city of France, in the department of Drome, and late province of Dauphiny, with a biſhop's ſee, a citadel, and a ſchool of artillery. It is ſurrounded by good walls, and the greateſt part of the public places, and many private houſes, are adorned with fountains. Beſides the handſome cathedral, there are many other churches, as well as late convents that are worthy of notice. It is ſeated on the Rhone, 30 miles N by E of Viviers, and 335 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 44 56 N.

VALENCE, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, and late province of Guienne, ſituate on the Garonne.

VALENCA D'ALCANTARA, a conſiderable town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, with an old caſtle. It is ſurrounded with walls after the antique manner, flanked with 4 or 5 ſmall baſtions, and a few towers; is very ſtrong by ſituation, being built upon a rock, near the river Savar, 15 miles SW of Alcantara, and 37 N of Badajoz. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 39 26 N

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VALENCEY, a town of France, in the department of Indre, and late province of Berry.

VALENCIA, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom; bounded on the E and S by the Mediterranean, on the NE by Catalonia, on the NW by Arragon, and on the W by New Caſtile and Murcia. It is 162 miles long and 62 broad, and is the moſt pleaſant and populous country in Spain; for here they enjoy a perpetual ſpring. It is watered by a great number of ſtreams, which render it fertile in all the neceſſaries of life, eſpecially fruits and wine; and in the mountains are mines of gold, ſilver, and alum. The inhabitants are much more lively than in other parts of Spain; and the women are handſomer.

VALENCIA, a city of Spain, capital of a province of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. The Moors were expelled from it, in the 13th century. It was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, and loſt again two years after. It contains 12,000 houſes within the walls, beſides thoſe in the ſuburbs and pleaſure gardens around it, which amount to the ſame number. The cathedral church has a ſteeple 130 feet high, and one ſide of the choir is incruſted with alabaſter, and adorned with very fine paintings of ſcripture hiſtory. The high altar is covered with ſilver, and lighted with fourteen ſilver lamps. The univerſity conſiſts of ſeveral colleges, and the jeſuits have one of their own. The palace of the viceroy, that of Ciuta, the monaſtery of St. Jerom, the exchange, and the arſenal, are all worthy of the notice of travellers. It is not very ſtrong, though there are baſtions along the walls, and likewiſe a certain number of braſs cannon. It is a very populous place, and has ſeveral good manufactures of cloth and ſilk, carried on with great ſucceſs and induſtry; for even the very children are employed in ſpinning ſilk. It is ſeated on the Guadalavia (over which are five bridges) near the Mediterranean, 130 miles ESE of Madrid. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 39 23 N.

VALENCIA, NEW, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Caracca, ſeated on the lake Tocarigua, 57 miles SW of Porto Cavallo. Lon. 65 30 W, lat. 9 50 N.

VALENCIENNES, a city of France, in the department of the North. It contains about 20,000 ſouls, and the Scheldt divides it into two parts. It is a very important place: the citadel and fortifications were conſtructed by order of Lewis XIV, who took this town from the Spaniards; and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. In 1793, it was taken by the allies, after a ſevere ſiege; but it was given up to the French, in 1794. It is 20 miles WSW of Mons, 28 SE of Liſle, and 120 NNE of Paris. Lon. 3 28 E, lat. 50 21 N.

VALENZO-DO-MINHO, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Minho-e-Douero, ſeated on an eminence near the river Minho, three miles S of Tuy. Lon. 8 11 W, lat. 42 2 N.

VALENTINE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, nine miles NE of St. Bernard. Lon. 0 57 E, lat. 43 1 N.

VALENZA, or VALENTIA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, capital of the Lomeline, and ſubject to the king of Sardinia, to whom it was ceded in 1707. It has been often taken and retaken, and is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Po, 12 miles E of Caſal, and 35 SW of Milan. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 45 58 N.

VALESTRA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 44 26 N.

VALETTE, a town of France, in the department of Charente, and late province of Anjumois 10 miles S of Angouleme. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 45 30 N.

VALETTA. See MALTA.

VALKENBURG, or FAVQUEMONT, a town of Dutch Limburg. It was once fortified but the fortifications were demoliſhed by the French in 1672. It is ſeated on the Geule Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 50 52 N.

VALLADOLID, a city of Spain, in Old Caſtile, capital of a principality of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, embelliſhed with handſome buildings, large public ſquares, piazzas, and fountains. It is large and populous, containing 11,000 houſes, with fine long and broad ſtreets and large high houſes adorned with balconies. The market place, called El Campo, is 700 paces in circumference, ſurrounded by a great number of convents, and is the place where the fairs are kept. There is another ſquare in the middle of the city ſurrounded with handſome brick houſes, having under them piazzas, where people may walk dry in all weathers. Within theſe piazzas merchants and tradeſmen keep their ſhops; all the houſes are of the ſame height, being 4 ſtories; and there are balconies at every window of iron grate. In the whole there are 30 monaſteries and nunneries, the fineſt of which is that of the Dominicans, remarkable for its church, which is one of the moſt magnificent

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...e city. The kings reſided a long while ... this place, and the royal palace, which ...ill remains, is of very large extent, ...ough but two ſtories high; within are ...e paintings of various kinds, and at one ... the corners a curious clock made in the ...ne manner as that of Straſburgh. Be...s this, there are ſeveral other places ...ich a traveller ought to viſit; not to ...ention thoſe belonging to noblemen, nor ...e houſes of rich citizens, which have all ...eir particular beauties. There are o...er public ſquares which we have not ...om to deſcribe, and therefore we ſhall ...ly take notice, that another of them is ...rrounded with 130 churches, chapels, ...onvents, and hoſpitals; and that the ...wn-houſe ſtands on one of the ſides. ...e houſe of the inquiſition is an odd ſort ...f ſtructure, for there are no windows, ...t a few holes to let in the light. The ...virons of the city are a fine plain covered ...with gardens, orchards, vineyards, mea...dows, and fields. It is ſeated on the Eſ...urva and Piſuerga, near the Douero, 52 ...miles SW of Burgos, 80 SE of Leon, and ...N by W of Madrid. Lon. 4 25 W, ...at. 41 50 N.

VALLADOLID, a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan. See MECHOACAN.

VALLADOLID, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, and province of Honduras, with a biſhop's ſee, 296 miles E of Guatimala. Lon. 88 22 W, lat. 14 30 N.

VALLADOLID, a town of New Spain, in the peninſula of Jucatan, near the coaſt of the bay of Honduras, 94 miles E by S of Merida. Lon. 88 20 W, lat. 20 33 N.

VALLADOLID, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, ſituate near the Andes. Lon. 75 5 W, lat. 6 2 S.

VALLAIS, a county of Swiſſerland, extending 100 miles from E to W, and divided into Upper and Lower Vallais. The former reaches from Mount Furca to the river Murge, below Sion; and the latter from that river to St. Gingou, on the lake of Geneva. The Upper Vallais is ſovereign of the Lower Vallais, and contains ſeven independent dixains, or commonwealths; namely, Sion, Goms, Brieg, Viſp, Leuk, Raren, and Siders. Of theſe, Sion is ariſtocratical, and the others democratical. They are called dixains, becauſe the Upper Vallais being divided into ſeven, and the Lower into three diſtricts, each diviſion is a dixain, or tenth of the whole. The Vallais contains 100,000 inhabitants, who all profeſs the Roman Catholic religion. The biſhop of Sion was formerly abſolute ſovereign over the greateſt part of the Valais; but his authority is now limited. The inhabitants of the Upper Vallais are much ſubject to goiters, or large excreſcences from the throat, which often increaſe to an enormous ſize; idiocy alſo remarkably abounds among them; and the lower claſs are extremely indolent and dirty. From Mount Furca, its E boundary, two vaſt ranges of Alps incloſe the Vallais. The S chain ſeparates it from the Milaneſe, Piedmont, and Savoy: the N divides it from the canton of Bern. A country entirely incloſed within high Alps, and conſiſting of plains, elevated vallies, and lofty mountains, muſt neceſſarily exhibit a great variety of climates and proſpects. The productions of the Vallais vary alſo according to its ſingular diverſity of climates; in conſequence of which, Mr. Coxe obſerves, that ſtrawberries, cherries, plums, pears, and grapes (each the natural growth of the country) may be taſted in the ſame day. It has more than ſufficient wine and corn for interior conſumption; and a conſiderable quantity of both are yearly exported; the ſoil in the midland and lower diſtricts being exceedingly rich and fertile; but in the more elevated parts, barley is the only grain that can be cultivated with ſucceſs. There are no manufactures of any conſequence in the Vallais, and, indeed, the ignorance of the people is no leſs remarkable than their indolence. They are hardy and enterpriſing, grave, ſevere to enemies, affable to ſtrangers.

VALLELONGA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 38 44 N.

VALLEMONT, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, with a caſtle, 16 miles N by W of Caudebec. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 49 46 N.

VALLENCAY, a town of France, in the department of Indre. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 47 10 N.

VALLENGIN, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a county of the ſame name, in the principality of Neuchatel. It is ſeated near the lake of Neuchatel, 25 miles NW of Bern. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 47 0 N. See NEUCHATEL.

VALLERS, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, with ſome mineral waters. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 47 24 N.

VALLERY, ST. a commercial town of France, in the department of Somme, and late province of Piccardy, at the mouth of the river Somme, whoſe entrance is very

dangerous. It is 10 miles NW of Abbeville, and 100 N by W of Paris. Lon. 1 37 E, lat. 50 11 N.

VALLERY-EN-CAUX, ST. a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normany, 15 miles W by S of Dieppe, and 105 NW of Paris. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 49 52 N.

VALLIER, ST, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Normandy, seven miles NE of Tournon. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 49 10 N.

VALOGNE, a town of Faance, in the department of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, noted for cloth and leather. It is seated on a brook, eight miles from the sea, and 158 W by N of of Paris. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 49 30 N.

VALONA, an archiepiscopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Upper Albania, with a harbour. It was taken in 1690, by the Venetians, who abandoned it after they had ruined the fortifications. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, near the mountains of Chimera, 50 miles S of Durazzo. Lon. 19 23 E, lat. 41 4 N.

VALPARISSO, a town of Chili, with a well frequented harbour defended by a strong fort. It is seated on the Pacific Ocean, at the foot of a high mountain. Lon. 72 14 W, lat. 33 3 S.

VALREES, a town of France, in the Venaissin, 12 miles E of St. Paul Trois Chateaux.

VALS, a town of France in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Dauphiny, remarkable for mineral springs. It is seated on the Ardeche, three miles N of Aubenas. Lon. 4 26 E, lat. 44 48 N.

VALTELINE, called by the inhabitants VALLE-TELINO, a fertile valley of Switzerland, subject to the Grisons. It is about 50 miles in length, extending from the confines of Bormio to the lake of Chiarenna, and is inclosed between two chains of mountains. It is separated by the N chain from the Grisons, by the S chain from the Venetian territories: on the E it borders on the county of Bormio; and is bounded on the W by the duchy of Milan. On the 20th of July, 1620, there was a general massacre of the protestants in this valley. The Valtelines have no manufactures; but they export wine, silk, planks cheese, butter, and cattle. The inhabitants are computed to be 62,000, and are all Roman catholics.

VALVERDE, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the confines of Spain, 30 miles N by W of Alcantara, and 38 SSE of Guardia. Lon. 6 19 W, lat. 39 44 N.

VALVERDE, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, and eight miles from Badajoz.

VAN, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Armenia, near the frontiers of Persia. It is a populous place, defended by a castle, seated on a mountain. It is likewise a beglerbeglic, under which there are nine sangiacates, or particular governments. The Turks always keep a numerous garrison in the castle. Lon. 44 30 E, lat. 38 30 N.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, the S extremity of New Holland, discovered by Tasman, in 1642, afterwards visited by Captain Cook.

VAN DIEMEN'S ROAD, a road of the island of Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands. Lon. 174 56 W, lat. 21 4 S.

VANNES, a seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan, formerly a bishop's see, seated on the gulf of Morbihan. Its principal trade is in wheat and rye to Spain; and it has a trade also in pilchards and sea eels. It is three miles from the Atlantic, 56 SW of Rennes, and 292 W by S of Paris. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 47 39 N.

VAR, a department of France, including part of the late province of Provence.

VAR, a river which has its source in the county of Nice, and falls into the Mediterranean, four miles W of Nice. It gives name to the above department.

VARALLO, a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. 47 miles WNW of Milan. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 45 42 N.

VARAMBON, a town of France, in the department of Ain, 14 miles NNW of Bourg. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 46 23 N.

VARELLA, a cape on the E coast of the kingdom of Ciampa. Behind it is a mountain, remarkable for having a high rock on its summit. Lon. 109 17 E, lat. 12 50 N.

VARENDORE, a fortified town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster, seated on the river Embs.

VARENNES, a town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on an eminence near the river Allier, 14 miles SSE of Moulins. Lon. 3 31 E, lat. 46 22 N.

VARENNES, a town of France, in the department of Meuse. At this place the unfortunate king of France, his queen, sister, and two children, were arrested, in their flight from Paris in June, 1791, and conducted back to that city. It is 13 miles N of Clermont.

VARHELY, a town of Transylvania, se

miles E of Temeſwar. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 45 40 N.

VARNA, a conſiderable ſeaport of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, capital of the territory of Drobugia, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the mouth of the Varna, in the Black Sea, 22 miles N of Meſembria, and 145 NW of Conſtantinople. Lon. 28 28 E, lat. 42 44 N.

VARZEY, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, with a caſtle, 32 miles from Auxerre.

VASIL, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novogorod, ſituate on the Volga, 60 miles E of Novogorod. Lon. 45 44 E, lat. 56 16 N.

VASSERBURG, a town of Bavaria, in the territory of Munich, with a caſtle. It is ſurrounded by high mountains and ſeated on the river Inn, 28 miles E of Munich. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 48 10 N.

VASSI, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, ſeated on the Blaiſe, 10 miles NW of Joinville, and 115 E of Paris. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 48 27 N.

VATAN, a town of France, in the department of Indre, ſeated in a fine plain, eight miles NW of Iſſoudun. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 47 2 N.

VATICA, a ſeaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, ſituate in a bay of the ſame name, 44 miles SE of Miſitra. Lon. 23 2 E, lat. 36 38 N.

VAUCOLEURES, a town of France, in the department of Meuſe, ſeated on the ſide of a hill, near the river Meuſe, 10 miles W of Toul, 22 SW of Nanci, and 150 E of Paris. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 48 36 N.

VAUCLUSE, a department of France, which includes the county of Venaiſſin and territory of Avignon.

VAUCLUSE, a village and fountain of France, in the department to which it gives name, 12 miles E of Avignon, celebrated by Petrarch.

VAUD, PAYS DE, a country of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern. It extends along the lake of Geneva, riſing gradually from the edge of that lake, and is richly laid out in vineyards, corn fields, and meadows, and chequered with continued villages and towns. It was wreſted from the duke of Savoy, by the canton of Bern, in 1536. Its inhabitants are robuſt and good ſoldiers. Lauſanne is the capital.

VAUDABLES, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Donne, five miles from Iſloire, and 240 S by E of Paris.

VAUDEMONT, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with a caſtle. It is ſeated in the moſt fertile country for corn in all Lorrain, 15 miles SE of Toul, and 18 SW of Nanci. Lon. 5 57 E, lat. 48 26 N.

VAUDOIS, VALLIES OF, in Piedmont. They lie N of the marquiſate of Saluzzo, and the chief town is Lucerna. The inhabitants are called Vaudois; alſo Waldenſes from Peter Waldo, a merchant at Lyons, who expoſed the ſuperſtitions of the church of Rome, in 1160, and being baniſhed from France, came here with his diſciples. The Vaudois underwent the moſt dreadful perſecutions in the 17th century, particularly in 1655, 1656, and 1696.

VAUDREVANGE, a decayed town of France, in the department of Meurthe, ſeated on the Sare, near the ſtrong fortreſs of Sar Louis, 50 miles NE of Nanci. Lon. 6 36 E, lat. 49 28 N.

VAUXHALL, a village in Surry, ſeated on the Thames, two miles SW of London. It is celebrated for its gardens, which are laid out in ſo grand a taſte that they are honoured for three months in ſummer by moſt of the nobility and gentry. Here is an almſhouſe for ſeven poor women, built in 1618, by Sir Noel Caron, who reſided here, as ambaſſador from Holland, 28 years.

UBEDA, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated in a fertile country, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and fruits, eſpecially figs. It is five miles NE of Baeza, and 158 SE of Madrid. Lon. 3 13 W, lat. 37 48 N.

UBERLINGIN, a free imperial city of Suabia, in the county of Furſtenburg. The inhabitants, who are partly Roman catholics and partly proteſtants, carry on a great trade in corn, which they ſend to Swiſſerland; and not far hence are very famous baths. It is ſeated on a high rock, near the lake of Conſtance, 12 miles N of Conſtance. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 47 50 N.

UBES, ST. or SETUBAL, a fortified town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura, with a good harbour, defended by the fort of St. Jago. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Setobriga, at the head of a bay, near the mouth of the Zadaen. It has a fine fiſhery, and a very good trade, particularly in ſalt, of which a great quantity is ſent to the colonies in America. It is ſeated at the end of a plain, five miles in length, extremely fertile in corn, wine, and fruits: the N end bounded by a row of mountains loaded with fine foreſts of

pines, and other trees; and within are quarries of jaſper of ſeveral colours, of which are made pillars and images, that take a very fine poliſh. It is 22 miles SE of Liſbon. Lon. 8 54 W, lat. 38 22 N.

UBIGAU, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany 28 miles SE of Wiltemburg. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 51 34 N.

UBY, or PULO UBY, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, at the entrance of the bay of Siam, 20 miles in circumference. It yields good water and plenty of wood. Lon. 105 56 E, lat. 8 25 N.

UCHER, a river of Germany, which has its ſource in a lake of the ſame, near Prenzlo, in the Ucker marche of Brandenburg, runs N through Pomerania, and being joined by the Rando, enters the Friſchen Haf, a bay of the Baltic.

UCKERMUNDE, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony with a caſtle, ſeated on the Friſchen Haf, a bay of the Baltic, 25 miles NW of Stetin. Lon. 14 12 E, lat. 53 53 N.

UDDEVALLA, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, ſituate on a bay of the Categate, at the bottom of ſome ſteep rocks, at the extremity of a ſmall but fruitful valley. The houſes are built of wood painted red and yellow, and the ſtreets are ſpacious. It contains 3000 inhabitants, exports iron, planks, and herrings, and is 50 miles N of Gotheborg.

UDENSKOI, a town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutzk, ſeated on the S ſide of the lake Baikul, on the road from Tobolſk to China, 1000 miles NW of Pekin, and 1200 E of Tobolſk. Lon. 96 30 E, lat. 53 0 N.

UDINA, or UDINE, a city of Italy, capital of Venetian Friuli, with a citadel. It contains 16,000 inhabitants, and is ſeated in a large plain, near the rivers Taglemento and Liſenzo, 10 miles N of Aquileia, and 55 N by E of Venice. Lon. 13 3 E, lat. 46 12 N.

UDSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, near the Udda, 1100 miles ENE of Irkutſk. Lon. 135 30 E, lat. 55 16 N.

VECHT, a river that has its ſource in Weſtphalia, near Munſter, croſſes the counties of Stenfort and Bentheim, and entering Overyſſel, paſſes by Ommen, Haffelt, and Swartſluys, below which it falls into the Zuider-Zee, under the name of Swartwater, that is, Blackwater.

VECHT, a river of the United Provinces, which branches off from the old channel of the Rhine, at Utrecht, and enters the Zuider-Zee, at Muyden.

VECHTA, a fortified town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter, 30 miles N of Oſnaburg. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 52 54 N.

VEDENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, ſituate on the Vokſcha, 200 miles ESE of Archangel. Lon. 46 44 E, lat. 58 45 N.

VEERE. See TERVERE.

VEGLIA, an iſland in the gulf of Venice, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, with a biſhop's ſee, a good harbour, and a citadel. It is the moſt populous iſland on this coaſt, abounds in wine and ſilk, and has fine horſes in high eſteem. The only town of the ſame name, is ſeated on the E. on a hill commanded by two mountains, 17 miles NW of Arbe, and 110 SE of Venice. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 45 22 N.

VEGLIANA, a town of Italy Piedmont in the marquiſate of Suſa, ſeated on an eminence, near the river Doria, 12 miles NW of Turin. Lon. 7 34 E, lat. 45 7 N.

VEIROS, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Anſaloura, 10 miles SSW of Portalegre. Lon. 7 34 W, lat. 38 57 N.

VEIT, ST, a ſtrong town of Germany in the circle of Auſtria, with an old caſtle and a church ſeated at the confluence of the Glan and Wunich, eight miles N of Clagenfurt, and 173 SW of Vienna. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 47 1 N.

VEIT, ST. a ſtrong ſeaport of Auſtrian Iſtria. See FIUME.

VELA, a cape of S America on the N coaſt of Terra Firma, 160 miles ENE of St. Martha. Lon. 71 25 W, lat. 12 30 N.

VELAY, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Forez, on the W by Auvergne, on the S by Gevaudan, and on the E by Vivarez. It is full of high mountains, covered with ſnow the greater part of the year, but abounds in cattle. It now forms the department of Upper Loire.

VELDEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, 22 miles NW of Ratiſbon. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 40 10 N.

VALDENTZ, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Moſelle, 13 miles NE of Treves. Lon. 7 3 E, lat. 49 52 N.

VELETRI, or VELLETRI, an ancient town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It is a very pleaſant place and is the residence of the biſhop of Oſtia, whose palace is magnificent; and there are large ſquares adorned with fine fountains. It is ſeated on an eminence, ſurround-

by hills, eight miles ESE of Albano, and 10 SE of Rome. Lon. 12 56 E, lat. 41 36 N.

VELEZ, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, with a caſtle, 45 miles NE of Toledo, and 50 SE of Madrid. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 40 0 N.

VELEZ-DE-GOMARA, a town of Africa in the kingdom of Fez, with a caſtle, and a harbour ſeated between two high mountains, on the Mediterranean, 120 miles NNE of Fez. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 35 10 N.

VELEZ-MALAGA, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a caſtle, ſeated in a large plain, near the Mediterranean ſea, 12 miles NE of Malaga, and 52 SW of Granada. Lon. 3 24 W, lat. 36 42 N.

VELIKA, a town of Sclavonia, ſeated on the river Bakawa, 10 miles E of Cruetz, and 60 NW of Poſega. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 46 18 N.

VELIKI USTIUG, a province of the Ruſſian government of Vologda. Uſting is the capital.

VELORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. It is a poſt of great importance, commanding the great road from Myſore into the Carnatic. It conſiſts of three ſtrong forts on as many hills, and is deemed impregnable to an Indian army. During the laſt war againſt Hyder Ally, it was relieved by Sir Eyre Coote, in the face of the whole army of that chief, which was reckoned an act of great generalſhip. It is 90 miles W of Madras, and 214 from Seringapatam.

VELTZEN. See ULTZEN.

VENA, or MONTE-DELLA-VENA, mountains of Carniola, on the confines of Iſtria, on the S of the lake Czernic.

VENAFRO, a town of Italy in Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated near the Volturno, 27 miles W of Capua, and 43 N of Naples. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 43 32 N.

VENAISSIN, a ſmall but fertile territory of France, lately depending on the pope, but now decreed a part of the republic of France, and included in the department of Vaucluſe. It is of ſmall extent but pleaſant and fertile.

VENAAT, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Artois. It can be laid under water at any time, which is its chief defence, and is 27 miles SE of Dunkirk, and 22 NW of Arras. Lon. 2 39 E, lat. 50 38 N.

VENASQUE, a town of Spain, in Arragon, in a valley of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on the Eſſara, in a country producing good wine, 35 miles E of Balbaſtro. Lon. 0 25 E, lat. 41 58 N.

VENEATIGHERY, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, 51 miles E of Bangalore, and 54 W of Arcot. Lon. 78 38 E, lat. 13 5 N.

VENCE, lately an archiepiſcopal town of France, in the department of Var, and late province of Provence, and before the revolution, it was a biſhop's ſee. It is eight miles from the Mediterranean, and 10 W of Nice. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 43 43 N.

VENDE, a department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is ſo called from a ſmall river of the ſame name. Fontenay-le-Compte is the capital.

VENDEN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga, 36 miles NE of Riga. Lon. 25 15 E, lat. 57 12 N.

VENDOME, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, and late province of Blaiſois, ſeated on the river Loir, 30 miles NE of Tours, and 95 SW of Paris. Lon. 1 8 E, lat. 47 50 N.

VENDRELL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 25 miles WSW of Barcelona. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 41 12 N.

VENZUELA, a province of Terra Firma, bounded on the N by the Caribbean Sea, on the E by Caraccus, on the S by New Granada, and on the W by St. Martha. When the Spaniards landed here in 1499, they obſerved ſome huts built upon piles, in an Indian village, in order to raiſe them above the ſtagnated water that covered the plain: and this induced them to give it the name of Venezuela, or Little Venice. Near the ſea-coaſt are high mountains, the tops of which are barren, but the lower parts in the valley are fertile, producing plenty of corn, rich paſtures, ſugar, tobacco, and fruits. There are alſo plantations of cocoa-nuts, which are exceedingly good: and gold is found in the ſands of rivers.

VENERUELA, the capital of the province of the ſame name, in S America, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on a peninſula, on the gulf of Venezuela, 70 miles NE of Maracaybo. Lon. 70 15 W, lat. 10 43 N.

VENEZUELA, a gulf on the N coaſt of Terra Firma, which communicates with the lake of Maracaybo, by a narrow ſtrait.

VENICE, a territory and lately the republick of in Italy which comprehends 14 provinces, namely, the Dogado, the Paduano, the Vicentino, the Veroneſe, the Breſciano, the Bergomaſco, the Cremaſco,

the Poleſino-di-Rovigo, the Marca-Trevigiana, the Feltrino, the Belluneſe, the Cadorino, Friuli, and Iſtria; which ſee in their proper places. In the fourth century, when Attila king of the Huns, called the Scourge of God, ravaged the N part of Italy) many of the inhabitants abandoned their country, and retired into the iſlands of the Adriatic Sea. As theſe iſlands are near each other, they found means to join them together, by driving piles on the ſide of the canals, on which they built houſes, and thus the ſuperb city of Venice had its beginning. The government of the republic of Venice was ariſtocratic, for none could have had any ſhare in it but the nobles. Theſe may be divided into ſix claſſes, namely, twelve of the moſt ancient families; four families that in 880, ſubſcribed to the building of the abbey of St. George; thoſe whoſe names were written in the golden book in 1296; the families that were enobled by the public in 1385; thoſe that purchaſed their nobility for 100000 ducats, in 1646; and laſtly all the ſtrangers which the Venetians have received into the number of their nobility. Any man of theſe families above 25 years of age, had a right to be a member of the council, whether he had any capacity or not. It generally conſiſted of about 2500; and they were accounted great politicians, good negociators and ſecret even to a ſcruple. They alſo made a magnificent appearance, ſuitable to the dignity of their employment. The Doge was elected by a plurality of voices, and kept his dignity for life. In his election they made uſe of gold and ſilver balls, which were put in a veſſel, and ſerved for balloting. Thoſe who drew nine golden balls, firſt elected 40 counſellors, who drew twelve others. Theſe elected 25 other counſellors, who drew 9 golden balls. Theſe 9 elected 40 counſellors, who drew 11. Thoſe that had the 11, choſe 41 counſellors, who proceeded to the election, till 25 votes or more fell upon the ſame perſon, who was then declared Doge. After this election they placed the ducal cap on his head, upon which he took poſſeſſion of the Doge's palace. He never uncovered his head to any perſon, becauſe he did not wear the cap in his own name, but in that of the republic. When there were any great ſolemnities, a nobleman carried the ſword, which was an emblem of the ſupreme authority; but it was not before the Doge, but before the ſenate, to ſhew that the power was lodged in them. The office of the Doge was to give audience to all ambaſſadors; to marry the Adriatic Sea in the name of the republic, on Holy-Thurſday; to preſide in all aſſemblies of the ſtate; to have an eye over all the members of the magiſtracy; and to nominate to all the benefices annexed to the church of St. Mark. On the other hand he was to determine nothing without the conſent of the council; he was not to open any letter addreſſed to the republic, or that came from the republic; he was not to receive any preſent; he was not to leave the city without permiſſion of the ſtates; he was not to chuſe an aſſiſtant; and he was never to reſign his dignity. In ſhort, he was a priſoner in the city, and out of it he was no more than a private perſon. There were four councils, the firſt of which was compoſed of the Doge, and ſix counſellors called the Signiora. The ſecond was the Conſiglia Grande, or Great Council, in which all the nobles had a voice, and ſitting. The third was the Conſiglio-dei-Pregadi, which was as it were the ſoul of the republic, and conſiſted of about 250 of the nobility. The fourth was the Conſiglio-Propria, whoſe members were called Savii Grandi, or the Great Sages, was joined to the Signiori, and conſiſted of 28 aſſeſſors. This gave audience to the ambaſſadors. The fifth and laſt was Il-Collegio-delli-dieci, and was compoſed of 10 counſellors, who took notice of all criminal matters, and the Doge himſelf when accuſed, was obliged to appear before them. There was no appeal from this council, and it was a great misfortune to be cited before it. It was a kind of ſtate inquiſition, as ſevere as that for religion; and they had a great number of ſpies, who diſcovered not only what was done, but what was ſaid. As to religion, the Venetians are Roman-Catholics, and yet they tolerate the Greeks, Turks, and Perſians. The proteſtants are not allowed the free exerciſe of their religion; but they are neither hated nor perſecuted, as in other Popiſh countries. The head of the clergy is the Patriarch of Venice, who muſt be a noble Venetian, and is elected by the ſenate. This Patriarch, in conſequence of the policy of the ſenate, has ſcarce any power over the prieſts and monks, who are greatly corrupted. There is another Patriarch belonging to Venice, whoſe authority extends over Friuli, Iſtria, and moſt of the biſhops in Terra Firma. The tribunal of the inquiſition at Venice, was compoſed of the Pope's Nuncio, the Patriarch of Venice, and the Father inquiſitor; but to prevent their abuſing power, three counſellors were added to the number, without whoſe conſent they could determine nothing. The

clergy in general are ignorant, and yet they are pretty good orators. When the diverſions of the carnival were over, nothing was heard but ſermons about repentance, and they declaimed very ſtrongly againſt the violators of the ſixth commandment; however, the breach of it is ſo common, and ſo much in faſhion, that the confeſſors themſelves treat it as a peccadillo. The number of people in the whole territories of the republic, is eſtimated at 2,500,000. Venice was once one of the moſt powerful commercial and maritime ſtates in Europe. For this it was indebted, at firſt, to the monopoly of the commerce of India; the products of that country being conveyed, in the middle ages, up the Perſian Gulf, the Euphrates, and the Tigris, as far as Bagdad; thence by land, acroſs the deſert, to Palmyra; and thence to the Mediterranean ports: and, afterward, the ſupplying of the cruſaders with proviſions and military ſtores was an additional ſource of wonderful opulence and power. The cauſes of the decline of Venice were the continual wars with the ſtates of Italy, with the Hungarians, and their own rebellious ſubjects, which kept them employed ſo that they had no leiſure to oppoſe the Turks, whoſe rapid advances ought to have alarmed all Europe. After the deſtruction of the eaſtern empire, the Turks came more immediately to interfere with the republic. Whatever valour might be ſhown by the Venetians, or whatever ſucceſſes they might boaſt of, it is certain that the Turks ultimately prevailed; ſo that for ſome time it ſeemed ſcarce poſſible to reſiſt them. What contributed alſo greatly to the decline of the republic, was diſcovery of a paſſage by the Portugueſe to the Eaſt Indies round the Cape of Good Hope in 1499. To this time the greateſt part of the E India goods imported into Europe paſſed thro' the hands of the Venetians; but as ſoon as the above mentioned diſcovery took place, the carriage of India goods by the way of Alexandria almoſt entirely ceaſed. All theſe cauſes cooperating have reduced Venice from a ſtate of the higheſt ſplendour and importance in European politics, to comparative inſignificance. The declenſion of Venice did not, like that of Rome, proceed from the increaſe of luxury, or the revolt of their own armies in diſtant provinces, or from civil wars of any kind. Venice has dwindled in power and importance from cauſes which could not be foreſeen, or guarded againſt by human prudence although they had been foreſeen. In their preſent ſituation, there is little probability of their attempting new conqueſts; happy if they are allowed to remain in the quiet poſſeſſion of what they have. Whatever degree of licentiouſneſs may prevail among the Venetians, jealouſy, poiſon, and the ſtiletto have been long baniſhed from their gallantry. The common people of Venice diſplay ſome qualities very rarely to be found in that ſphere of life being remarkably ſober, obliging to ſtrangers, and gentle with their intercourſe with each other. The Venetians are in general tall and well made. They are a lively ingenious people, extravagantly fond of public amuſements, with an uncommon reliſh for humour, and yet more attached to the real enjoyments of life than to thoſe which depend on oſtentation and proceed from vanity. The women are of an eaſy addreſs, and have no averſion to cultivating an acquaintance with thoſe ſtrangers who are preſented to them by their relations, or have been properly recommended.

VENICE, a city of Italy, one of the moſt celebrated in the world, and capital of a republic of the ſame name, with a patriarchate, and a univerſity. It ſtands on 72 little iſlands in the gulf of Venice. The approach to the city is marked by rows of ſtakes on each ſide, which direct veſſels of a certain burden, to avoid the ſhallows. Theſe ſhallows are a better defence than the ſtrongeſt fortifications. On the approach of an enemy's fleet, the Venetians have only to pull up the ſtakes, and the enemy can advance no further. Venice is ſituate about five miles from the mainland, in a kind of laguna, lakr, or ſmaller inner gulf, ſeparated from the large one, called the gulf of Venice, by ſome iſlands, at a few miles diſtance. Theſe iſlands, in a great meaſure, break the force of the Adriatic ſtorms, before they reach the laguna; yet, in very high winds, the navigation of the lake is dangerous to gondolas, and ſometimes the gondoliers do not truſt themſelves even in the canals within the city. This is not ſo great an inconvenience as might be imagined; for moſt of the houſes have a door opening upon a canal, and another communicating with the ſtreet; by means of which, and of the bridges, a perſon may go to almoſt any part of the city by land, as well as by water. The number of the inhabitants is computed to be about 160,000. The houſes are built on piles. The ſtreets, in general, are narrow; and ſo are the Canals, except the Great Canal, which is very broad and has a ſerpentine courſe through the middle of the city.

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There are above 500 bridges over theſe canals, the moſt famous of which is that called the Rialto. It is built about the middle of the great canal, which divides Venice into two parts. It is of white marble, and has but one arch, in which its principal beauty conſiſts; and is 90 feet from one extremity to the other. On this bridge are two rows of ſhops, which divide it into three ſtreets; the largeſt of which is in the middle. The other bridge conſiſts only of one arch, and has no rails on each ſide. The view from the Rialto is equally lively and magnificent; the Grand Canal covered by boats and gondolas, and flanked on each ſide by magnificent palaces, churches and ſpires. Except the Grand Canal, and the Canale Regio, all the others are narrow and mean; ſome of them have no quays, and the water literally waſhes the houſes. The only place where a perſon can walk with eaſe and ſafety is in the Piazza di St. Marco; a kind of irregular quadrangle, formed by a number of buildings, all ſingular in their kind; namely, the Ducal Palace; the churches of St. Mark and St. Geminiano; the Old and New Procuraties, a noble range of buildings, in which are the muſeum, the public library, and nine large apartments belonging to the procurators of St. Mark. All theſe buildings are of marble. At the corner of the new procuratie, a little diſtance from the church, ſtands the ſteeple of St. Mark; a quadrangular tower, about 300 feet high. The patriarchal church of St. Mark, though one of the richeſt and moſt expenſive in the world, does not ſtrike the eye very much at firſt. The architecture is of a mixed kind, moſtly Gothic; yet many of the pillars are of the Grecian orders. The trade of the city at preſent is far ſhort of what it was formerly. Their chief manufactures are cloth: eſpecially ſcarlet, ſilks, gold and ſilver ſtuffs, brocades, velvets, and paper, of which, and wine, oil, fruit, ſweetmeats, anchovies, and ſeveral ſorts of drugs uſed in phyſic and painting, the exports are ſtill conſiderable. Venice has neither walls, gates, nor citadel, to defend it; its ſituation ſupplying the want of all theſe. In the treaſury of relics is the protocoll, or original manuſcript, as they pretend, of St. Mark's goſpel: it is rarely ſhown; and the writing, by length of time, is ſo defaced, that the greateſt connoiſſeurs in manuſcripts cannot determine whether it was wrote in Greek or Latin. Beſides what is properly called the city, there is a multitude of little iſlands lying round, which are covered with buildings, and make each of them a kind of ſeparate town, the moſt conſiderable of which is that called Guideca, or the "Jews Quarter," which is large and populous; with St. Eroſmo, St. Helena, St. Georgio, Chioſa, Il Lido de Paleſtrina, Il Lido de Malamocco, and Murano: theſe iſlands are a ſort of fence to the city, breaking the violence of the waves. To diſtinguiſh them from others, the Jews here muſt wear a cap of red cloth in their hats. The gardens in this city are few and inconſiderable. In the iſland of Murano are made thoſe beautiful looking-glaſſes, and other glaſs-works, for which Venice is ſo much noted: here the family of Cornaro hath a palace, with a gallery of paintings, little ſhort of an Italian mile in length. The ſalt-works in the iſland of Chioſa are of great benefit to the Venetians, and yield a very conſiderable revenue. There are ſeveral other ſmall iſlands about Venice beſides thoſe we have mentioned; but they are inconſiderable. From the palace is a covered bridge of communication to a ſtate priſon, on the other ſide of the canal: priſoners paſs to and from the courts over this bridge, which is named Ponte dei Soſpiri, the Bridge of Sighs. The lower gallery, or piazza, under the palace, is called the Broglio. In this the noble Venetians walk and converſe; it was only here, and at council, that they had opportunities of meeting together; for they ſeldom viſited openly, or in a family way, at each other's houſes; and ſecret meetings would have given umbrage to the ſtate inquiſitors. There is an opening from St. Mark's Place to the ſea, on which ſtand two lofty pillars of granite. The grand ſcene of all the ſhews and follies of the feſtivals, is the ſquare of St. Mark, in which bulls are ſometimes baited. In the doge's palace the high colleges held their aſſemblies; but we are told by ſeveral travellers, what ſeems very ſtrange, that the ſtairs are no better than a privy. In this palace is a ſmall arſenal, furniſhed with arms againſt any ſudden inſurrection of the people, together with a ſtate priſon, a great many exquiſite paintings, and ſeveral curioſities, among which are ſome *claustra castanea*. One ſide of it is toward's St. Mark's ſquare, and the lower gallery on that ſide, with the hall under the new procuratie facing it, are called the Broglio, where the nobility and none elſe, at leaſt while they are preſent, are allowed to walk. The ſquare of St. Mark is the greateſt ornament of the city, and hath the form of a parallelogram. In this ſquare, beſides the church and palace of St. Mark, are two towers, or one but

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of which is a curious clock; and the other has ſtairs ſo conſtructed that one may ride up on horſeback. Oppoſite to the ducal palace is the public library of the commonwealth; containing a large collection of books and manuſcripts, with ſome fine paintings, ſtatues, and curioſities. Hard by St. Mark's ſquare is the zecca, or mint: from zecca the gold coin called Zecchino takes its name. One of the ſmalleſt pieces of money at Venice is called Gazetta; and the firſt newſpapers publiſhed there, on a ſingle leaf, having been ſold for that a-piece, all kinds of newſpapers were from thence ſtyled Gazettos. The grand arſenal is two and a half Italian miles in circuit, and contains vaſt quantities of naval and other warlike ſtores: ſome pretend that it could furniſh arms for 10,000 horſe and 100,000 foot: here are the trophies of Scanderbeg and others, with the helmet of Atilla, &c. In this city is a famous carnival which begins on New-year's day, and continues till Aſhwedneſday, all which time is employed in ſports and diverſions. Then there is ſcarce any diſtinction between vice and virtue; for libertiniſm reigns through the city, and thouſands of foreigners frequent it from all parts of Europe. They all appear in maſks, which no one can venture to take off: in this diſguiſe they imitate the fury of the ancient Bacchanals; and the nearer Aſhwedneſday approaches, the more mad they are. The principal part of the maſquerade is St. Mark's Place, where there are ſometimes 15,000 people; and it ſwarms with harlequins, jeſters, mountebanks, ropedancers, and puppetſhows. Even the prieſts and monks enjoy the diverſions of the carnival; but when that is over nothing is heard from the clergy but ſermons on repentance. Venice is included in the province called the Dogado, and is 72 miles E by N of Mantua, 115 NE of Florence, 140 E of Milan, 212 N of Rome, and 300 N by W of Naples. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 45 26 N.

VENICE, GULF OF, a ſea between Italy and part of Turkey in Europe. It is the ancient Adriaticum Mare, and is ſtill ſometimes called the Adriatic. The doge of Venice annually wedded this ſea, in token of the ſovereignty of that republic over it. On Aſcenſion Day, he went upon the water in a ſuperb veſſel, which the commander ſwore to bring back again in defiance of all weather, and throwing a gold ring into the ſea, pronounced this ſentence in Latin: We eſpouſe thee, O ſea, in token of true and perpetual ſovereignty.

VENLO, a ſtrong town of Dutch Guelderland, formerly in alliance with the Hanſeatic towns. It was more than once taken and retaken in the wars between the Dutch and Spaniards. In 1752, it ſurrendered to the allies, and was confirmed to the ſtates general by the barrier treaty in 1715. It was taken by the French, Oct. 28, 1794. It is ſeated on the E ſide of the Meuſe (on the oppoſite ſide of which is Fort St. Michael) 19 miles N of Ruremonde, and 35 NW of Juliers. Lon 5 50 E, lat. 51 20 N.

VENOSA, a town of Italy in Naples, in Baſilicata, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in a fertile plain at the foot of the Appennines, 13 miles NW of Acerenza, and 72 NE of Naples. Lon. 15 52 E, lat. 40 54 N.

VENTA-DE-CRUZ, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, ſeated on the river Chagre. Here the Spaniards uſed to embark the merchandiſe of Peru, on that river for Porto Bello. Lon. 79 0 W, lat. 9 20 N.

VENZONE, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 32 miles ENE of Belluno. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 46 22 N.

VERA, an epiſcopal town of Spain, in Granada, with a harbour. It is 43 miles NE of Almeria, and 32 SW of Carthagena. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 37 15 N.

VERA CRUZ, a ſeaport of N America in New Spain, in Tlaſcala, ſeated on the gulf of Mexico. Here the flota arrives annually from Spain, to receive the produce of the gold and ſilver mines of Mexico, and an annual fair is held here for the rich merchandiſe of China and Europe. There are ſuch crowds of Spaniards from all parts of America, that tents are erected for them while the fair laſts. This place is famous on account of the landing of Ferdinando Cortez, with 500 Spaniards, when he undertook the conqueſt of Mexico. It is 200 miles E by S of Mexico. Lon. 97 35 W, lat. 19 12 N.

VERAGUA, a province of N America, in New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala; bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, on the E by the province and bay of Panama, on the S by the Pacific Ocean, and on the W by Coſta Rica. It is 125 miles long and 40 broad, and is a mountainous and barren country, abounding in gold and ſilver. Conception is the capital.

VERA-PAZ, a province of N America, in New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala; bounded on the N by Jucatan, on the E by the bay and province of Honduras, on the S by Guatimala Proper, and on the W by Chiapa. It is 88 miles in

length, and nearly as much in breadth, and is full of mountains and forests; but there are many fertile vallies, which feed a great number of horses and mules. There also many towns and villages of the native Americans. The capital, of the same name, has a bishop's see, but is inconsiderable. It is 120 miles NE of Guatimala. Lon. 89 0 W, lat. 15 10 N.

VERBERIE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Oise, and late province of the isle of France, seated on the river Oise, 10 miles NE of Senlis. Lon. 2 51 E, lat. 49 22 N.

VERCELI, a strong town of Italy in Piedmont, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a bishop's see, a citadel, and a castle. The town-house, the governor's palace, and the hospital, are handsome structures. It is seated at the confluence of the Sessia and Cerva, 10 miles NW of Casal, and 40 NE of Turin. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 45 31 N.

VERCHOLENSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. Lon. 105 35 E, lat. 54 0 N.

VERCHOLURE, an episcopal town of Russia, in the government of Perm. Lon. 60 15 E, lat. 58 45 N.

VERD, CAPE, a promontory on the W coast of Africa, 45 miles NW of the mouth of the Gambia. Lon. 17 33 W, lat. 14 45 N.

VERD ISLANDS, CAPE, islands in the Atlantic, above 300 miles W of the coast of Africa, between 13 and 19° N lat. discovered in 1446, by the Portuguese. The principal are ten in number, lying in a semicircle. Their names are St. Antonia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicholas, Sal, Bonavista, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego, and Bravos.

VERDEN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, 28 miles long and nearly as much broad; bounded E and S by the duchy of Lunenburg, W by the Weser, N by the duchies of Bremen and Lunenburg. The Danes in 1715, ceded it to the elector of Hanover. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

VERDEN, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 53 10 N.

VERDUN, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, and late province of Lorrain, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel. Its fortifications were constructed by the chevalier de Ville and marshal de Vauban; the latter of whom was a native of this place. There are several abbeys, collegiate, and parish churches; and the most curious structures besides, are bishop's palace, the town-house, and the Jesuits college. Verdun was taken by the Prussians in 1792, but retaken soon after. The inhabitants are noted for making fine sweetmeats. It is seated on the Meuse, which runs through the middle, 42 miles SW of Luxemburg, and 150 E of Paris. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 49 9 N.

VERDUN, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Burgundy, seated on the Garonne, 22 miles NW of Toulouse. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 43 54 N.

VEREA, a town of Turkey in the European province of Macedonia, 48 miles W of Salonichi, and 115 E of Valona. Lon. 22 18 E, lat. 40 40 N.

VERERIA, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow. Lon. 25 50 E, lat. 55 18 N.

VERINA, a town of S America in the province of Terra Firma, situate on a gulf of the Atlantic, 45 miles E of Comana. Lon. 63 44 W, lat. 10 8 N.

VERMANDOIS, a late territory of France, in Picardy; which with the late province of Soissonnois, is now included into the department of Aisne. It abounds in corn, and excellent flax.

VERMANTON, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, and late province of Burgundy, seated on a river 10 miles SE of Auxerre, Lon. 3 49 E, lat. 47 40 N.

VERMONT, one of the United States of America; bounded on the N by Canada, on the E by the river Connecticut, which divides it from New Hampshire, on the S by Massachusets, and on the W by New York. It is 155 miles long and 66 broad, and divided into eleven counties. A chain of high mountains, running N and S divides this state nearly in the centre between Connecticut river and Lake Champlain. The height of land is generally from 20 to 30 miles from the river, and about the same distance from the New-York line. The natural growth upon this mountain is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other evergreens; hence it has always a green appearnce, and on this account has obtained the descriptive name of Verd Mons, Green Mountain. On some high parts of this mountain, snow lies till May, and sometimes till June. The country is generally hilly, but not rocky. It is finely watered, and affords the best of pasturage for cattle. On the banks of the lakes, rivers and rivulets, are many fine tracts of rich interval land. The heavy growth

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of timber, which is common throughout the ſtate, evince the ſtrength and fertility of the ſoil. Elm, black birch, maple, aſh and baſs-wood, grow in the moiſt low ground; and the banks of the rivers are timbered principally with white pine, intermingled with vales of beech, elm and white oak. The inhabitants cultivate wheat, 25 and 30 buſhels of which grow on an acre, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, &c. The corn, however, is frequently cut off by the early froſts, eſpecially on the mountains and hills. That which grows on the banks of the rivers is not ſo frequently injured. Flax is raiſed in conſiderable quantities, and the ſoil is good for hemp. Potatoes, pumpkins, and garden roots and vegetables, grow here in great plenty. Large quantities of ſugar, of a good quality and flavour, are made from the ſugar maple. The inhabitants have been eſtimated at 100,000. The principal town is Bennington.

VERNET. See ISSOIRE.

VERNEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, ſeated on the Aure, 22 miles SW of Evreux, and 65 W by S of Paris. Lon. 0 59 E, lat. 48 42 N.

VERNEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, three miles from the river Allier, and 15 S of Moulins. Lon 3 25 E, lat. 46 20 N.

VERNON, a town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, with an ancient caſtle, and a fortreſs at the end of the bridge, over the Seine, 27 miles SE of Rouen, and 42 N. W of Paris. Lon. 1 42 E, lat. 49 6 N.

VEROLI, an ancient and populous town of Italy, in Champagna di Roma, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Coſa, at the foot of the Appennines, 45 miles SE of Rome. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 41 28 N.

VERONA, a famous city of Italy, capital of the Veroneſe, with a biſhop's ſee, three forts, and an academy. It is ſurrounded by thick walls, deep ditches, and good ramparts. The ſtreets are neither clean nor ſtraight; but there is a handſome place called the Piazza d'Armi, in which is a marble ſtatue, repreſenting the republic of Venice. The moſt remarkable ſtructure is the amphitheatre built by the Romans, in which there are 44 rows of benches of white marble, which will conveniently hold 25,000 perſons. Verona is the birthplace of Pliny the Naturaliſt, and in the cathedral is a magnificent tomb of Pope Lucius. The river Adige divides it into two parts, which which communicate by two handſome bridges. The French took poſſeſſion of this city in July 1796; but the Auſtrians obliged them to ſurrender it in June 1799. It is 17 miles NE of Mantua, and 62 SW of Venice. Lon. 11 24 E, lat. 45 26 N.

VERONESE, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the N by the Trentino, on the E by the Vincentino and Paduano, on the S by the Mantuan, and on the W by the Breſciano. It is 35 miles long and 27 broad, and one of the moſt fertile countries in Italy, abounding in corn, wine, fruits, and cattle.

VERNOIS, a conſiderable town of Ruſſia, in the government of Rezan, ſeated on a mountain, near a river of the ſame name, which a little lower falls into the Don. Lon. 42 29 E, lat. 53 15 N.

VÉRREZ, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, with an impregnable fortreſs.

VERRIERS, a town of Swiſſerland, ſix miles ENE of Pontarlier, and 20 WSW of Neutchatel.

VERSAILLES, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oiſe. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and ſince the revolution, has been created a biſhop's ſee. In the reign of Lewis XIII, it was only a ſmall village, till Lewis XIV built a magnificent palace here, which was the uſual reſidence of the kings of France, till 1789, when Lewis XVI and his family, were forced by the mob to remove from it to Paris. The buildings and gardens were adorned with a vaſt number of ſtatues, by the greateſt maſters, and the waterworks were magnificent. The great gallery is thought to be as curious a piece of workmanſhip of that kind, as any in the world; nor is the chapel leſs to be admired for its fine architecture and ornaments. The gardens with the park, are five miles in circumference, and ſurrounded by walls. Verſailles is 10 miles WSW of Paris. Lon. 2 12 E, lat. 48 48 N.

VERSIO, a village of France, in the department of Ain, near the river Verſoi. It is called Choiſeul's Folly; for the duke de Choiſeul prime miniſter of France in 1768, formed a plan to ruin the city of Geneva, and, (not being at that time on good terms with France,) monopolize the whole trade of the lake. With this deſign he began to build Verſoi. But after having nearly completed the harbour, and expending 125,000l on the project, it was ſuddenly relinquiſhed.

VERTUS, a town of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of

Champagne, ſeated on a plain, at the foot of a mountain, on which are vineyards, producing very good wines, 17 miles SW of Chalons, and 78 NE of Paris. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 48 53 N.

VERUE, or VERRUA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, in the county of Aſti. It was beſieged in 1705, by the French, who did not carry it till after ſix months, when it was reduced to a heap of ruins, becauſe the commander had blown up all the fortifications. It was afterwards reſtored to the duke of Savoy. It is ſeated on a hill, near the river Po, 20 miles W of Caſal, and 23 NE of Turin. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 45 13 N.

VERVIERS, a town of the Netherlands, in the biſhopric of Liege, ſeated on the Weze, four miles SW of Limburg, and 17 SE of Liege.

VERVINS, a town of France, in the department of Aiſne, and late province of Picardy, famous for a treaty, in 1598, between Henry IV of France and Philip II of Spain. It is ſeated on the Serre, 110 miles NE of Paris. Lon. 4 0 E, lat. 49 50 N.

VERULAM, the veſtiges of a celebrated Roman town in Hertfordſhire, cloſe by St. Alban's. In the time of Nero it was a municipium, or town, the inhabitants of which enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens. By Tacitus it is called Verulamium; and by Ptolemy Urolamium. After the departure of the Romans, it was entirely ruined in the wars between the Britons and Saxons; and nothing remains of it but the ruins of walls, teſſelated pavements, and Roman coins which are ſtill ſometimes dug up.

VERZUOLO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont with a caſtle.

VESLEY, a town of France, in the department of Aiſne, and late province of Soiſſonnois, ſeated on the river Aiſne.

VESOUL, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, and late province of Franche Comte. Since the revolution it has been created a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, called Motte de Veſoul, near the river Durgeon, 22 miles N of Beſancon, and 200 SE of Paris. Lon. 6 8 E, lat. 47 36 N.

VESPERIN, or WEISBRAIN, a ſtrong and populous town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle, and an epiſcopal ſee, whoſe biſhop is chancellor to the king of Hungary, and has a right to crown him. It is ſeated on the lake Balaton, at the mouth of the river Sarwize, 50 miles SW of Strigonia, and 83 SE of Vienna. Lon. 17 57 E, lat. 47 14 N.

VESUVIUS, a celebrated volcano of Italy, ſix miles E of Naples. This mountain has two tops; one of which only goes by the name of Veſuvius, the other being now called Somma; but Sir William Hamilton is of opinion, that the latter is what the ancients called Veſuvius. The perpendicular height of Veſuvius is only 3700 feet, though the aſcent from the foot to the top is three Italian miles. One ſide of the mountain is well cultivated and fertile, producing great plenty of vines; but the S and W ſides are entirely covered with cinders and aſhes; while a ſulphureous ſmoke conſtantly iſſues from the top, ſometimes attended with the moſt violent exploſions of ſtones, the emiſſion of great ſtreams of lava, and all the other attendants of a moſt formidable volcano. The firſt of theſe erruptions recorded in hiſtory took place in the year 79; at which time the two cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum were entirely buried under the ſtones and aſhes thrown out. Incredible miſchief was alſo done to the neighbouring country, and numbers of people loſt their lives, among whom was Pliny the Elder. It is the opinion of the beſt judges, however, that this eruption was by no means the firſt that had ever happened. The very ſtreets of thoſe cities which were at that time overwhelmed are ſaid to be partly paved with lava. Since that time 30 different eruptions have been recorded, ſome of which have been extremely violent. In the year 1538, a mountain three miles in circumference and a quarter of a mile in perpendicular height, was thrown up in the courſe of one night. There have been inſtances of aſhes and ſulphureous ſmoke being carried not only to Rome, but alſo beyond the Mediterranean into Africa, and even into Egypt; birds have been ſuffocated in the air, and have fallen down upon the ground; and fiſh have periſhed in the neighbouring waters which were made hot, and infected by it. The operations of the ſubterraneous fire, appear to be very capricious and uncertain. One day there will be the appearance of a violent fermentation, and the next every thing will be calmed; but wherever there has been a conſiderable ejection of ſcoriæ and cinders, it has been a conſtant obſervation, that the lava ſoon made its appearance, either by boiling over the crater, or forcing its way through the crevices in the conical part of the mountain. The top of the mountain fell in, a

1634, and the mouth of Veſuvius is now little ſhort of two miles in circumference.

VEVAY, a town of Swiſſerland, capital of a bailiwic of the ſame name, in the canton of Bern. It ſtands in a ſmall plain, on the edge of the lake of Geneva, 37 miles SW of Bern. Lon. 7 4 E, lat. 46 28 N.

VEUDRE, a town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, ſeated on the river Allier, 17 miles NW of Moulins.

VEZELAY, a town of France, in the department of Nievre, and late province of Nivernois. Theodore Beza was born in this town. It is ſeated on the top of a mountain, near the river Cure, 20 miles S of Auxerre, and 117 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 47 26 N.

VEZELIZE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 48 29 N.

UFA, a government of Ruſſia, formerly included in the government of Orenburgh. It is divided into the two provinces of Ufa, and Orenburg.

UFA, a town of Ruſſia, capital of a government of the ſame name. It is 760 miles E of Moſcow. Lon. 57 0 E, lat. 54 40 N.

UFFENHEIM, a town of Germany, in Franconia, 22 miles NNE of Anſpach.

UGENTO, a town of Italy, in Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee, eight miles W of Aleſſano, and 20 SW of Otranto.

UGLIANI, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 16 miles SE of Auſta. Lon. 17 47 E, lat. 45 30 N.

UCOCZ, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle, ſeated on a ſmall river that falls into the Neiſſe, 15 miles N of Zatmar. Lon. 22 34 E, lat. 48 5 N.

UGOGNA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, ſeated on the Toſa, 16 miles N of Varallo, and 45 NW of Milan. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 45 52 N.

VIADANA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, ſeated on the Po, eight miles N of Parma, and 17 S of Mantua. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 44 58 N.

VIANA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, ſeated near the Ebro, three miles N of Logrono, and 46 SW of Pampeluna. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 42 32 N.

VIANA, a town of Portugal, in Entre-Douero-e-Minho, ſeated at the mouth of the river Lima, with a good harbour, defended by a fort, 15 miles W of Braga, and 36 N of Oporto. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 41 39 N.

VIANDEN, a town of Auſtrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburgh, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is divided into two towns by the river Uren. In the one is a caſtle, built on an inacceſſible mountain. It is 22 miles N of Luxemburg, and 22 NW of Treves. Lon. 6 13 E, lat. 49 55 N.

VIANEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, with a caſtle. It was taken, in 1796, by the French, who demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the Leck, ſeven miles S of Utrecht. Lon. 5 8 E, lat. 52 0 N.

VIATKA, a government of Ruſſia, which was formerly a province of Kaſan. It takes its name from the river Viatka, which runs through it.

VIATKA, a town of Ruſſia, capital of a government of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. It was formerly called Khlynof, and is ſeated on the river Viatka, 100 miles N of Kaſan. Lon. 54 15 E, lat. 57 25 N.

VIC, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorrain, ſeated on the Seille, 12 miles ENE of Nanci, and 197 E of Paris. Lon. 6 38 E, lat. 48 47 N.

VIC, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 43 24 N.

VIC, or VICQ, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral is adorned with a fine portico, ſupported by large pillars; and the market-place is very ſpacious. It is ſeated in a fertile plain, on a ſmall river that falls into the Tar, 30 miles N of Barcelona, and 265 ENE of Madrid. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 41 55 N.

VIC-FEZENSAC, a town of France, in the department of Gers, and late province of Armagnac, ſeated on the Douze, 15 miles W of Auch.

VIC-LE-COMPTE, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome, and late province of Auvergne. The counts of Auvergne reſided here. It is 230 miles S of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 45 36 N.

VICEGRAD, or VIZEGRAD, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, with a caſtle on the top of a rock, where the kings of Hungary formerly reſided. The Auſtrians took it from the Turks in 1684. It is ſeated on the S ſide of the Danube, eight miles SE of Gran, and 16 NW of Buda. Lon. 19 7 E, lat. 47 35 N.

VICENTINO, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians; bounded on the N by Trentino and Feltrino, on the E by Treviſano and Paduano, on the S by Pa-

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duano, and on the W by the Veroneſe. It is 35 miles long, and 27 broad; and ſo very pleaſant and fertile, that it is called the garden of Venice. The wine is excellent, and the butter and cheeſe very good. Here are alſo great numbers of mulberry trees, for ſilk-worms; and there are mines of ſilver and iron, and quarries of ſtone, almoſt as fine as marble.

VICENZA, a ſtrong town of Italy, the capital of Vicentino, with a biſhop's ſee. It is without walls, but is a large place, adorned with ſeveral palaces, and has a fine ſquare, with piazzas under the houſes. There are alſo ſeveral other ſquares, and fine churches. Here is an academy, whoſe members meet in the Olympic theatre, a maſterpiece of workmanſhip by Palladio. It is ſeated between the rivers Bachiglione and Rerone, and two mountains, in a fertile plain, 13 miles NW of Padua, 31 W of Venice, and 135 N of Rome. Lon. 11 43 E, lat. 45 26 N.

VICHY, a town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, famous for the mineral waters near it. It is ſeated on the Allier, 15 miles SE of Gannat, and 180 S by E of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E, lat. 46 0 N.

VICO, a town of Italy, in Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a biſhop's ſee. It was almoſt ruined by an earthquake, in 1694, for there were only 40 houſes left. It is ſeated near the bay of Naples, 15 miles S by E of Naples. Lon. 14 28 E, lat. 40 38 N.

VICO, a town of Corſica, 15 miles SW of Corte. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 41 55 N.

VICO, a town of Italy, in Naples. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 40 43 N.

VICOVARO, a town and principality of Italy, in the province of Sabina, ſeated near the Teverone, eight miles E of Tivoli, and 40 NE of Rome. Lon. 13 8 E, lat. 42 30 N.

VICTORIA. See VITTORIA.

VIDEN. See WIDDIN.

VIELSK, a town of the Ruſſian government of Vologda. Lon. 41 45 E. lat. 61 40 N.

VIENNA, a city of Germany, capital of the circle of Auſtria, and of the whole German empire. The city itſelf is not of great extent, nor can it be enlarged, being limited by a very ſtrong fortification; but it is populous, and contains 60,000 inhabitants. No houſes without the walls are allowed to be built nearer to the glacis than 600 yards; ſo that there is a circular field of that breadth all round the city, which has a beautiful and ſalutary effect. The ſuburbs are ſaid to contain 200,000 inhabitants; but they are not near ſo populous, in proportion to their ſize, as the city, for many houſes have extenſive gardens belonging to them. Many families who live during the winter within the fortifications, ſpend the ſummer in the ſuburbs. This city has ſix gates well defended, and 12 walled baſtions, with ſtrong ravelines. The ſtreets in general are narrow, and the houſes high. Some of the public buildings are magnificent: the chief of them are the Imperial Palace, the Library, and the Muſeum; the palaces of the princes Lichtenſtein, Eugene, &c. Vienna was ineffectually beſieged by the Turks, in 1589 and 1683. At the latter period, the ſiege was raiſed by John Sobieſki, king of Poland, who totally defeated the Turkiſh army before the walls of this place. The cathedral is built of freeſtone, and the ſteeple is 447 feet high. Joining to this church is the archbiſhop's palace, the front of which is very fine. The univerſity had ſeveral thouſand ſtudents, who, when this city was beſieged, mounted guard, as they did alſo in 1741. The archducal library is much frequented by foreigners as it contains above 100,000 printed books, and 10,000 manuſcripts. There are alſo two remarkable columns, of which one is called the conception of the immaculate Virgin, and the other St. Trinity, which coſt 300,000 florins. It is 66 feet high, in the form of a triangular pyramid, on the top of which are three figures of gilt bronze, repreſenting the trinity. The archducal treaſury, and a cabinet of curioſities of the houſe of Auſtria, are as great rarities as are in the world. Leopolſtadt is one of the ſuburbs, and ſeated on an iſland, formed by the Danube; here the Jews dwelt formerly, but they were baniſhed in 16[illegible] and the ſuburb turned into a church. There is a ſort of harbour on the Danube, where are magazines of naval ſtores, and ſhips have been fitted out to ſerve on that river againſt the Turks. Vienna is an archbiſhop's ſee; and in the winter ſeaſon is frequently viſited by dreadful ſtorms, which ruſh through the openings of the neighbouring mountains. It is ſeated at the place where the river Vienna, or Wien, falls into the Danube, 50 miles W of Preſburg, 350 NNE of Rome, 520 SE of Amſterdam, and 565 E of Paris. Lon. 16 22 E, lat. 48 16 N.

VIENNA, a town of Maryland, in North America, in Dorcheſter County, ſituate on Nanticoke River. It carries on a briſk trade with the neighbouring ſea-ports, and is 150 miles SW of Philadelphia.

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VIENNE, a conſiderable town of France, in the department of Iſere, and late province of Dauphiny. It was formerly an archiepiſcopal ſee. The cathedral is a handſome Gothic ſtructure. Vienne is 15 miles S of Lyons, and 265 SE of Paris. Lon. 4 55 E, lat. 45 31 N.

VIENNE, a department of France, formed of part of the late province of Poitou. It takes its name from a river which riſes in the department of Correze, and falls into the Loire between Chinon and Saumur. Poitiers is the capital.

VIENNE UPPER, a department of France, compriſing the late province of Limoſin. Limoges is the capital.

VIERARDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſeated on the Veſle, near its confluence with the Oder. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 53 2 N.

VIERZON, an ancient town of France, in the department of Cher, and late province of Bern. It is ſeated on the Cher and Yevre, in the moſt fertile part of the department, 17 miles NW of Bourges, and 100 SW of Paris. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 47 12 N.

VIESTI, a town of Italy in Naples, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the gulf of Venice, in the place called the Spur of the Boot, and at the foot of Mount Garden, 25 miles NE of Manfredonia, and 117 of Naples. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 41 51 N.

VIGAN, a town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc.

VIGEVANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Vigevenaſco, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong caſtle on a rock. It was formerly the reſidence of the dukes of Milan, and is ſeated near the Teſino, 12 miles SE of Novara, and 15 SW of Milan. Lon. 8 54 E, lat. 45 22 N.

VIGNAMONT, a town of Germany in the biſhopric of Liege, two miles N of Huy. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 50 34 N.

VIGNOT, a town of France, in the department of Meuſe. Lon. 5 25 E, lat. 48 46 N.

VIGNUOLA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena.

VIGO, a town of the kingdom of Galicia, with an old caſtle a fort and a harbour. The town is ſurrounded with a ſingle wall, that has four baſtions, but is incapable of ſuſtaining a long ſiege. The harbour is remarkable for a ſea-fight between Sir George Rook, commander of the Engliſh and Dutch fleets and a ſquadron of French men of war, with 13 Spaniſh galleons un-

their convoy. Admiral Hopſon broke through the boom laid acroſs the mouth of the harbour, and the Engliſh took five men of war, and four galleons, and the Dutch five galleons, and one large man of war. Fourteenmen of war and four galleons were deſtroyed, with a great quantity of plate and other rich effects. Though a great deal of the ſilver was carried aſhore yet a vaſt quantity was taken. While this was doing the duke of Ormond with a body of land forces, drove the Spainards from the caſtles which defended the harbour. Vigo is ſeated on a bay of the Atlantic, eight miles SW of Rhedondella, and 260 WNW of Madrid. Lon 8 28 W, lat 42 14 N.

VIHIERS, a town of France, in the department of Maine, and late province of Anjou ſeated on a lake, 20 miles S of Angers, and 162 SW of Paris. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 47 8 N.

VILAINE, a river of France, which riſes in the department of Maine, and enters the bay of Biſcay, below Roche Bernard.

VILLA-DEL-REY, a town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, taken by the allies in 1706. It is ſeated on the Guadiana, 17 miles NW of Badajoz. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 38 43 N.

VILLA-DO-CONDE, a ſeaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, at the mouth of the Ava. Near it is an ancient aqueduct. It is 10 miles E of Barcelos, and 20 NW of Oporto. Lon. 8 23 W, lat. 41 14 N.

VILLA-DO-HORTA, the capital of the iſland of Fayal, one of the Azores. It has an excellent and commodious harbour, landlocked on all ſides except the E and NE, and the harbour is defended by ſeveral forts. Lon. 28 36 W, lat. 38 32 N.

VILLA FLOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, ſeated on a river that falls into the Douera, and defended by a caſtle on a mountain. It is 40 miles E of Villa Real.

VILLA-FRANCA, a ſeaport of Italy, in the county of Nice, with a caſtle and fort. In 1744, it was taken by the French and Spaniards, but reſtored; and the French again took it in 1792. It is three miles E of Nice. Lon. 7 75 E, lat. 43 42 N.

VILLA-FRANCA, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, with a ſilk manufacture, 10 miles S of Verona. Lon. 11 23 E, lat. 45 36 N.

VILLA-FRANCA, the capital of the iſland of St. Michael, one of the Azores. Lon. 25 35 W, lat. 37 50 N.

VILLA-FRANCA, a town of Spain, in

Eſtremadura, ſeated on the Tormes, 54 miles SE of Salamanca. Lon. 4 34 W, lat. 40 26 N.

VILLA-FRANCA-DE-PANADES, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It is ſurrounded by walls, and ſeated near the Mediterranean, 18 miles W of Barcelona, and 20 NE of Tarragona. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 41 26 N.

VILLA-HERMOSA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the river Millas, 52 miles NW of Valencia. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 40 20 N.

VILLA-HERMOSA, a town of New Spain in N America in the province of Tabaſco, ſeated on a river of the ſame name. Lon. 94 5 W, lat. 17 45 N.

VILLA-JOIOSA, or JOYSA, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 38 42 N.

VILLA-NOVA-DA-CERVERA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho. Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 41 55 N.

VILLA-NOVA-DE-PORTO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, ſeated on the river Douero, oppoſite Oporto (on which it depends) and defended by ſeveral forts. It contains about 3000 inhabitants.

VILLA-NOVA-DI-PORTIMAO, a ſeaport of Portugal, in the province of Algarva. Lon. 8 41 W, lat. 37 5 N.

VILLA-NUOVA-D' ASTI, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Aſti, 10 miles E of Turin. Lon. 7 59 E, lat. 45 50 N.

VILLA PANDA, a town of Spain, in Leon, with an arſenal, and a palace belonging to the conſtable of Caſtile. It is 26 miles N of Toro. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 42 5 N.

VILLA REAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, and capital of Comarca, in a very pleaſant ſituation, at the confluence of the Corgo and Ribera, 15 miles NE of Lamego, and 45 SE of Braga. Lon. 7 20 W, lat. 41 9 N.

VILLA-RIAL, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 26 miles N of Valencia. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 39 36 N.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Spain, in Guipuſcoa.

VILLA-RICA, a ſeaport of New Spain, in N America, in Mexico, ſeated on the gulph of Mexico, 209 miles E of the city of Mexico. Lon. 97 15 W, lat. 20 26 N.

VILLA-RICA, a town of Chili, ſeated on the lake Malabaugen, 62 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 72 41 W, lat. 39 15 S.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old caſtle, and a palace, where the dukes of Braganza formerly reſided. It is a pretty large place fortified in the modern taſte and in the ſuburb is an ancient temple, originally built to the honour of Proſerpine, as appears from the inſcriptions. The ſoil about this town is extremely fertile, and there are quarries of fine green marble. It ſuſtained a famous ſiege againſt the Spaniards, in 1667; which occaſioned a battle in a neighbouring plain, the event of which placed the crown of Portugal on the head of the duke of Braganza. It is 16 miles SW of Elvas, and 83 SE of Liſbon. Lon. 7 16 W, lat. 38 36 N.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a ſeaport of Spain, in Auſtria d'Oviedo, ſeated on the bay of Biſcay, 22 miles NE of Oviedo. Lon. 5 24 W, lat. 43 22 N.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſix miles NE of Brihuega, and 49 NE of Madrid.

VILLAC, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, belonging to the biſhop of Bamberg, with a caſtle. Its inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Venetians, and near it are the baths of Toplitz. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Drave and Geil, ſurrounded by mountains, 12 miles SW of Clagenfurt, and 88 NE of Brixen. Lon. 14 3 E; lat. 46 50 N.

VILLE DIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and late province of Normandy 12 miles NNE of Avranches, and 18 SE of Coutances. Lon. 1 8 W, lat. 48 52 N.

VILLEFORT, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, and late province of Languedoc, 18 miles E of Mende, and 19 N of Alais. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 44 27 N.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonnois. It is ſurrounded by walls, and ſeated on the river Morgon, 18 miles NW of Lyons, and 233 S by E of Paris. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 45 59 N.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a ſtrong town of France, in the department of Eaſtern Pyrenees, and late province of Rouſſilon with a caſtle. In one of the neighbouring mountains is a curious cavern. It is ſeated at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the river Tet, 22 miles NE of Puycerda. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 42 25 N.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town of France, in

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the department of Aveiron, and late province of Rouerque. It has a great trade in linen cloth, and is seated on the Aveiron, 18 miles W of Rodez, and 260 S of Paris. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 44 24 N.

VILLE-JUIVE, a town of France, four miles S of Paris, on the road to Lyons.

VILLEMUR, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Tarn, 12 miles NNE of Toulouse.

VILLENA, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia. Lon. 0 49 W, lat. 38 40 N.

VILLENEUVE, a town of France in the department of Lot and Garrone.

VILLENEUVE, a town of France in the department of Gard.

VILLENEUVE, a town of Switzerland in the canton of Bern. Lon. 6 58 E, lat. 46 24 N.

VILLENEUVE-DE-BERG, a town of France in the department of Ardeche, and late province of the Isle of France.

VILLERS COTERETS, a town of France, in the department of Oise, with a castle, 10 miles SE of Compiegne. Lon. 3 12 E, lat. 49 14 N.

VILLINGEN, a town of Germany in Suabia, in the Brisgaw, seated in the Black Foreſt, between the sources of the Danube and Neckar, 28 miles E by S of Friburg. Lon. 8 37 E, lat. 48 8 N.

VILSHOFEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Bavaria, situate at the confluence of the Vils and Danube. Lon. 13 20 E, lat. 48 29 N.

VILVORDE, a town of Austrian Brabant, seated on the canal from Brussels to the Scheldt, seven miles NE of Brussels. Lon. 4 31 E, lat. 50 56 N.

VIMIOSO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 41 29 N.

VINCENT, CAPE ST. the most southern promontory of Portugal, 25 miles W by S of Cape Lagos. Off this cape in 1797 admiral Sir John Jarvis defeated a Spanish fleet of double the number of ships and treble the number of guns. Lon. 9 0 W, lat. 36 44 N.

VINCENT, ST. one of the Windward Caribbee Islands, in the W Indies. It is inhabited by Caribs, a warlike race, between whom and the inhabitants of the larger islands there is a manifest distinction. Dr. Robertson conjectures that they were originally a colony from N America, their fierce manners approaching nearer to those of the original natives of that continent than they do to those of S America, and their language also having some affinity to that spoken in Florida. In their wars, they preserve their ancient practice of destroying all the males, and preserving the women either for servitude or for breeding. St. Vincent was long a neutral island; but, at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right to it should be vested in the English; who, in the sequel, at the instance of some rapacious planters engaged in an unjust war against the Caribbees, who inhabited the windward side of the island, and who were obliged to consent to a peace, by which they ceded a very large tract of valuable land to the crown. The consequence of this was, that in the next war, in 1779, they greatly contributed to the reduction of this island by the French, who, however, restored it by the peace of 1783. Since that time it has continued in the possession of Great Britain. During the present war, the Caribs revolted; and, assisted by the French, spread desolation over the whole island. By the exertions of the governor, however, and the British forces in the West Indies, the revolt is in a great measure quelled, though it will be long before things are restored to their former state. St. Vincent is in length about 24 miles, and about 18 in breadth; in circumference between 60 and 70. The climate is very warm: at least in the judgement of the Europeans. The country is in general hilly, in some places mountainous; but interspersed with a variety of pleasant vallies, and some luxuriant plains, the soil being every where fertile, and the high grounds are at least in general easy of ascent. Few islands of its extent are so well watered; for several rivers run down from the mountains, and smaller streams from almost every hill; there are likewise several very fine springs at a little distance from the sea. The inhabitants raise all kinds of ground provisions in plenty, and with little trouble. The rivers supply them with a variety of fish; and the same may be said of the sea that washes their coasts. They have abundance of excellent fruits, and very fine timber fit for almost every use; and with which they formerly supplied their neighbours. It is 55 miles W of Barbadoes. Here is a botanical garden, in which the bread-trees, brought from Otaheite, are now in a flourishing condition. Lon. 61 0 W, lat. 13 0 N.

VINCENT, ST. an uninhabited island on the coast of Africa, and one of the Cape Verd Islands. There is a bay on the NW side of it and near it there are caught vast quantities of Turtle.

VINCENT, ST. a maritime province of Braſil, in S America. The capital of the ſame name, has a good harbour. Lon. 46 30 W, lat. 24 15 S.

VINCENT, ST. a ſtrong town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, with a Caſtle, ſeated on a hill, near the river Ebro, 138 miles NE of Madrid. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 42 30 N.

VINGORLA, a Dutch ſettlement in the peninſula of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Concan, a little N of Goa. Lon. 73 22 E, lat. 15 57 N.

VINGORLA ROCKS, rocks lying in the Indian Ocean, poſſeſſed by the Malwans, a tribe of Pirates. Lon. 73 16 W, lat. 15 52 N.

VINTIMIGLIA, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa, with a ſmall harbour, and a ſtrong caſtle on a high rock. It has been often taken and retaken, and is ſeated on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Rotta, 20 miles ENE of Nice, and 70 SW of Genoa. Lon. 7 37 E, lat. 43 53 N.

VIRE, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy, with ſeveral manufactures of coarſe woollen cloths. It is ſeated on the Vire, 30 miles SE of Courances, and 150 W of Paris. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 48 48 N.

VIRGIN CAPE, a cape of Patagonia. Lon. 67 54 W, lat. 52 23 S.

VIRGIN GORDA. See VIRGIN ISLANDS.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, about 30 iſlands and keys, in the W Indies, between St. Juan de Puerto Rico and the Leeward Caribbee Iſlands. They were called *Las Virgines* by the Spaniards, in honour of the 11,000 virgins of the legend. They are poſſeſſed by the Engliſh and Danes. In the firſt diviſion, belonging to the Engliſh, is Tortola, the principal, to which belongs Joſt Van Dyke's and Little Van Dyke's, Guana Iſle, with Beef and Thatch Iſlands. In the ſecond diviſion is Virgin Gorda, to which belong Anegada, or Drowned Iſle, Nicker, Prickly Pear, and Muſkito Iſlands, the Commanoes, Scrub and Dog Iſlands, the Faller City (two rocky iſlets, cloſe together, at a diſtance reſembling ruins) the Round Rock, Ginger, Cooper's Salt Iſland, Peter's Iſland, and the Dead Cheſt. Of the Daniſh diviſion, the principal iſlands are St. Thomas and St. John. Lon. from 63 45 to 64 55 W, lat. from 17 10 to 18 30 N.

VIRGINIA, one of the United States of America, bounded on the S by N Carolina and Tenaſſe, on the W by Kentucky, on the N by Pennſylvania and the river Ohio, and on the E by the Atlantic Ocean. It is 446 miles in length, and 224 in breadth. The principal rivers are James, York, Rappahannoc, and Potomac, which are full of convenient harbours; and there are alſo many ſmall rivers, ſome of which are capable of receiving the largeſt merchant ſhips. The climate is various. The land toward the mouth of the rivers is generally low, and fit for rice, hemp, and Indian corn, though at preſent ſtocked with many ſorts of trees, from 30 to 70 feet high. The land higher up the rivers is generally level, and watered with ſprings; but there are here and there ſome ſmall hills. That near the ſea is generally ſandy, and without ſtones, for which reaſon the horſes are ſeldom ſhod. The richeſt lands lie near the branches of the rivers, and abound with various ſorts of timber, ſurpriſingly large. The principal produce is tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn; but the culture of tobacco has conſiderably declined in favour of that of wheat. The Virginians are in general ſenſible, polite, and hoſpitable, and of an independent ſpirit. The poor are ignorant and abject, and all are of an inquiſitive turn, and in many other reſpects very much reſemble the people in the eaſtern ſtates. They differ from them, however, in their morals; the former being much addicted to gaming, drinking, ſwearing, horſe-racing, cock-fighting, and moſt kinds of diſſipation. There is much greater diſparity between the rich and the poor in Virginia, than in any of the northern ſtates. Virginia is divided into 82 counties, and in 1790, contained 747,610 inhabitants, including 292,627 ſlaves. The capital is Richmond.

VIRNENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia. It is 20 miles W of Coblentz. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 50 27 N.

VIRTON, a town of Auſtrian Luxemburg, 22 miles W of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 49 36 N.

VISAGAPATAM, a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan. Lon. 83 40 E, lat. 17 45 N.

VISCHMA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk. Lon. 61 22 E, lat. 62 36 N.

VISET, a town of the Netherlands, in the biſhopric of Liege, ſeated on the Maeſe, ſeven miles N of Liege. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 44 N.

VISHNEI-VOLOTCHOK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver. It is one of the imperial villages enfranchiſed by the empreſs, and endowed with cor-

siderable privileges, has already reaped many benefits from its new immunities. The inhabitants, raised from the situation of slaves to that of freemen, seem to have shaken off their former indolence, and to have caught a new spirit of emulation and industry: they have turned their attention to trade; and are awakened to a sense of the commercial advantages possessed by the place of their abode. The town is divided into regular streets, and is already provided with a large range of shops and warehouses. All the buildings are of wood, excepting the court of justice erected at the charge of the empress, and four brick houses belonging to a rich burgher. It is seated on the river Zua, 50 miles NW of Tver. Lon. 35 0 E, lat. 57 23 N.

VISIAPOUR, or BEJAPOUR, a considerable city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, formerly the capital of a large kingdom of the same name, now subject to the Poonah Mahrattas. It is 136 miles SE of Poonah, and 234 SE of Bombay. Lon. 75 19 E, lat. 17 26 N.

VISOGOROD, a town of Poland, in Masovia, with a castle, seated on the Vistula, 50 miles NW of Warsaw.

UIST, NORTH and SOUTH, two islands of the Hebrides, on the W coast of Scotland—

NORTH UIST, which lies to the southward of Harris, separated by a channel of about 9 miles over, is somewhat more considerable, being about 30 miles in circumference. The E side is mountainous, covered with heath, and fitter for pasturage than cultivation; but the western part is arable, and produces grain in plenty, yielding from 10 to 30 fold in a favourable season, and when manured with sea ware. Loch Maddy is situated in this island, about five miles to the southward of Hermetra, and has its name from three rocks on its S side, on which grow plenty of large mussels, called maddies. It forms a most capacious harbour, capable of containing some hundreds of vessels of any burden, and has several islands within it, which contribute greatly to its security. North Uist is 15 miles S of the Isle of Skye.

SOUTH UIST is about 21 miles in length, and 3 or 4 in breadth. It very much resembles North Uist in its soil and productions, and even in the external appearance of the country; being mountainous and heathy on the E, but plain and arable on the W. It likewise abounds in fresh water lakes, which have plenty of trouts and eels, but do a considerable deal of damage to the arable ground, by overflowing it in the winter. South Uist is 20 miles W of the Isle of Skye.

VISTULA, a large river, which rises in Mount Crapach, on the confines of Silesia and Hungary, crosses Poland and Prussia, and falls by three mouths into the Baltic, below Dantzic.

VITERBO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, 16 parish churches, and many palaces and fountains. Near it is a spring, so hot, that it will not only boil an egg, but even flesh. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, from the top of which, the city of Rome and the Mediterranean Sea may be seen; the latter at the distance of near 50 miles. It is 20 miles SE of Orvieto, and 35 N by W of Rome. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 42 25 N.

VITRE, a town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine, and late province of Brittany, with a trade in linen cloth, and knit stockings and gloves. It is seated on the Vilaine, 20 miles NE of Rennes, and 52 SE of St. Malo. Lon. 1 13 W, lat. 48 14 N.

VITRI-LE-BRULE, a village of France, in the department of Maine, and late province of Champagne.

VITRI-LE-FRANCOIS, a well-built and considerable town of France, in the department of Marne and late province of Champagne. The houses are of wood; and there is a fine square, in which the church stands. It has a great trade, particularly in grain, and is seated on the Marne, 15 miles SE of Chalons, and 100 E of Paris. Lon. 4 38 E, lat. 48 44 N.

VITRING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on a lake, called the Wordtsee, four miles SW of Clagenfurt.

VITTEAUX, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy, seated on the river Braine, among the mountains, where there are quarries of marble, 12 miles SE of Semur, and 27 W of Dijon. Lon. 4 27 E, lat. 57 20 N.

VITTORIA, or VICTORIA, a considerable town of Spain, in Biscay, capital of the province of Alaba. It is surrounded by double walls, and in the principal square are the town-house, two convents, and in the middle a fine fountain. The large streets are bordered with fine trees, which are a good defence against the heat of the sun. It has a great trade in hardware, particularly in sword-blades, which are made here in great quantities. It is seated on an eminence, at the end of a

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plain, fertile in corn and grapes, 32 miles SE of Bilboa, and 155 N of Madrid. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 42 55 N.

VIVARAIS, a late ſmall province of France, and now included in the department of Ardeche.

VIVERO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, ſeated at the foot of a ſteep mountain, near the river Landrova, whoſe mouth forms a large harbour on the Atlantic, 30 miles NW of Mondonnedo. Lon. 7 34 W, lat. 43 50 N.

VIVIERS, an epiſcopal town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee, It is ſeated among rocks (on one of which the cathedral is built) on the river Rhone, 20 miles N of Orange, and 70 NE of Montpellier. Lon. 4 46 E, lat. 44 20 N.

VIZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, at the ſource of the river Glicenero.

UKENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, at the junction of the Irtyſh and Oby. Lon. 69 15 E, lat. 61 10 N.

UKRAINE, a large country of Europe, lying on the borders of Turkey in Europe, Poland, Ruſſia, and Little Tartary. Its name properly ſignifies a frontier. By a treaty between Ruſſia and Poland in 1693, the latter remained in poſſeſſion of all that part of the Ukraine lying on the W ſide of the river Dnieper, which is but indifferently cultivated; while the country on the E ſide, inhabited by the Coſſacs, is in much better condition. The Ruſſian part is compriſed in the government of Kiof; and the empreſs of Ruſſia having obtained the Poliſh palatinate of Kiof, by the treaty of partition in 1793, the whole of the Ukraine on both ſides the Dnieper, belongs now to that ambitious and formidable power. The principal town is Kiof. See COSSACS.

VLADIMIR. See VOLODIMIR.

ULADISLAW. See INOWLADISLAW.

ULEA, or ULABORG, a ſeaport of Sweden, in E Bothnia. Lon. 22 20 E, lat. 65 40 N.

VLIELAND. See FLIE.

ULIERSECK, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, two miles E of Louvain, and 11 SE of Mechlin. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 50 53 N.

ULIETEA, one of the Society Iſles, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 151 31 W, lat. 16 45 S.

ULLSWATER, a lake of Weſtmoreland, 10 miles N of Ambelſide, and 14 SW of Penrith. It is eight miles long, and abounds with char, and a variety of other fiſh.

ULM, a free imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and the chief of that order in the circle, where the archives thereof are depoſited. It is fortified; and is ſeated on the Danube, where it receives the Iller, with a handſome bridge over the former. Here is a good college; and in the cathedral, which is a handſome ſtructure, are 63 copper veſſels full of water, ready for the extinguiſhing of fire. The inhabitants are proteſtants, and have a good trade in linens, fuſtians, hardware, and wool. The duke of Bavaria took it in 1702, by ſtratagem, but ſurrendered it after the battle of Blenheim. It was taken by the French, in 1796; but they were obliged to abandon it the ſame month. Upon the concluſion of an armiſtice between the French and Auſtrians in 1800, it was delivered up as an hoſtage to the French, who perfidiouſly and contrary to agreement, demoliſhed the fortifications. It is 26 miles W of Augſburg, 47 SE of Stutgard, and 63 N of Munich. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 48 25 N.

ULMEN, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Mentz, 30 miles NE of Treves. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 50 7 N.

ULOTHO, or VLOTHOW, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia. It is ſix miles S of Minden.

ULRICSHAMN, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland. Its name was changed in compliment to queen Ulrica Eleanora. Lon. 14 22 E, lat. 57 10 N.

ULSTER, a province of Ireland, 116 miles long and 100 broad; bounded on the E by the Iriſh Sea, on the N by the Northern Ocean, on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S by the province of Leinſter, and on the SW by that of Connaught. The principal rivers are the Bann, Foyle, Swilly, Newry-water, and Laggan: and it abounds with large lakes. The ſoil, in general, is fruitful in corn and graſs; and there are plenty of horſes, ſheep, and beeves. It contains one archbiſhopric, ſix biſhoprics, 10 counties, and 365 pariſhes. The principal place is Londonderry.

ULTZEN or VELTZEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſeated on the Ilmenau. Lon. 10 38 E, lat. 52 55 N.

ULVERSTONE, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Monday. The country people call it Ouſton, and it is ſeated at the foot of a ſwift deſcent of hills to the SE, near a ſhallow arm of the Iriſh Sea. It is the port of the diſtrict of Furneſs. It

is 18 miles NW of Lancaſter, and 267 NNW of London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 54 14 N.

UMA, or UMEA, a town of Sweden, in W Bothnia, ſeated on the river Uma, in the gulf of Bothnia. The houſes are built of wood; and it was twice burnt by the Ruſſians. It is the reſidence of the governor of W Bothnia, and 280 miles N of Stockholm. Lon. 19 9 E, lat. 63 58 N.

UMAGO, a ſeaport of Venetian Iſtria, ſeated betwen the gulf Largena and the mouth of the river Quieto.

UMBRIATICO, a town of Italy in Naples, with a biſhop's ſee, though now reduced to a ſmall place having only about 50 houſes. It is ſeated on the Lipuda, 15 miles N by W of St. Severina. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 38 29 N.

UNDERSWEN, or UNDERSEEN, a handſome town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, near which is the famous cavern of St. Pat. It is ſeated on the lake Thun, 25 miles SSE of Bern, and 30 SE of Friburg. Lon. 7 32 E, lat. 46 32 N.

UNDERWALDEN, a canton of Swiſſerland, the ſixth in rank; bounded on the N by the canton of Lucern and the Lake of the Four Cantons; on the E by high mountains, which ſeparate it from the canton of Uri; on the S by Mount Brunich, which parts it from the canton of Bern; and on the W by that of Lucern. It takes its name from a wood, which runs nearly in the middle of the country, from N to S. It is 25 miles long and 17 broad, and is divided into two parts, that above the wood, and that below it, called Oberwald and Underwald. For this reaſon there are two councils, two juſtices two lands-gemeind with reſpect to external affairs, there is a joint council, choſen equally by the two diviſions. The inhabitants are Roman cathotholics. Stantz is the capital.

UNGHWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, in an iſland formed by the Ungh. It is ſtrong from its ſituation among the mountains of Crapach, and is 47 miles E of Caſſovia. Lon. 22 23 E, lat. 48 48 N.

UNION, the county-town of Fayette, in Pennſylvania, 14 miles from the Monongohela, and 58 S of Pittſburg. Lon. 79 48 W, lat. 39 54 N.

UNITED PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS, a republic of Europe, conſiſting of ſeven provinces, which extend 150 miles from N to S, and 100 from E to W. They are bounded on the W and N by the German Ocean, on the S by Brabant and the biſhopric of Liege, and on the E by Germany. They rank in the following order; Guelderland, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Frieſland, Overyſſel, and Groningen. Beſides theſe provinces, are the lands of the Generality (including Dutch Brabant, Flanders, and Limburg) in which are the towns of Bois-le-Duc, Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom, Maeſtricht, Venlo, Sluys, and Hulſt. The ſeven United Provinces being in great part ſurrounded by the ſea, lying low, and abounding in marſhes, have a damp and unwholeſome air. Rains and fogs are frequent; and the gout, ſcurvy, rheumatiſm, and agues, very common and difficult of cure. The effects of human induſtry here are wonderful in the dykes and dams erected for defending the country againſt the inundations of the ſea, and in ditches, canals, mills, and ſluices, for draining the marſhes. The quantity of grain produced is not ſufficient for home conſumption; but the paſtures, in the marſhes are ſo rich, that they can ſpare a great deal of butter and cheeſe for exportation. They have alſo a good breed of ſheep, whoſe wool is highly valued. Their turf, madder, tobacco, ſome fruit, and iron; but all the pit-coal and timber uſed in this country, and indeed moſt of the neceſſaries of life, are imported. All the provinces either lie upon, or communicate with the North Sea, by means of that called the Zuyder, or South Sea; which was formed partly by the Rhine's right branch, then increaſed by the Vecht, which has now another outlet, overflowing the low ſwampy grounds through which it paſſed; and partly by the ſea, in the 13th century, breaking in, and overflowing a large tract of ground contiguous to that before laid under water by the Rhine. The principal rivers are the Rhine, the Meuſe, the Scheld, and the Vecht. There are many ſmaller rivers that join theſe, and a vaſt number of canals; yet there are few good harbours in the provinces. The beſt are thoſe of Rotterdam, Helvoetſluys, and Fluſhing. As to the harbour of Amſterdam, it is indeed one of the largeſt and ſafeſt in Europe; but there is a bar at the entrance of it, over which large veſſels cannot paſs without being lightened or unloaded. There are no mountains in theſe provinces; and the only lake, properly ſo called, is that of Haerlem. The provinces are extremely well cultivated, and very populous; eſpecially that of Holland, which, in this reſpect, perhaps has not its equal in the univerſe. The towns are very agreeable, being kept clean, and having canals in the middle of the ſtreets, planted with trees.

The number of inhabitants is computed at 2,000,000. The animals here are much the same as in England; but their horſes and horned cattle are of a larger ſize. Storks build and hatch on their chimneys; but, being birds of paſſage, they leave the country about the middle of Auguſt, with their young, and return the February following. It is ſaid there are ſome wild boars and wolves here; and that neither oyſters nor herrings are to be found upon the coaſt: but of other fiſh they have the ſeveral ſorts, both in their ſeas and rivers, that we have in Britain. The eſtabliſhed religion here before the Revolution was the Preſbyterian, or Calviniſm: none but Preſbyterians were admitted into any office or poſt in the government, excepting the army; all religions and ſects, however, were tolerated, and had their reſpective meetings or aſſemblies for public worſhip, among which the Papiſts and Jews were very numerous. Since the late alliance with France, no particular religion is eſtabliſhed; and the phlegmatic Dutch have drunk deep of the cup of infidelity, mixed by their new and volatile allies. With regard to the commerce of this country, their Eaſt India company had the monopoly of the fine ſpices for more than 100 years, and was long the moſt opulent and powerful of any in the world. Though the country itſelf produces very few things, yet almoſt all the products and commodities of the globe may be found here, nearly as cheap as in the countries where they are made or produced. A vaſt variety of manufactures are carried on in the provinces, and with extraordinary ſkill and diligence; and a great number of hands are employed, and much wealth acquired, by the herring, cod, and whale fiſheries. No nation has equalled them in the curing of herrings; thoſe cured at Glaſgow, in Scotland, are thought to come neareſt to them. About 150 ſail were annualy employed in the whale fiſhery and about 200 in the herring. The profits of the latter, in a good year, after all deductions, were thought to amount to 200,000 Holland Guilders. The principal manufactures here are thoſe of linen, paper, and earthen ware of all ſorts. Shipbuilding alſo employed vaſt numbers of hands. The trade of this country, however upon the whole, has long been declining; owing partly to a deline of their ancient parſimony and induſtry; but chiefly to the improvement of manufactures, trade, and navigation, in other countries, and at preſent (1800) is almoſt annihilated. As to the character of the Dutch, the boors or huſbandmen are induſtrious enough, but heavy, and ſlow of underſtanding. The ſeamen are a plain, blunt, but rough, ſurly, and ill-mannered ſort of people. Their tradeſmen are ſomething ſharper, and make uſe of all their ſkill to take advantage of thoſe they deal with. Every claſs of men is extremely frugal. All appetites and paſſions run lower and cooler here than in other countries, avarice excepted. Quarrels are very rare, revenge is ſeldom heard of; and jealouſy ſcarcely ever known. It is very uncommon for any of them to be really in love, or even pretend to it; nor do the women ſeem to care whether they are or not. People converſe pretty much upon a level here; nor is it eaſy to diſtinguiſh the man from the maſter, or the maid from the miſtreſs, ſuch liberties do they allow their ſervants, or rather are obliged to allow them; for they may not be ſtruck or corrected by them, but the diſpute muſt be left to the magiſtrate. The Dutch are tall and ſtrong built; but both men and women have the groſſeſt ſhapes that are to be met with any where. Their garb, except among the officers of the army and ſome few others, is exceeding plain, and the faſhions change as ſeldom as in Spain. The men are addicted to drinking, which ſome think neceſſary in this foggy air, both for their health and the improvement of their underſtandings. Among their diverſions, that of ſkaiting in winter is one of the chief. It is amazing to ſee the crowds in a hard froſt upon the ice, and their dexterity in ſkaiting; both men and women darting along with inconceivable velocity. The Dutch are remarkable for their cleanlineſs: nothing can exceed the neatneſs of their houſes, towns, and villages. Many of them have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their learning, and ſome even by their wit and ingenuity; witneſs Eraſmus, Grotius, &c. The Dutch excel alſo in painting and engraving; and ſome of them have been no contemptible ſtatuaries. In conſequence of the Union (ſee NETHERLANDS) the Seven Provinces guarentee each other's rights; they make war and peace, levy taxes, &c. in their joint capacity; but as to internal government, each province is independent. They ſend deputies (choſen out of the provincial ſtates) to the general aſſembly, called the ſtates-general, which is inveſted with the ſupreme legiſlative power of the confederation. At the head of its government there has uſually been a prince ſtadtholder, who exerciſes a conſiderable part of the executive power. Having deſerted the grand alliance formed againſt the diſturbers of the peace of Eu-

ype, and the office of the ſtadtholder be- abolished, the Dutch republic, under he name of an ally, is now in reality little etter than a province, of France. The onſequence of this alliance is what might ave been expected. The Britiſh govern- ent, obliged to attack its enemies where- ver it might find them, commenced hoſ- ilities againſt the United Provinces, and n the compaſs of a very ſhort period wreſt- d from them their moſt valuable poſſeſſions oth in the eaſt and weſt Indies. Amſ erdam is the capital; but the ſeat of the tates general is at the Hague. See HELDT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, a re- ublic of N America, conſiſting originally, n 1783, of thirteen ſtates, namely, Maſſa- huſets, New Hampſhire, Rhode Iſland, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, ennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Vir- inia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Only eleven of theſe ſtates ac- ceded, at firſt, to the new federal conſtitu- tion, but they were afterward joined by North Carolina and Rhode Iſland; and Kentucky, Vermont, and Tennaſſee, hav- ing ſince been added to them, the pre- ſent number of the ſtates that form this great American republic is ſixteen. In the treaty of peace, concluded in 1783, the limits of the United States are thus defin- ed. "And that all diſputes which might ariſe in future on the ſubject of the bound- aries of the ſaid United States may be pre- vented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and ſhall be their boundaries, viz. From the NW angle of Nova-Scotia, viz. That angle which is formed by a line drawn due N from the ſource of St. Croix River to the Highlands, along the ſaid Highlands, which divide thoſe rivers that empty themſelves into the river St. Lawrence, from thoſe which fall into the Atlantic Ocean to the north-weſ- termoſt head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river to the 45th degree of N latitude; from thence by a line due W on ſaid lati- tude, until it ſtrikes the river Iroquois or Cataraquy: thence along the middle of the ſaid river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of ſaid Lake, until it ſtrikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of ſaid communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of ſaid lake, until it arrives at the water communication be- tween that lake and Lake Huron; thence through the middle of ſaid lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior northward of the Iſles Royal and Phillipeaux to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of ſaid Long Lake, and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods to the ſaid Lake of the Woods; thence through the ſaid lake to the moſt northweſtern point thereof, and from thence, on a due W courſe, to the River Miſſiſſippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of ſaid River Miſſiſſippi, until it ſhall interſect the north- ernmoſt part of the thirty-firſt degree of N latitude. S, by a line to be drawn due E from the determination of the line laſt mentioned, in the latitude of thirty-one degrees N of the equator, to the middle of the River Apalachicola, or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junc- tion with the Flint River; thence ſtrait to the head of St. Mary's River; and thence down along the middle of St. Mary's River to the Atlantic Ocean: E, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the River St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy, to its ſource; and from its ſource directly N, to the aforeſaid Highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from thoſe which fall into the River St. Lawrence, comprehending all iſlands within twenty leagues of any part of the ſhores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due E from the points where the aforeſaid bound- aries between Nova-Scotia on the one part, and E Florida on the other, ſhall reſpective- ly touch the Bay of Fundy and the At- lantic Ocean, excepting ſuch iſlands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the ſaid province of Nova-Scotia. Theſe ſtates long flouriſhed as provinces of Great Britain; but parliament attempting to tax them by its ſole authority, without the intervention of their aſſemblies; a civil war enſued. Until the fourth of July, 1776, the preſent Thirteen States were Britiſh colonies. On that memorable day, the Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, made a ſolemn declaration, in which they aſſigned their reaſons for withdrawing their allegi- ance from the king of Great Britain. Ap- pealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of their intentions, they did, in the name and by the authority of the good people of the colonies, ſolemnly publiſh and declare, that theſe United Colonies were, and of right ought to be "Free and Independent States;" that they were abſolved from all allegiance to the Britiſh crown, and that all political con- nection between them and Great Britain was, and ought to be, totally diſſolved;

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and that as Free and Independent States, they had full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, eſtabliſh commerce, and do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. For the ſupport of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine providence, the delegates then in Congreſs, 55 in number, mutually pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their ſacred honour. At the ſame time they publiſhed articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States, in which they took the ſtyle of "The United States of America," and agreed that each ſtate ſhould retain its ſovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, juriſdiction and right not expreſsly delegated to Congreſs by the confederation. By theſe articles the Thirteen United States ſeverally entered into a firm league of friendſhip with each other for their common defence, the ſecurity of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, and bound themſelves to aſſiſt each other, againſt all force offered to, or attacks that might be made upon all, or any of them, on account of religion, ſovereignty, commerce, or any other pretence whatever. But for the more convenient management of the general intereſts of the United States, it was determined that Delegates ſhould be annually appointed, in ſuch manner as the Legiſlature of each State ſhould direct, to meet in Congreſs the firſt Monday in November of every year. General Waſhington was elected the firſt preſident, re-elected in 1792, and, on his retiring from public affairs, in 1796, Mr. Adams was elected his ſucceſſor. The illuſtrious Waſhington died Dec. 14, 1799. To the ſixteen ſtates before mentioned, muſt be added all the country to the N of the Ohio, extending from Pennſylvania on the E, the lakes on the N, and the Miſſiſippi on the W, called the Weſtern Territory. The United States extend 1250 miles in length from E Florida to the NW angle of Nova Scotia; being ſituated between 31 and 46° N lat.

UNNA, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia; in the county of Marck, formerly a conſiderable hanſeatic town. It is ſeated on a brook called Kottelbeck, 10 miles NE of Dortmund, and 25 S of Munſter. Lon. 7 49 E, lat. 51 28 N.

UNNA, a river of Turkey in Europe, which runs through Croatia, paſſes by Wihitch and Duhitza, and falls into the Save.

UNST, the moſt remote of the Shetland Iſlands, extending beyond 61° N lat, eight miles long and four broad.

UNSTERSEEN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern. Lon. 7 28 E, lat. 46 35 N.

UNZA, or UNSHA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtroma. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 57 56 N.

VOERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland. It was taken by the French in 1795. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 10 miles, W of Utrecht, and 20 S of Amſterdam. Lon. 4 58 E, lat. 52 6 N.

VOGHERA, a fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan and territory of Pavia. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the Staffora, 14 miles SSW of Pavia, and 30 S by W of Milan. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 44 59 N.

VOGLABRUCK, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Auſtria, which enjoys the privilege of granting protection to ſlaves. Lon. 13 40 E, lat. 58 1 N.

VOGOULS, a people in Aſia, ſubject to Ruſſia, who have eſtabliſhed their habitations in the foreſts on the N ſide of Mount Oural, extending themſelves to the W, and ſtill farther on the plains to the E of this chain of mountains. Here they have dwelt for time immemorial, and are poſſeſſed of traditions which have a great conformity with hiſtory. Some authors pretend that they are the brethren of the ancient Ougrians, or of the preſent Hungarians, and found their conjecture on the ſituation of the Vogoul territory, and the ſtriking reſemblance there is between the languages of the two nations. This people was ſubjected to the dominion of Ruſſia at the ſame time with Siberia. The Vogouls are hardly of a middling ſtature, have generally black hair, and for the moſt part a ſcanty beard. They have ſome traits of the Kalmouks in the ſtyle of their phyſiognomy. They are of a gay diſpoſition, teachable, honeſt, laborious, and acute; but ſlovenly and fickle, inclined to be diſorderly and paſſionate to excels. Their women are robuſt, civil, laborious, and generally ſpeaking well made. They have neither letters nor writing any more than their kindred nations: they do not reckon their time by years, though they mark the months, and name them after the various revolutions of nature which they obſerve in their foreſts.

VOID, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorrain.

VOIGTLAND, a territory of Germany, in Upper Saxony, one of the four circles

of the marquiſate of Miſnia. It is bounded on the E by Bohemia, on the N by the dutchy of Altenburg, and on the W by Thuringia and Franconia. Plawen is the capital.

VOIGTSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a citadel.

VOKELMARK, or WOLICKMARCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 46 45 N.

VOLANO, a ſeaport of Italy in the Ferrareſe, ſeated on the gulf of Venice, at one of the mouths of the Po, 40 miles E of Ferrara. Lon. 12 36 E, lat. 44 52 N.

VOLCANO, one of the Lipari Iſlands, in the Mediterranean, 12 miles in circumference. It is a volcano, in the form of a broken cone, but now emits ſmoke only.

VOLCANELLO, a ſmall volcanic iſland in the Mediterranean, between that of Lipari and Volcano.

VOLGA, the largeſt river in Europe, which has its ſource in two ſmall lakes, in the government of Pleſkof, in Ruſſia, about 80 miles W of Tver. It begins to be navigable a few miles above that town, and is conſiderably augmented here by the junction of the Tverza, which is a broader, deeper, and more rapid river. By means of the Tverza, a communication is made between the Volga and the Neva, or, in other words, between the Caſpian and the Baltic. This river waters ſome of the fineſt provinces in the Ruſſian empire, paſſes by Yaroſlaf, Koſtroma, Niſhne-Novogorod, Kaſan, Simbirſk, and Saratof, entering the Caſpian Sea, by ſeveral mouths, below Aſtracan.

VOLHYNIA, a palatinate of Ruſſian Poland, 300 miles long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by Poleſia, on the E by Kiof, on the S by Podolia, and on the W by Auſtrian Poland. It conſiſts chiefly of plains watered by a great number of rivers. Lucko is the capital.

VOLLENHOVEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the Zuyder-Zee, eight miles SW of Steenwich, and 12 NW of Zwol. Lon. 5 42 E, lat. 52 44 N.

VOLO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, with a ſtrong citadel and a fort. It was taken, and almoſt ruined, in 1655, by the Venetians, but it is now in ſome meaſure re-eſtabliſhed. It is ſeated on a gulf of the ſame name, where there is a good harbour, 30 miles SE of Lariſſa. Lon. 22 55 E, lat. 39 21 N.

VOLODIMIR, or VLADIMIR, a government of Ruſſia, formerly a province of Moſcow, containing 14 diſtricts.

VOLODIMIR, or VLADIMIR, a town of Ruſſia, capital of the government of that name, and once the metropolis of the Ruſſian empire. It is ſeated on the Kliaſma, 110 miles E by N of Moſcow.

VOLOGDA, a government of Ruſſia, formerly the largeſt province of Ruſſia, divided into the two provinces of Vologda and Veliki-Uſtlug, and containing 12 diſtricts.

VOLOGDA, an archiepiſcopal town of Ruſſia, capital of a province of the ſame name, ſeated in a marſh, on the river Vologda. Lon. 39 46 E, lat. 59 20 N.

VOLTA, a river of Africa, which runs from N to S, and falls into the Atlantic.

VOLTERRA, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, in the territory of Piſa, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſurrounded by walls, contains ſeveral antiquities, is noted for its medicinal waters, and is ſeated on a mountain, 30 miles SW of Florence, and 32 SE of Piſa. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 43 26 N.

VOLTEI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, ſix miles W of Genoa.

VOLTURNO, a river of Italy, in Naples, which riſes in the Appennines, paſſes by Iſernia and Capua, and falls into the gulf of Gaieta.

VOLTURARA, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, 20 miles W of Lucera, and 52 NE of Naples. Lon. 15 14 E, lat. 41 26 N.

VOLVIC, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome. There are immenſe quantities of Lava, in its vicinity which is formed into quarries, and is uſed inſtead of ſtone in building the adjacent towns.

VOORN, a fort of Dutch Guelderland, on an iſland formed by the junction of the Wahal and the Maeſe.

VOORN, an iſland of the United Provinces, in S Holland, between the mouths of the Maeſe. Briel is the capital.

VOORNLAND, a territory of the United Provinces, in S Holland, conſiſting of the iſlands of Voorn, Goree, and Overſlackee.

VORALBERG, or VORARLBERG, a diſtrict of Upper Auſtria; comprifing the four counties of Feldkirch, Bregentz, Pludentz, and Sonnaberg.

VORDEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 52 29 N.

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VORINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 48 13 N.

VORONETZ, a government of Ruſſia containing 15 diſtricts.

VORONETZ, a town of Ruſſia, the capital of a government of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Voronetz, below its junction with the Don, 217 miles S by E of Moſcow. Lon. 39 14 E, lat. 51 36 N.

VOSGES, a department of France, including that part of Lorrain, which was lately a province of the ſame name. It is ſo called from a chain of mountains, covered with wood, that ſeparates this department from the departments of Upper Saone and Upper Rhine.

VOTIAKS, the name of a people who inhabit the land between the rivers Kama and the Viatka; they are commonly of a middling ſtature, and thin. The colour of their hair is various, but for the moſt part reddiſh; and they reſemble the Finns in their make more than any nation that derives its origin from them. The Votiaks are honeſt, peaceable, hoſpitable, ſober; but ſuperſtitious, of cold complexions, and extremely ſimple. The women have winking eyes, and ſmall even to uglineſs; they are ſhort of ſtature, timid, very modeſt, and conſequently chaſte, laborious, and complaiſant. They are aſſiduous in rural œconomy, neglecting neither the culture of bees nor the chace, in which latter they uſe indifferently the bow or fire-arms. In their leiſure hours many of them employ themſelves in making all ſorts of turnery, ſuch as cups, ſpoons, ſhuttles, &c.; and others varniſh all kinds of bowls and cups. The women are employed in ſewing, in making linen, coarſe cloths, and felts; they alſo make cloaths, and ornaments of embroidery. Rich folks are not common among the Votiaks; but neither are there any that can be called abſolutely poor.

VOU-HOU-HIEN, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, and juriſdiction of Tay-ping-fou; the moſt conſiderable, in point of riches, in that juriſdiction. It is 52 miles SW of Tay-ping-fou.

VOUILLE, a village of France, where was fought the memorable battle between Clovis and Alaric, king of the Viſigoths.

VOU-TCHANG-FOU, a city of China, and capital of the province of Hou-quang This city is the rendezvous of all the commercial people in China. It ſuffered greatly during the laſt wars; but it has recovered ſo much, that it is now inferior to none of the other cities, in extent, opulence and population. As every branch of trade is carried on here, its port, ſituated on the river Yang-tſe-kiang, is always crowded with veſſels; the river is ſometimes covered with them to the diſtance of two leagues. The beautiful cryſtal found in its mountains, the plentiful crops of fine tea which it produces, and the prodigious ſale of the bamboo paper made here, no leſs contribute to render it famous, than the continual influx of ſtrangers. Its extent is compared to that of Paris. It comprehends in its diſtrict one city of the ſecond claſs, and nine of the third, beſides a fortified town and ſeveral fortreſſes.

VOU-TCHEOU FOU, or FOU-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-ſi, formerly one of the moſt beautiful in the empire; but, ſince the invaſion of the Tartars, it has been a heap of ruins, which, however, ſtill convey ſome idea of its ancient magnificence. Its diſtrict is about 25 leagues in extent, and contains ſix cities of the third claſs. It is 250 miles S by W of Nanking. Lon. 116 25 E, lat. 25 50 N.

UPLAND, a province of Sweden, which is a ſort of peninſula, bounded on the W by Weſtmania and Geſtricia, on the NE by the Baltic, and on the S by the ſea of Sudermahia. It is 70 miles long and 45 broad, enriched with inexhauſtible mines of copper, iron, and ſilver; and the peaſants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of thoſe metals. Stockholm is the capital.

UPMINSTER, a village in Eſſex, ſeated on a lofty eminence, three miles SE of Rumford.

UPPINGHAM, a town in Rutlandſhire, with a market on Wedneſday; ſeated on an eminence, ſix miles S of Oakham, and 90 N by W of London. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 52 36 N.

UPSAL, a town of Sweden, in Upland, with a famous univerſity, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It ſtands in the beginning of an open plain fertile in grain and paſture, is a ſmall, but very neat town, containing, excluſive of the ſtudents, about 3000 inhabitants. The ground plot is extremely regular: it is divided into two almoſt equal parts by a ſmall rivulet Sala; and the ſtreets are drawn at right angles from a central kind of ſquare: a few of the houſes are built with brick and ſtuccoed, but the generality are conſtructed with trunks ſmoothed into the ſhape of planks, and painted red, and the roofs are covered in with turf. Each houſe has its ſmall court-yard, or garden. Upſal was formerly the metropolis of Sweden, and the royal reſidence.

The ancient palace which was finished by Eric 14 was a magnificent building, until great part of it was consumed by fire, in 1702. In the centre of the town stands the cathedral, a large Gothick structure of brick, in which the kings of Sweden were formerly crowned. It has been several times greatly damaged by fire, and as often repaired: it contains the monument of the famous Guſtavus Vaſa. The univerſity is the moſt ancient in Sweden, and the firſt ſeminary in the North for academical education. The Royal Society here is likewiſe the oldeſt literary academy in the North. Here is a botanical garden, of which the celebrated Linne was ſuperintendant. Upſal is ſeated in a vaſt open plain, fertile in corn, 35 miles NNW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 48 E, lat. 59 52 N.

UPTON, a town in Worceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſday; ſeated on the Severn, 11 miles S of Worceſter, and 109 WNW of London. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 51 59 N.

URACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 48 27 N.

URAL, a river of Ruſſia, formerly called Yaik, but its name was changed on the ſuppreſſion of the rebellion of the Coſſacs, which riſes in Mount Caucaſus, and watering Orenburg, Uralſk, and Gurief, falls by three mouths into the Caſpian Sea. See the next article.

URALIAN COSSACS, a Tartar tribe that inhabit the Ruſſian province of Orenburg, on the S ſide of the Ural. Theſe Coſſacs are deſcended from thoſe of the Don; and are a valiant race. They profeſs the Greek religion; but there are diſſenters from the eſtabliſhed religion, whom the Ruſſians called Raſkolniki, or Separatiſts, and who ſtyle themſelves Staroverſki, or Old Believers. Theſe conſider the ſervice of the eſtabliſhed church as profane, and have their own prieſts and ceremonies. The Uralian Coſſacs are all enthuſiaſts for the ancient ritual, and prize their beards almoſt equal to their lives. They are rich from their conſiderable fiſheries in Ruſſia; they have alſo acquired a ſpirit of revolt and independence by being ſituated in a deſert between the Calmucs and the Kirghieſe, who are continually at variance with each other, and often with the Coſſacs themſelves. A Ruſſian officer having ordered a number of Coſſac recruits to be publicly ſhaved in the town of Yaitſk, in 1771, this wanton inſult excited an inſurrection, which was ſuppreſſed for a time. Many of the rebels made their eſcape, and, retiring into the deſert, chiefly reſorted to the marſhy grounds which lie about the lake Kamyſh-Samara, where they ſurvived a ſubſiſtence from fiſhing and ſhooting wild boars, and were ſupplied occaſionally by their relations with bread and proviſions. By theſe means this deſperate troop ſupported themſelves during the ſpace of two years, until the impoſtor, Pugatchef, having aſſumed the name of Peter III, appeared among them, and, taking advantage of this circumſtance, rouſed them once more into open rebellion, the river Yaik was called the Ural, the Yaik Coſſacs were denominated Uralian Coſſacs, and the town of Yaitſk was named Uralſk.

URALSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus and province of Orenburg. (ſee the preceding article.) Lon. 50 50 E, lat. 52 0 N.

URANIENBURGH, once a magnificent caſtle of Denmark, in the iſland of Huen. It was built by Tycho Brahe, a celebrated aſtronomer, who called it the caſtle of the Heavens, and here made his obſervations. It is now in ruins. Lon. 12 52 E, lat. 55 54 N.

URBANNA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a biſhop's ſee. It was built by pope Urban VIII, on the river Metro, 12 miles S of Urbino. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 43 34 N.

URBANNA, a town of Virginia, on the river Rappahannoc, 70 miles NE of Richmond.

URBINO, a duchy of Italy, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, 55 miles long, and 43 broad; bounded on the N by the gulf of Venice, on the S by Perugino and Spoletto, on the E by Ancona, and on the W by Tuſcany and Romagna. The air is not very wholeſome, nor is the ſoil fertile.

URBINO, an archiepiſcopal town of Italy, capital of the duchy of Urbino, with a citadel, and a palace, where the dukes formerly reſided. The houſes are well built, and great quantities of fine earthen ware are made here. It is remarkable on account of its being the birth-place of the illuſtrious Raphael. This town was taken by the French army in 1796, and is ſeated on a mountain, between the rivers Metro and Foglia, 18 miles S of Rimini, 58 E of Florence, and 120 NE of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 43 46 N.

URDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 52 8 N.

URGANTZ, or JURGANTZ, a town of

the industry of the Turcomans, formerly a considerable place, four miles in circumference, but now in ruins, and no public buildings remain but a mosque. It is 240 miles E of the Caspian Sea, and 70 S of the lake Aral. Lon. 60 25 E, lat. 40 55 N.

URGEL, an ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Segra, in a fertile plain, surrounded by mountains, planted with vineyards, 60 miles W of Perpignan, and 75 N by W of Barcelona. Lon. 1 44 E, lat. 42 32 N.

URI, the most southern canton of Switzerland, and the fourth in rank. It is bounded on the N by the canton of Schweitz and the Lake of the Four Cantons, on the E by the country of the Grisons and the canton of Glarus, on the S by the bailiwics of Italy, and on the W by the cantons of Underwalden and Bern. It is 30 miles long, and 12 broad. See SCHWEITZ.

URI, LAKE OF. See WALDSTETTER SEE.

URMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia.

URSEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 18 miles NE of Mentz. Lon. 8 28 E, lat. 50 9 N.

URSEREN, a town of Switzerland. Lon. 11 20 E, lat. 49 8 N.

URSITZ, ST, a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle, seated on the Doubs, over which is a stone bridge, seven miles S of Porentru.

USBEC TARTARY, a vast country of Western Tartary, bounded on the N by the country of the Kalmucks, on the E by Thibet, on the S by Hindoostan, and on the W by Persia and the Caspian Sea. These Tartars are divided into several tribes, governed by their respective khans, or princes. When under one sovereign, they were the most powerful of all the Tartarian nations. The principal khans pride themselves in being descended from Tamerlane, whose birthplace was the ancient city of Samarcand, the present capital of the country. The Usbecs, in their persons, are said to have better complexions and more engaging features than the Kalmucs. Their religion is Mahometanism; and they differ, in general, very little from the people of the northern provinces of Hindoostan.

USCAPIA. See SCOPIA.

USEDOM, an island of Prussian Pomerania, at the mouth of the river Oder, in the Baltic Sea, between which and the island of Wollin, is a passage called the Swin. It had formerly a considerable town of the same name which was almost reduced to ashes in 1473. Lon. 14 11 E, lat. 54 6 N.

USERCHE, a town of France, in the department of Correze and late province of Lorrain, seated on a craggy rock, at the foot of which flows the Vezere, 37 miles SE of Limoges, and 217 S of Paris. Lon. 1 37 E, lat. 5 27 N.

USHANT, an island of France, on the coast of the department of Finisterre, and late province of Brittany, opposite to Conquet. It is eight miles in circumference, and contains several hamlets and a castle. Lon. 5 4 W, lat. 48 28 N.

USINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine and principality of Nassau Weiburg, 22 miles NE of Mentz. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 50 10 N.

USK, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Monday; seated on the river Usk, 12 miles SW of Monmouth, and 140 W by N of London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 41 N.

USK, a river of S Wales, which rises on the W side of Brecknockshire, divides Monmouthshire into unequal portions, and falls into the Bristol Channel.

USSEL, a town of France, in the department of Correze, and late province of Limosin, 32 miles NE of Tulles. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 45 32 N.

USTANIO, a town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the Oglio, 12 miles NE of Cremona. Lon. 10 8 E, lat. 45 17 N.

USTIUG, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 61 15 N.

UTOXETER, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated on a rising ground, near the river Dove, 13 miles NE of Stafford, and 136 NNW of London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 53 10 N.

UTRECHT, one of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by the Zuider-Zee and Holland, on the E by Guelderland, on the S by the Rhine, and on the W by Holland. The air is very healthy here; nor are there any inundations to fear as in other provinces; and the soil is fertile, and the country pleasant.

UTRECHT, a celebrated city of the United Provinces, capital of a province of the same name, with a famous university. It is well fortified, of a square form, and about three miles in circumference, without its four suburbs, which are considerable. The steeple of the ca-

The ancient palace which was finiſhed by Eric 14 was a magnificent building, until great part of it was conſumed by fire, in 1702. In the centre of the town ſtands the cathedral, a large Gothick ſtructure of brick, in which the kings of Sweden were formerly crowned. It has been ſeveral times greatly damaged by fire, and as often repaired: it contains the monument of the famous Guſtavus Vaſa. The univerſity is the moſt ancient in Sweden, and the firſt ſeminary in the North for academical education. The Royal Society here likewiſe the oldeſt literary academy in the North. Here is a botanical garden, of which the celebrated Linne was ſuperintendant. Upſal is ſeated in a vaſt open plain, fertile in corn, 35 miles NNW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 48 E, lat. 59 52 N.

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URDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 52 8 N.

URGANTZ, or JURGANTZ, a town of

vince of Turkey in Europe, 225 miles long and 125 broad; bounded on the N by Moldavia and Transylvania, on the E and S by the river Danube, and on the W by Transylvania. It abounds in good horses and cattle, has mines of several kinds, and produces wine, oil, and all manner of European fruits. It was ceded to the Turks by the treaty of Belgrade, in 1739. The inhabitants consist of Hungarians, Saxons, and original natives, who are very indolent; a few only take the trouble to till the ground. However, the soil is so fertile, that it is capable of producing any thing; and there are good pastures with wine, oil, and all manner of European fruits. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek church. Tergovills, or Tervis, is the capital.

WALCHEREN, an island of the United Provinces, the principal one of Zealand. It is separated from the islands of N and S Beveland, by a narrow channel; and from Dutch Flanders by the mouth of the Scheld; being bounded on the other sides by the German Ocean. It is nine miles long and eight broad, and being low is secured by mounds against inundations, but has good arable and pasture lands. The capital of this island, and of the whole province, is Middleburg.

WALCOURT, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, on the confines of Hainault, between the Meuse and Sambre. In 1615, it was entirely destroyed by fire. The French attempted to take it in 1689, but were defeated, and compelled to retire, with great loss. It is seated on the Heura, 12 miles S of Charleroy, and 27 SW of Namur. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 50 10 N.

WALDECK, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the E and S by Hesse-Cassel, and on the W and N by Westphalia. It is a mountainous country, covered with woods; and has mines of iron, copper, quicksilver, and alum.

WALDECK, a town of Germany, capital of a principality of the same name, with a strong castle, seated on the Steinhart, 25 miles WSW of Cassel. Lon. 9 4 E, lat. 51 10 N.

WALDEN, or SAFFRON WALDEN, a corporate town in Essex, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on an ascent, among pleasant fields of saffron, which is here cultivated. It is governed by a mayor, has a fine large Gothic church, and is 27 miles NNW of Chelmsford, and 42 N by E of London. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 52 4 N.

WALDENBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, situate on the Mulda. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 50 49 N.

WALDENBURG OLD, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, famous for its brown and earthen ware.

WALDENBURG, or WALLENBURG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basle.

WALDKIRK, a town of Germany in Austrian Brisgaw, and in an island formed by the river Elts, five miles from Friburg. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 48 9 N.

WALDSHUT, a strong town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and one of the four Forest Towns, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated opposite the place where the Aar falls into the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Forest, eight miles NE of Lauffenburg, and 17 W of Schaffhausen. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 47 38 N.

WALDSTADTE, a name given to the Swiss cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden. It signifies Forest Towns; these cantons containing a great number of forests. This district must not be confounded with the Waldstadte, or Forest Towns of Suabia, which are Lauffenburg, Waldshut, Seckingen, and Rheinfelden.

WALDSTATTER SEE, or LAKE OF THE FOUR CANTONS, one of the finest lakes in Switzerland. It consists of three principal branches, called the lakes of Lucern, Schweitz, and Uri. The upper branch, or lake of Lucern, is in the form of a cross; the sides of which stretch from Kussnacht to Dullenwal, a village near Stantz. It is bounded toward the town by cultivated hills sloping gradually to the water, contrasted on the opposite side by an enormous mass of barren and craggy rocks, Mount Pilate, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, rising boldly from the lake. Toward the E of this branch, the lake contracts into a narrow creek, scarcely a mile across. Soon after, it again widens, and forms the second branch, or lake of Schweitz; on the W side, the canton of Underwalden, on the E that of Schweitz. Here the mountains are more lofty, and infinitely varied; some covered to the very summits with verdure, others perpendicular and craggy; here forming amphitheatres of wood; there jutting into the water in bold promontories. Towards the end of this branch the lake forms a considerable bay in the midst of which, lies the village of Brunnen, near which commences the third branch, or lake of Uri; the scenery of which is most amazingly grand and sublime. It is 4

...p and narrow lake about nine miles in ...th bordered on both ſides with rocks ...mmonly wild and romantic, and, for ... moſt part, perpendicular; with foreſts ... beech and pine growing down their ...es to the very edge of the water; indeed ... rocks are ſo entirely ſteep and over-...ging, that there are hardly more than ...ur or five landing ſpots, here the lake ... as ſmooth as chryſtal; and the ſilent, ...emn gloom which reigns in this place, ... not leſs awful and affecting than the ...remendous roaring of the cataract in the ...er. Somewhat farther, upon the high-...t point of the Seelisberg, there is a ſmall ...hapel that ſeems inacceſſible.... On the ...poſite ſide but farther on, appears the ...hapel of William Tell, erected in hon-...r of that hero, and upon the very ſpot ...here (it is ſaid) he leaped from the boat, ... which he was carrying priſoner to Kuſ-...nacht. It is built upon a rock that juts ...at into the lake under a hanging wood: ...ituation amid ſcenes ſo ſtrikingly awful, as cannot fail of ſtrongly affecting ...en the moſt dull and torpid imagination.

WALES, a principality in the W of ...ngland, 120 miles long and 80 broad; ...ounded on the N by the Iriſh Sea, on ...e W by that ſea and St. George's Chan-...el, on the S by the Briſtol Channel, and ...n the E. by the counties of Cheſter, Sa-...p, Hereford, and Monmouth. It is ...ivided into 12 counties; namely, Anglеſey, Carnarvonſhire, Denbighſhire, ...intſhire, Merionethſhire, and Montgo-...eryſhire, in N Wales; Brecknockſhire, ...ardiganſhire, Carmarthenſhire, Glamor-...anſhire, Pembrokeſhire, and Radnorſhire, ...S Wales. It is the country to which ...e ancient Britons fled, when Great Bri-...in was invaded by the Saxons. They ...e now called Welſh, and continue to ...eſerve their own language. It contains ...1 pariſhes, and 58 market-towns. The ...r is clear and ſharp, the cattle ſmall, and ...roviſions, in general, good and cheap. ...Vales is a mountainous country, and is ...rticularly remarkable for goats, which ...ught in hilly countries. It is watered ...y many rivers, the principal of which are ...ted in the different counties.

WALES, NEW NORTH, a country of ...N America in New Britain, lying W ...: Hudſon's Bay and ſubject to Great ...ritain.

WALES NEW SOUTH, a country of ...N America, in New Britain, lying SW of ...udſon's Bay, and ſubject to Great Bri-...in. See BRITAIN, NEW; HUDSON'S ...AY, and LABRADOR.

WALES, NEW SOUTH, the E coaſt of New Holland, extending from 43° 39' to 10° 37' S lat. being the N and S extremities of that vaſt iſland. This coaſt was firſt explored by captain Cook, in 1770; and a deſign was formed, in conſequence of his recommendation, to ſettle a colony of convicts at Botany Bay. Captain Philip being appointed governor, of the intended ſettlement, as well as commodore on the voyage, ſailed from Portſmouth, in May 1787, with a detachment of marines, and 778 convicts, of which 220 were women. He arrived at Botany Bay in January 1788; but finding this bay very ineligible for a colony, he fixed upon Port Jackſon, about three leagues and a half N of Cape Banks; and here a ſettlement was begun, to which he gave the name of Sydney Cove. For the ſubſequent proceedings of the colony, we muſt refer to governor Philip's Voyage to Botany Bay, and to the publications of captain Tench and captain Hunter on the ſame ſubject. A vaſt chain of lofty mountains run nearly in a north and ſouth direction farther than the eye can trace, about 60 miles inland. The general face of the country is pleaſing, diverſified with gentle riſings and ſmall winding valleys, covered for the moſt part with large ſpreading trees affording a ſucceſſion of leaves in all ſeaſons. A variety of flowering ſhrubs, almoſt all entirely new to an European, and of exquiſite fragrance, abound in thoſe places which are free from trees; and among theſe, a tall ſhrub, bearing an elegant flower, which ſmells like Engliſh may, is peculiarly delightful, and perfumes the air to a great diſtance. There are but few trees; and, as Captain Tench and others relate, of ſo bad a grain, that they can ſcarcely be uſed for any purpoſe: This, however, Mr. Stockdale aſcribes to their being uſed in an unſeaſoned ſtate, as has been already mentioned. In return for theſe bad qualities, however the trees yield vaſt quantities of the gum already mentioned as a cure for the dyſentery. The climate of this continent appears not to be diſagreeable, notwithſtanding the violent complaints which ſome have made about it. The heat has never been exceſſive in ſummer, nor is the cold intolerable in winter. Storms of thunder and lightning are frequent; but theſe are common to all warm countries; and it has been ſuppoſed (though upon what foundation does not well appear) that were the country cleared of wood, and inhabited, theſe would in a great meaſure ceaſe. A

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shock of an earthquake has likewise been felt; but these natural calamities are incident to some of the finest countries in the world. It is not known whether there are any volcanoes or not. The quadrupeds are principally of the opossum kind, of which the most remarkable is the kangaroo. There is also a species of dogs very different from those known in Europe: they are extremely fierce, and can never be brought to the same degree of familiarity as those which we are acquainted with: some of them have been brought to England, but still retain their native ferocity. These dogs, which are the only domestic animal they have, are called dingo; but all other quadrupeds, without exception, they name kangaroo. There are many beautiful birds of various kinds; among which the principal are a black swan, its wings edged with white, its bill tinged with red; and the ostrich or cassowary; which frequently reaches the height of seven feet or more. Several kinds of serpents, large spiders, and scolopendras, have also been met with; and three or four species of ants, particularly green ants, which built their nests upon trees in a very singular manner. There are likewise many curious fishes; though the finny tribe seem not to be so plentiful on the coast as to give any considerable assistance in the way of provisions for the colony: some very large sharks have been seen in Port Jackson, and two smaller species. The inhabitants of New South Wales are perhaps, the most miserable and savage race of men existing, going entirely naked. They were pleased at first with some ornaments that were given them but soon threw them away as useless. It does not appear, however, that they are insensible of the benefits of clothing, or of some of the conveniences of which their new neighbours are possessed. Some of them, whom the colonists partly clothed, seemed to be pleased with the comfortable warmth they derived from it; and they all express a great desire for our iron tools. Their colour is rather a deep chocolate than a full black; but the filth with which their skin is covered, prevents its true colour from appearing. Notwithstanding their disregard for European finery, they are fond of adorning their bodies with scars, so that some of them make a very hideous figure. Sometimes, the skin is raised several inches from the flesh, and appears as if filled with wind; and all these seem to be reckoned marks of honour. Some of them perforate the cartilage of the nose, and thrust a large bone through it, a frightful kind of ornament, humourously called by the sailors their spritsail yard. Their hair is generally so much clotted with a red gum, that they resemble a mop. They paint themselves with various colours: they will also sometimes ornament themselves with beads and shells, but make no use of the beautiful feathers of their birds. Most of the men want one of the fore-teeth in the upper jaw, which also appears to be a badge of honour among them. It is common for the women to cut off two joints of the little finger; which, considering the clumsiness of their amputating instruments, must be a painful operation. The New Hollanders appear extremely deficient in the useful arts. Of the cultivation of the ground they have no notion; nor can they be prevailed upon to eat our bread or dressed meat. Hence they depend entirely for subsistence on the fruits and roots they can gather, and the fish they catch. They frequently set fire to the grass, in order to drive out the opossums, and other animals, from their retreats; and they have been observed to set decoys for quails. As all these resources must be, at best, precarious, it is no wonder that they are frequently distressed for provisions. Thus, in the summer, they would eat neither the shark nor the sting ray; but, in winter, any thing was acceptable. A young whale being driven on shore, was quickly cut in pieces, and carried off: they broiled it only long enough to scorch the outside; and in this raw state they eat all their fish. They sometimes bake their provisions, by the help of hot stones, like the inhabitants of the islands in the Southern Ocean. Among the fruits used by them is a kind of wild fig; and they eat also the kernels of a fruit resembling the pineapple. The principal part of their subsistence, however, is fish; and when these happened to be scarce, they were wont to watch the opportunity when the colonists hauled the seine, and often seized the whole, though a part had formerly been offered or given them. They sometimes strike the fish from the canoes with spears, sometimes catch them with hooks, and also make use of nets, which are generally made of the fibres of the flax plant, with very little preparation, and are strong and heavy; the lines of which they are composed being twisted like whipcord. Some of them, however, appear to be made of the fur of an animal, and others of cotton. The meshes of the nets are made of large loops artificially inserted into each

other, without any knots. Their hooks are made of the inside of a shell very much resembling mother-of-pearl. Their canoes are nothing more than large pieces of bark tied up at both ends with vines; and, considering the slight texture of these vessels, the dexterity with which they are managed, and the boldness with which they venture out to sea in them, are wonderful. There is no good reason for supposing them to be cannibals, but they eat animal substances raw, or nearly so. Some of their vegetables are poisonous when raw, but not so when boiled. They could never be brought to taste spirits a second time. Their huts consist of pieces of bark laid together in the form of an oven, open at one end, very low, but long enough for a man to lie at full length, but they seem to depend more for shelter on the caverns with which the rocks abound. So far from being so inured to the cold, by going invariably naked, as to be insensible to the injuries of the weather, the colonists had repeated opportunities of seeing them shivering with cold in the winter, or huddling together in heaps in their huts, or in caverns, till a fire could be kindled to warm them. It is probable, however, notwithstanding their extreme barbarism, that some knowledge of the arts may be introduced among them, as some have been seen attentively considering the utensils and conveniences of the Europeans, with a view seemingly, of making similar improvements. In some things also they possess a great power of imitation; they can imitate the songs and language of the Europeans almost instantaneously, much better than the latter can imitate theirs by long practice; and this talent is discernable in their sculptures, every where to be met with on the rocks; these represent men and other animals, and, though rude, are very surprising for people who have not the knowledge of constructing a comfortable habitation, or of making clothes. In person, they are active, vigorous, and stout, though generally lean. The women have sometimes been kept back with the most jealous sensibility; sometimes offered with the greatest familiarity. Such of them as have been seen have soft and pleasing voices; and seem not to be destitute of modesty. The men display great personal bravery on the appearance of any danger; but, with all their courage, they are much afraid of a musket, and almost equally so of a red coat, which they know to be the martial dress of the Europeans. The mischief which they have hitherto done has been exercised only on some few straggling convicts, most of whom, probably have been the aggressors. They certainly burn their dead; which, perhaps, has given rise to the story of their being cannibals. They seem very little given to thieving, in comparison with the inhabitants of most of the islands in the Southern Ocean; and they are very honest among themselves, leaving their spears and other implements on the beach, in perfect security of their remaining untouched. They are very expert at throwing their javelins, and will hit a mark, with great certainty, at a considerable distance. They are more numerous than was at first imagined; though still their numbers must be accounted few, in comparison to the extent of the country; and there is reason to believe that the interior parts are uninhabited. With regard to the civil jurisdiction of the governor of New S Wales, it extends from 43 49 to 10 37 S lat. From the sea-coast it extends westward as far as 135° E lon. and thence proceeding in an E direction, includes all the islands in the Pacific Ocean within the above-mentioned latitudes, by which partition it is supposed that every source of litigation will be cut off, as all these are indisputably the discovery of the British navigators. The powers of the governor are absolutely unlimited, no mention being made of a council to assist him in any thing; and as no stated time is appointed for assembling the courts similar to the assizes and goal deliveries in England, the duration of imprisonment is altogether in his hands. He is likewise invested with a power of summoning general courts martial; but the insertion in the marine mutiny act, of a smaller number of officers than 13 being able to compose such a tribunal, has been neglected; so that a military court, should detachments be made from head quarters, or sickness prevail, may not always be found practicable to be obtained, unless the number of officers in the settlement at present be increased. The governor is allowed to grant pardons in all cases, treason and wilful murder excepted; and even in these he has authority to stay the execution of the law until the king's pleasure shall be signified. In case of the governor's death, the lieutenant governor takes his place; and on his decease, the authority is lodged in the hands of the senior officer.

WALHOF, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Courland. Lon. 24 25 E, lat. 56 35 N.

WALKENREID, a town of Germany,

in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Sorge, 20 miles SW of Halberstadt. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 51 53 N.

WALLENSTADT, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzal; incorporated into the bailliage of Sargans, but enjoys several distinct privileges. This little town derives its existence from being the passage of the merchandise transported from Germany through the Grisons to Italy. This communication occasions the frequent resort hither of Italian merchants; and that language is spoken by many of the inhabitants. This town is seated at the E end of a lake of the same name, nine miles W of Sargans, and 25 NW of Coire. Lon. 9 14 E, lat. 47 1 N.

WALLENSTADT, a lake of Switzerland, about sixteen miles in length, and two in breadth: it is entirely bounded by exceeding high mountains, except to the E and W. From this situation, a breeze generally blows from those two quarters, beginning at the break of day, and continuing for some hours; then changes from W to E till sun-set: this breeze is very convenient for the transportation of the merchandise. Sometimes however a violent north-wind rushes down from the mountains, and renders the navigation dangerous. We were assured by the watermen "says Mr. Coxe", who rowed us from Wallenstadt to this place, that the breeze above mentioned was generally constant: but we cannot attest it from our own experience; as we set out this morning about eight, and the wind was directly contrary the whole way, blowing from W to E. The weather, 'tis true, was heavy, overcast, and rainy, which might cause perhaps this occasional variation. The lake is uncommonly wild and picturesque, and affords a perpetual variety of beautiful and romantic scenes. On the side of Glaris, the mountains which border upon the lake, are chiefly cultivated; enriched with wood; or fine meadows; and studded with cottages, churches, and small villages; the Alps of Glaris rising behind; their tops covered with snow. On the other side, for the most part, the rocks are exceedingly grotesque, craggy, inaccessible, and perpendicular: but here and there a few cultivated necks of land are formed at the very edge of the lake, and at the bottom of these very rocks; exhibiting a beautiful contrast to the barrenness above and around them. Numberless water-falls, occasioned by the meltings of the snows, fall down the sides of these rocks from a very considerable height, and with an almost inconceivable variety; some of them seeming to glide gently in circular directions; others forming vast torrents, and rushing into the lake with noise and violence: all of them changing their form and their position as we approached or receded from them. The lake is exceedingly clear, deep, and cold, and, as we were informed, never freezes. Through this lake flows the Mat, which, soon after joining the Linth, forms the river Limmat.

WALLERSTEIN, a town of Suabia, with a castle belonging to the counts of Oettingen, six miles SW of Oettingen.

WALLINGFORD, a borough in Berkshire, with a market on Thursday and Saturday. It was once surrounded by a wall, and had a strong castle now demolished, and four churches, two of which were demolished in the civil wars, and one of which only is now in use. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge, 14 miles NW of Reading, and 46 W of London. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 51 36 N.

WALLINGFORD, a town of the United States of N America, 13 miles NE of Newhaven.

WALLKILL, a river of N America. See DROWNED LANDS.

WALLOONS, a name formerly given to the inhabitants of a considerable part of the Netherlands, and a part of Flanders and Brabant.

WALNEY, an island of England, on the coast of Lancashire.

WALPO, a town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Walpo, 20 miles W of Esseck, and 170 S of Buda. Lon. 19 22 E, lat. 45 35 N.

WALPOLE, a town of the United States of N America.

WALSALL, a corporate town in Staffordshire, with a market on Thursday and Friday. It has several manufactures in iron, such as nails, bridlebits, stirrups, spurs, buckles, &c. and is governed by a mayor. It is seated on the side of a hill, 25 miles S of Stafford, and 116 NW of London. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 52 48 N.

WALSHAM, NORTH, a town in Norfolk with a market on Tuesday, 20 miles E of Norwich, and 123 NNE of London. Lon. 1 31 E, lat. 52 40 N.

WALSINGHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. It is famous for the ruins of a monastery, which had a shrine of the Virgin, much frequented by pilgrims. Among these ruins are two uncovered wells, one of which is called the

Virgin Mary's, or the Holy Well; and on a ſtone at the edge of it is a croſs, where the people uſed to kneel, and to throw in a piece of gold when they wiſhed for any thing they wanted. Walſingham is 25 miles NW of Norwich, and 116 NNE of London. Lon. 0 53 E, lat. 52 56 N.

WALTHAM, or BISHOP'S WALTHAM, a town in Hampſhire, with a market on Friday. Waltham is eight miles S of Wincheſter, and 65 W by S of London. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 50 57 N.

WALTHAM ABBEY, or WALTHAM HOLY CROSS, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Tueſday. It received its ſecond appellation from a holy croſs, preſented to have been miraculouſly conveyed here. It is ſeated on the river Lea, which here forms ſeveral iſlands, 12 miles N by E of London. Lon. 0 3 E, lat. 51 42 N.

WALTHAM CROSS, or WEST WALTHAM, a village in Hertfordſhire, which takes its firſt appellation from a croſs erected here by Edward I. It is ſeated near the river Lea, 12 miles N by E of London.

WALTHAM ON THE WOULD, a town in Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſday, almoſt diſuſed. It is 19 miles NE of Leiceſter, and 113 N by W of London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 52 51 N.

WALTINBRUCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, on the river Aich.

WALTON, a conſiderable village in Surry, ſeated on the Thames, over which at this place is a handſome bridge, and here likewiſe are the remains of an ancient camp. It is ſix miles W by S of Kingſton.

WANDERSLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony.

WANDIWASH, a town of Aſia in Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, 27 miles SSE of Arcot, and 38 NNW of Pondicherry.

WANDSWORTH, a large village in Surry, ſeated on the Wandle, near its confluence with the Thames, five miles WSW of London. At the cloſe of the laſt century, many French refugees ſettled here, and eſtabliſhed a French church, which is now a meeting for the methodiſts. The dying of cloth has been practiſed here for more than a century: there are alſo manufactures for bolting cloth, the printing of calicoes and kerſeymeres, and the whitening and preſſing of ſtuffs; with oil, iron, and whitelead mills, vinegar works, and diſtilleries. Here is a quaker's meeting-houſe, and two ſchools for children of that perſuaſion. The tower of the church is ancient, but the church itſelf is a modern ſtructure. In Garret Lane, in this pariſh, is a mock election, after every general election of parliament, of a mayor of Garret; in which Mr. Foot's dramatic piece of that name gave no ſmall celebrity.

WANGEN, an imperial town of Germany in Suabia. The inhabitants are papiſts, and carry on a great trade in paper and hardware. It is ſeated on the Overarg, 17 miles NE of Lindau, and 30 E of Conſtance. Lon. 9 56 E, lat. 47 38 N.

WANGEN, a town of Swiſſerland, in Upper Argau, ſeated on the river Aar. Lon, 7 30 E, lat. 47 16 N.

WANGEN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alſace, ſeated on the ſide of a mountain, and ſurrounded by a wall It is eight miles NW of Straſburg. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 48 38 N.

WANGFRIED, a town of the circle of Upper Rhine, in Germany. Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 51 5 N.

WANLOCKHEAD, a village of Scotland, near the lead mines of Dumfrieſhire, and on that account it has a conſiderable number of ſmelting houſes.

WANSTEAD, a village in Eſſex, famous for one of the moſt magnificent ſeats in England, called Wanſtead Houſe.

WANTAGE, a town in Berkſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is famous for being the birthplace of king Alfred, and is ſeated on a branch of the Ock, 12 miles S by W of Oxford, and 60 W of London. Lon. 1 16 E, lat. 51 35 N.

WANTZENAU, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alſace. The Auſtrians took this place in 1793.

WANZLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Magdeburg, 10 miles WSW of Magdeburg.

WARADIN, GREAT, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel, and a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the Turks in 1660, but the Auſtrians retook it in 1692. It is ſeated on the river Sebes Keres, 117 miles NE of Peterwaradin, and 150 ESE of Buda. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 47 5 N.

WARADIN, LITTLE, a ſtrong town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated on the Drave, 28 miles WSW of Kamitza, and 34 N by E of Zagrad. Lon. 16 15 E, lat. 46 48 N.

WARANGOLE (the Arinkil of Ferishta) once the capital of Golconda, in

the Deccan of Hindooſtan. The ſite of it is ſtill evident from the old ramparts, which are amazingly extenſive. A modern fortreſs is conſtructed within it, and is in the poſſeſſion of the nizam of the Deccan. It is 62 miles NNE of Hydrabad. Lon. 79 30 E, lat. 18 6 N.

WARBURG, a ſeaport of Sweden, in W Gothland, and province of Halland, with a caſtle, 30 miles S of Gottenburg. Lon. 11 46 E, lat. 57 12 N.

WARBURG, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Paderborn, formerly imperial and hanſeatic. It is ſeated on the Dymel, 20 miles SE of Paderborn. Lon. 0 19 E, lat. 51 33 N.

WARCOP, a village in Weſtmorland; there was formerly a large caſtle here, which took up an acre of ground, and the walls of which were 15 feet thick.

WARDE, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, near the mouth of a river of the ſame name, 15 miles N of Ripen.

WARDHUYS, a ſeaport of Daniſh Lapland, ſeated on a ſmall iſland of the ſame name, near the continent. It has an old fort, where the governor reſides, and is 120 miles SE of the North Cape. Lon. 31 6 E, lat. 70 22 N.

WARE, a town in Hertfordſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated on the river Lea, by which a great trade is carried on to London in corn; 5000 quarters being frequently ſent in a week. Here are ſluices and wears in the river, to preſerve it from floods. It is 21 miles N of London. Lon. 0 3 E, lat. 51 50 N.

WARBRIDGE, or WARDBRIDGE, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It has a bridge over the river Camel, which is the handſomeſt in the county, and ſupported by 20 arches. It is 13 miles SW of Camelford, and 241 W by S of London. Lon. 5 9 W, lat. 50 36 N.

WAREHAM, a borough and ſeaport in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated between the Frome and Piddle, at their fall into Lochford Lake, the W part of Poole harbour. It was a very large place, and had ſeveral churches, now reduced to three; it alſo had a wall and a caſtle; but has ſuffered ſo much by the various turns of fortune, that it is now only the ſhadow of what it was, and its harbour is choaked up. There is a good ſalmon fiſhery here, over the river Frome, and this town is famous for tobacco pipe clay, 10,000 tons of which are annually exported to London and other parts. Wareham is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles E of Dorcheſter, and 114 W by S of London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 50 43 N.

WARKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia, ſeated on the river Pilſa. Lon. 21 15 E, lat. 51 35 N.

WARKWORTH, a village in Northumberland, five miles SE of Alnwick, ſeated on the river Cocket, with a caſtle, in which is a chapel cut out of a rock.

WARMINSTER, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Saturday, ſeated at the ſource of the Willybourn, 22 miles NW of Saliſbury, and 97 W by S of London. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 51 11 N.

WARNEMUNDE, a ſeaport of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburgh. The Swedes had a houſe here to take toll; but, in 1710, when their affairs were upon the decline, the duke of Mecklenburg put a garriſon in it. It is ſeated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Warne, 26 miles NE of Wiſmar. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 54 4 N.

WARNETON, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, on the river Lis, eight miles NW of Liſle. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 50 45 N.

WARRINGTON, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It has large and conſiderable manufactures of ſailcloth, cotton, pins, and glaſs, and other articles. It is ſeated on the Merſey, over which is a bridge, 18 miles E of Liverpool, and 186 NNW of London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 53 23 N.

WARRIORE, a town of Aſia in Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, 32 miles NNE of Tanjore, and 55 SSW of Pondicherry.

WARSAW, a large city of Poland, the capital of that country, and of the province of Maſovia. Its ſituation is not unpleaſant: it is built partly in a plain, and partly upon a gentle aſcent riſing from the banks of the Viſtula, which is about as broad as the Thames at Weſtminſter-Bridge, but very ſhallow in ſummer. The city and its ſuburbs occupy a vaſt extent of ground) and are ſuppoſed to contain between ſixty and ſeventy thouſand inhabitants, among whom are a prodigious number of foreigners. The whole town has a melancholy appearance, exhibiting that ſtrong contraſt of wealth and poverty, luxury and diſtreſs, which pervades every part of this unhappy country. The ſtreets are ſpacious, but ill-paved; the churches and public buildings are large and magnificent: the palaces of the nobility are numerous and ſplendid; but the greateſt part of the houſes, particularly in the ſuburbs, are mean and ill-conſtructed wooden hovels. In the beginning of 1794, the empreſs of Ruſſia put a garriſon into this city, in order

to compel the Poles to acquiesce in the uſurpations ſhe had in view, but this garriſon was ſoon expelled by the citizens. The inſurrection became general throughout Poland, and the king of Pruſſia laid ſiege to Warſaw in July, but was compelled to raiſe the ſiege in September. It was undertaken, however, by the Ruſſians, who, on November 4, took by ſtorm the ſuburb of Praga; a dreadful maſſacre enſued; the whole of the ſuburb was nearly reduced to aſhes; and the immediate conſequence was the ſurrender of the city to the Ruſſians, who made their triumphant entry into it on the 10th. They delivered it up to the king of Pruſſia, and in January 1796, his troops, to the number of 12,000, entered and took poſſeſſion. Warſaw is 160 miles SE of Dantzic, 130 NNE of Cracow, and 300 NE of Vienna. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 52 14 N.

WARTA, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, ſeated on the river Warta, 12 miles NE of Siradia, and 57 SE of Poſnania. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 51 19 N.

WARTENBURG, a town of Germany in Sileſia, capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name. In 1742 it was entirely reduced to aſhes, except the caſtle. It is 22 miles NE of Breſlaw. Lon. 15 42 E, lat. 51 41 N.

WARWICK, a town of N America, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, ſituate at the head of Narraganſet Bay, eight miles S of Providence.

WARWICK, a town of N America, in Maryland, on the E ſhore of Cheſapeak Bay, 57 miles SW of Philadelphia.

WARWICK, the county-town of Warwickſhire, with a market on Saturday. It was fortified with a wall, now in ruins; but it has ſtill a fine caſtle of the ancient earls of Warwick, inhabited by the preſent poſſeſſor of that title. Warwick is a borough, governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It principally conſiſts of one regular-built ſtreet, at each end of which is an ancient gate. It had anciently ſix monaſteries and ſix churches; of the latter two only remain: it has likewiſe a handſome ſhirehouſe, a good free-ſchool, and a noted hoſpital for 12 decayed gentlemen. It is ſituate on a rocky eminence, on the river Avon, and all the paſſages to it are cut through the rock, over which is a ſtone bridge, 15 miles SSW of Coventry, and 93 NW of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 52 18 N.

WARWICKSHIRE, a county of England, 47 miles long and 30 broad; bounded at its N extremity by a point of Derbyſhire, on the NW by Staffordſhire, on the NE by Leiceſterſhire, on the W by Worceſterſhire, on the E by Northamptonſhire, on the SW by Glouceſterſhire, and on the SE by Oxfordſhire. It lies partly in the dioceſe of Lichfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Worceſter; contains four hundreds and one liberty, one city, 12 market-towns, and 158 pariſhes; and ſends ſix members to parliament. The air is very mild, pleaſant, and healthy. The woodland diviſion, though now, for the moſt part, cleared and cultivated, ſtill retains ſomewhat of its wild character, being interſperſed with wide heaths and moors, and ſprinkled with woods. The northern part has a gravelly ſoil; but this changes to clay on advancing towards the middle. Much cheeſe of a good kind is made in this northern part of the county; and it contains coal and limeſtone. The ſouthern portion, formerly called the Feldon, is a tract of great fertility, and very productive of corn. Its chief river is the Leam, which joins the Avon near Warwick. Dunſmore-heath, between theſe two rivers, now moſtly incloſed, is the ſcene of ſome of the fabulous ſtories related of the famous Guy, earl of Warwick. The principal rivers are the Avon, Tame, and Arrow. The capital is Warwick, but Birmingham is the largeſt town.

WASHINGTON, the name of ſeveral counties in the United States of America, namely, in Rhode Iſland, in New York, in Pennſylvania, in Maryland, in Virginia, in Tennaſſee, in N Carolina, in S Carolina, and in Georgia. Not only theſe, but a great many other towns take their name from General Waſhington.

WASHINGTON, a commercial town of the United States of N America, in N Carolina, ſeated on the river Tar, 38 miles N by E of Newbern. Lon. 77 3 E, lat. 34 40 N.

WASHINGTON, a town of N America, in the State of Georgia. In the vicinity is a medicinal ſpring, beneficial in rheumatic caſes. It is 50 miles NW of Auguſta. Lon. 82 30 W, lat. 33 12 N.

WASHINGTON, a town of N America, in Pennſylvania, 300 miles W of Philadelphia. Lon. 80 20 W, lat. 40 11 N.

WASHINGTON, a city of N America, now building for the metropolis of the United States. It is ſeated at the junction of the rivers Potomac and the Eaſtern Branch, extending about four miles up each, including a tract of territory ſcarcely to be exceeded in point of convenience, ſa-

lubrity, and beauty, by any in the world. This territory, which is called Columbia, lies partly in the ſtate of Virginia, and partly in that of Maryland, and was ceded by thoſe two ſtates to the United States of America, and by them eſtabliſhed to be the ſeat of government, after the year 1800. The plan combines not only convenience, regularity, elegance of proſpect, and a free circulation of air, but every thing grand and beautiful that can be introduced into a city. It is divided into ſquares or grand diviſions, by ſtreams running due N and S, and E and W, which form the groundwork of the plan. However, from the capitol, the preſident's houſe, and ſome of the important areas in the city, run diagonal ſtreets, from one material object to another, which not only produce a great variety of charming proſpects, but remove the inſipid ſameneſs which renders ſome other great cities unpleaſing.—They were deviſed, to connect the ſeparate and moſt diſtant objects with the principal, and to preſerve through the whole a reciprocity of ſight. Theſe great leading ſtreets are all 160 feet wide, including a pavement of 10 feet, and a gravel walk of 30 feet, planted with trees on each ſide, which will leave 80 feet of paved ſtreet for carriages. The reſt of the ſtreets are, in general, 110 feet wide, with a few only 90 feet, except North, South, and Eaſt Capitol Streets, which are 160 feet. The diagonal ſtreets are named after the reſpective ſtates compoſing the Union, while thoſe running N and S are, from the capitol eaſtward, named Eaſt Firſt Street, Eaſt Second Street, &c. and thoſe W of it are, in the ſame manner, called Weſt Firſt Street, Weſt Second Street, &c. Thoſe running E and W are, from the capitol northward, named North A Street, North B Street, &c. and thoſe S of it are called South A Street, South B Street, &c. The ſquares or diviſions of the city amount to 1150. The rectangular ſquares generally contain from three to ſix acres, and are divided into lots of from 40 to 80 feet in front, and their depth from about 110 to 300 feet, according to the ſize of the ſquare. The irregular diviſions produced by the diagonal ſtreets are ſome of them ſmall, but generally in valuable ſituations. Their acute points are all to be cut off at 40 feet, ſo that no houſe in the city will have an acute corner. All the houſes muſt be of brick or ſtone. The area for the capitol (or houſe for the legiſlative bodies) is ſituated upon the moſt beautiful eminence in the city, about a mile from the Eaſtern branch, and not much more from the Potomac, commanding a full view of every part of the city, as well as a conſiderable extent of the country around. The preſident's houſe will ſtand upon a riſing ground, not far from the banks of the Potomac, poſſeſſing a delightful water proſpect, with a commanding view of the capitol, and ſome other material parts of the city. Due S from the preſident's houſe, and due W from the capitol, run two great pleaſure parks or malls, which interſect and terminate upon the banks of the Potomac, and are to be ornamented at the ſides by a variety of elegant buildings, houſes for foreign miniſters, &c. Interſperſed through the city, where the moſt material ſtreets croſs each other, are a variety of open areas, formed in various regular figures, which in great cities are extremely uſeful and ornamental. Fifteen of the beſt of theſe areas are to be appropriated to the different ſtates compoſing the Union: not only to bear their reſpective names, but as proper places for them to erect ſtatues, obeliſks, or columns, to the memory of their favourite eminent men. Upon a ſmall eminence, where a line due W from the capitol, and due S from the preſident's houſe, would interſect, is to be erected an equeſtrian ſtatue of general Waſhington, late preſident of the United States. Proper places are marked out for other public buildings; as a marine hoſpital, with its gardens; a general exchange, and its public walks; a fort, magazines, and arſenals; a city hall, churches, colleges, market houſes, theatres, &c. The preſident of the United States, in locating the ſeat of the city, prevailed upon the proprietors of the ſoil to cede a certain portion of the lots in every ſituation, to be ſold by his direction, and the proceeds to be ſolely applied to the public buildings, and other works of public utility within the city. This grant will produce about 15,000 lots, and will be ſufficient, not only to erect the public buildings, but to dig a canal, conduct water thro' the city, and to pave and light the ſtreets, which will ſave a heavy tax that ariſes in other cities, and conſequently render the lots conſiderably more valuable. The Eaſtern Branch of the Potomac is one of the ſafeſt and moſt commodious harbours in America, being ſufficiently deep for the largeſt ſhips, for about four miles above its mouth; while the channel lies cloſe along the edge of the city, and is abundantly capacious.—This river contains 30 and 35 feet to near the upper end of the city, where it is 18 and 20 feet deep. The city being ſituated upon the great poſt road, exactly equidiſtant from the N and S extremities of the

Union, and nearly so from the Atlantic Ocean to the river Ohio, upon the beſt navigation, and in the midſt of the richeſt commercial territory in America, commanding the moſt extenſive internal reſources, is by far the moſt eligible ſituation for the reſidence of congreſs, and it is now preſſing forward, by the public ſpirited enterprize, not only of the people of the United States, but alſo of foreigners. The inland navivation of the Potomac is ſo far advanced, that craft loaded with produce now come down that river and its ſeveral branches, from upwards of 180 miles to the great falls, which are within 14 miles of the city. By means of the canals at the great and little falls the navivation is entirely opened between tide water and the head branches of the Potomac, which produces a communication by water between the city of Waſhington and the interior parts of Virginia and Maryland, by means of the Potomac, the Shannandoah, the South Branch, Opecan, Cape Capon, Patterſon's Creek, Conoochegue, and Monocaſey, for upwards of 200 miles through one of the moſt healthy, pleaſant, and fertile regions in America, producing, in vaſt abundance, tobacco of ſuperior quality, hemp, Indian corn, wheat, and other ſmall grain, with fruit and vegetables peculiar to America, in vaſt abundance. The lands upon the Potomac, above the city of Waſhington, all around it, and for ſixty miles below, are high and dry, abounding with innumerable ſprings of excellent water, and well covered with large timber of various kinds. A few miles below the city, upon the banks of the Potomac, are inexhauſtable mountains of excellent freeſtone, of the white and red Portland kinds, of which the public edifices in the city are now building. Above the city, alſo upon the banks of the river, are immenſe quantities of excellent coal, limeſtone, and marble, with blue ſlate of the beſt quality. The Tyber, which is the principal ſtream that paſſes through the city, is to be collected in a grand reſervoir, beſide the capitol, whence it will be carried in pipes to different parts of the city; while its ſurplus water will fall down in beautiful caſcades, through the public gardens weſt of the capitol, into a canal. The plan of this city was formed by major L'Enfant; and the founding of it in ſuch an eligible ſituation, upon ſuch a liberal and elegant plan, will by future generations be conſidered as a high proof of the wiſdom of the late preſident of the United States, while its name will keep freſh in mind, to the end of time, the obligations they are under to that illuſtrious character. It is 144 miles SW of Philadelphia, the preſent capital of the United States. Lon. 77 43 W, lat. 38 53 N.

WASSENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia.

WASSERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, with a caſtle. Lon. 12 13 E. lat. 48 4 N.

WATCHET, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Saturday, ſeated on the Briſtol Channel, at the mouth of a good harbour, much frequented by coal ſhips, which are freighted hence with limeſtone, and various other articles. It is 14 miles NW of Bridgewater, and 153 W by S of London. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 51 12 N.

WATEEOO, an iſland in the South Sea, diſcovered by Captain Cook. It is about ſix leagues in circuit, is a beautiful ſpot, with a ſurface covered with verdure, and compoſed of hills and plains. The ſoil, in ſome parts, is light and ſandy; but farther up the country, a reddiſh caſt was ſeen on the riſing grounds, where the iſlanders build their houſes, which are long and ſpacious. The manners of the people of this iſland, their general habits of life, and their method of treating ſtrangers, greatly reſemble thoſe that prevail at Otaheite, and its neighbouring iſlands. There is alſo a great ſimilarity between their religious opinions and ceremonies. From every circumſtance, indeed, it may be conſidered as indubitable, that the inhabitants of Wateeoo derive their deſcent from the ſame ſtock, which has ſo remarkably diffuſed itſelf over the immenſe extent of the Southern ocean. Lon. 158 15 W, lat. 21 1 S

WATERFORD, a county of Ireland, 46 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the S by St. George's Channel, on the W by Cork, on the N and NE by the river Sure, which ſeparates it from Tipperary and Kilkenny, and on the E by Waterford Haven, which parts it from Wexford. It contains 71 pariſhes, and ſends 10 members to parliament.

WATERFORD, a city and ſeaport of Ireland, in a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is the ſecond place in the kingdom, and has an excellent harbour, where ſhips of the greateſt burden may ride at the quay. It ſtands on the river Sure, eight miles N of St. George's Channel, 26 S of Kilkenny, and 75 S by W of Dublin. Lon. 6 58 W, lat. 52 18 N.

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WATERSAY, one of the Weſtern iſles of Scotland, ſeparated from S Uiſt, by Chiſamul Bay.

WATERFORD, a town in Hertfordſhire, with a great corn market on Tueſday. It is ſeated on the river Coln, ſeven miles S by W of St. Alban's, and 14 NW of London. Lan. 0 17 W, lat. 51 41 N.

WATLINGTON, a town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated under the Chiltern Hills, on a brook, which, with the continued ridge, divides the county from Buckinghamſhire. It is 14 miles SE of Oxford, and 46 W of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 51 37 N.

WATTEN, a town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, ſeated on the river Aa, five miles from St. Omer.

WATTON, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Wedneſday, 18 miles SW of Norwich, and 90 NNE of London. Lon. 0 53 E, lat. 52 36 N.

WAXHOLM, a fortreſs on the coaſt of Sweden, in the Baltic, ſituate on a ſmall iſland at the entrance of the lake Malar, where all homeward bound ſhips are ſearched. It is 16 miles E of Stockholm.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a town of the United States of N. America, 30 miles S of Auguſta. Lon. 82 46 W, lat. 33 45 N.

WEAR, a river, which riſes in the W part of the county of Durham, and divides it into two parts; flowing SE by Stanhope to Biſhop Auckland, and thence NE by Durham receives numerous tributary rills from the mountains and falls into the German Ocean, at Sunderland.

WEARMOUTH, a village in Durham, oppoſite Sunderland. This place is famous for a bridge which has the largeſt arch in England. It is built of iron and the ſpan of the arch is 236 feet,

WEATHERSFIED, a town of the United States, of N America.

WEDENSCHWEIL, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zuric, 10 miles SE of Zuric.

WEERT, a town of Dutch Brabant. The French took poſſeſſion of it in 1794. It is 12 miles W of Ruremonde. Lon. 5 38 E, lat. 51 7 N.

WEEVER, a river which riſes in the N part of Shropſhire, runs acroſs the middle of Cheſhire, and receiving the Dane from the E diſcharges itſelf into the eſtuary of the Merſey. It is navigable to Winsford, ſome miles above Northwich in Cheſhire.

WEIDSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 20 miles SE of Heidelberg. Lon. 9 23 E, lat. 49 19 N.

WEICHTERBACH, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, and in the county of Hierberg, ſeated on the river Kintz, with a caſtle, where the count reſides.

WEIDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle and palatinate of Bavaria, ſeated on the Nab, 10 miles NW of Leuchſtenberg. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 49 34 N.

WEIL, or WYL, a town of Germany in Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg. It is a free and imperial town and the inhabitants are Roman catholics. It is ſeated on the Worm, 12 miles W of Stutgard, and 20 N of Tubingen. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 48 46 N.

WEILBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and county of Naſſau. It is ſeated on the Lahn, 22 miles NE of Naſſau, 22 NW of Francfort, and 29 E of Mentz. Lon. 8 26 E, lat. 50 18 N.

WEILHEIM, a town of Germany in Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, ſeated on the river Lauter.

WEIMAR, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a magnificent caſtle, the reſidence of the duke of Saxe-Weimar. It is ſeated on the Ilm, 20 miles NE of Erfurt, and 30 WSW of Naumburg. Lon. 11 52 E, lat. 51 6 N.

WEINGARTIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on the Printza, four miles NE of Dourlach, and nine S of Philipſburgh. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 49 5 N.

WEINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 10 miles N of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 46 E, lat. 49 35 N.

WEISBADEN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, where there are hot baths in high eſteem. It is eight miles NE of Mentz, and 15 W of Francfort. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 56 N.

WEISBRAIN. See VESPERIN.

WEISELMUNDE, a fortreſs of Weſtern Pruſſia, ſeated at the mouth of the Viſtula, below Dantzic, whoſe harbour it defends. Lon. 18 49 E, lat. 54 24 N.

WEISSEMBURG, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. Between this place and Lauterburg, are the famous lines from which the French drove the Auſtrians in 1744; and, the French were driven from the ſame poſition in 1793. It is ſeated on the Lauter, 10 miles SW of Landau, and 22 NE of Straſburg. Lon. 8 11 E, lat. 48 53 N.

WEISSEMBURG, a free imperial town of Franconia, in the biſhopric of Aich-

dat. The inhabitants are proteſtants. It is ſeated on the Rednitz, five miles N of Pappenheim, and 30 SW of Nuremburg. Lon. 11 2 E, lat. 49 4 N.

WEISSEMBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxony, 20 miles N by W of Wittemburg, and 20 NE of Deſſaw. Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 52 8 N.

WEISSEMBURG, or ALBA JULIA, a city of Tranſylvania, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a univerſity. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, near the river Ompias, 35 miles W of Hermanſtadt. Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 46 26 N.

WEISSEMBURG, or STUHLWEISSEMBURG, a town of Lower Hungary, ſeated at the E end of the Platten See, 36 miles SW of Buda. Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 47 22 N.

WEISSENFELS, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Miſnia, remarkable for a victory which the Swedes gained over the Auſtrians. Above the town is a fine citadel, called Auguſtuſburg, the reſidence of the duke of Saxe-Weiſſenfels. It is ſeated on the Saale, 17 miles SW of Leipſick. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 51 9 N.

WEILE, or WEDEL, a ſeaport of Denmark, in the province of N Jutland. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 55 45 N.

WEILTINGEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 10 21 E, lat. 48 58 N.

WEINSBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, famous for its wine. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 49 15 N.

WELLAND, a river, which riſes in Northamptonſhire, and ſeparates that county from Leiceſterſhire, Rutlandſhire, and Lincolnſhire; it paſſes by Market Harborough to Stamford, and is thence navigable to the Foſſdike Waſh, which it enters below Spalding.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a town of Northamptonſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. A fire happened here in 1738, which conſumed above 800 houſes. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, on the river Nen, 12 miles NE of Northampton, and 68 N by W of London. Lon. 0 59 W, lat. 52 16 N.

WELLINGTON, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated near Wrekin Hill, 12 miles E of Shrewſbury, and 152 NW of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 52 40 N.

WELLINGTON, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated on the Tone, 15 miles NE of Exeter, and 147 W by S of London. Lon. 3 25 W, lat. 50 57 N.

WELLS, a ſeaport in Norfolk, which has a large church, and a conſiderable corn trade. It is 27 miles N of Swaffham, and 121 NNE of London. Lon. 1 1 E, lat. 53 1 N.

WELLS, a city in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is ſeated at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the wells and ſprings about it; and is a biſhop's ſee, jointly with Bath. The cathedral is a ſtately pile; and the biſhop's palace is like a caſtle, being ſurrounded with walls and a moat. The city is governed by a mayor, ſends two members to parliament, and is the centre of a great manufacture of knit worſted ſtockings. It is 16 miles S of Briſtol, and 120 W of London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 51 12 N.

WELLS, a town of the United States, of N America, ſituate on Wells bay 88 miles NE of Boſton. Lon. 70 32 W, lat. 43 20 N.

WELLS, a town of Germany in Upper Auſtria, ſeated on the Trawn, 18 miles S of Lintz. Lon. 13 53 E, lat. 48 4 N.

WELSHPOOL, a town in Montgomeryſhire, with a market on Monday. It is the principal trading town in the county, being the great mart for Welſh cottons, flannels, &c. The caſtle, called Powis caſtle, is built of a reddiſh ſtone, and is a large ſtately ſtructure. It is ſeated in a rich vale, on the river Severn, nine miles N of Montgomery, and 169 NW of London. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 52 33 N.

WELTENBURG. See ABACH.

WELWYN, a village in Hertfordſhire, Of which Dr. Young was rector; and here were written his celebrated Night Thoughts.

WEM, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Thurſday, ſeated on the Roden, nine miles N of Shrewſbury, and 164 NW of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 52 50 N.

WENDLINGEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 9 18 E, lat. 48 38 N.

WENDOVER, a borough in Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeven miles SE of Ailesbury, and 35 W by N of London. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 51 46 N.

WENLOCK, a borough in Shropſhire, with a market on Monday. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 12 mile, SE of Shrewſbury, and 147 NW of London. Lon. 2 30 W, lat. 52 36 N.

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WENNER, the largeſt lake of Sweden, in W Gothland, NW of the lake Wetter. It is 100 miles in length, and, in ſome places, 40 in breadth.

WENNERSBURG, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, which is the ſtaple for all the iron ſent from the province of Wermeland to Gotheborg. It is ſeated at the SW extremity of the lake Wenner, 15 miles E of Uddevalla.

WENSYSSEL, a peninſula of Denmark, which makes the N part of N Jutland; bounded on the S by the canal of Alburg, on the E by the Categate, and on the N and W by the German Ocean.

WENSYSSEL, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland; capital of a prefecture of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Ryaa, 17 miles NW of Alburg. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 57 4 N.

WENTWORTH, a village in Yorkſhire, three miles NW of Rotherham.

WEOBLY, an ancient borough in Herefordſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It ſends two members to parliament, and is eight miles NW of Hereford, and 141 WNW of London. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 52 9 N.

WERBEN, a town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, formerly a ſtrong paſſage on the river Elbe, but now all the fortifications are ruined. It is ſeated at the place where the Habel falls into the Elbe, 60 miles NW of Berlin. Lon. 12 12 E, lat. 53 5 N.

WERCHTEREN, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, ſeated at the confluence of the Demer and Dyle, nine miles E of Mechlin. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 51 0 N.

WERDEN, a town of Weſtphalia, in the county of Marck, with an abbey. The inhabitants are proteſtants, under the protection of Pruſſia. It is ſeated on the Roer, 10 miles NE of Duſſeldorf, and 20 E of Duiſburg. Lon. 7 1 E, lat. 51 17 N,

WERDENBERG, a town of Swiſſerland, ſubject to the canton of Glarus, and capital of a country of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated on an eminence, commanding a beautiful proſpect. It is 16 miles NE of Glarus. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 46 58 N.

WERDENPELDS, a town of Germany in Bavaria.

WERDOHL, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 51 14 N.

WERLE, a town of Germany in Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Munſter, ſeated on the river Siſek, 30 miles S of Munſter. Lon. 7 20 E, lat. 51 35 N.

WERMELAND, or WARMELAND, a province of Sweden, in W Gothland, 100 miles long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by Dalecarlia, E by the Weſtmania and Nericia, on the S by the lakes Wenner and Dalia, and on the W by the mountains of Norway. It is fertile, and diverſified by mountains, rocks, hills, and dales, clothed with foreſts of birch, poplar, mountain aſh, pine, and fir. It alſo abounds with lakes, which ſucceed each other almoſt without intermiſſion: they are from four to 40 miles in circumference; ſome ſo narrow as to appear like broad rivers, and others of a circular ſhape; their ſhores, in ſome parts, ſteep and rocky; in others gently ſloping, and feathered with hanging wood to the margin of the water. Numerous rivulets flow from theſe lakes, and form, ſometimes, ſmall picturesque cataracts. Carliſtadt is the capital.

WERN, a town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Munſter, with a monaſtery, ſeated near the Lippe, 28 miles S by W of Munſter. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 51 35 N.

WERNIGERDDE, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony with a trade in brewing, and manufactures of cloth and ſtuff. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 52 2 N.

WERRA. See WESER.

WERTHEIM, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Tauber and Maine 20 miles W of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 53 E, lat. 49 46 N.

WESEL, a town of Germany in Weſtphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, with a ſtrong citadel, near the confluence of the Rhine and Lippe. Here are two Calviniſt churches one for the Lutherans, and another for the papiſts; but the regency of the town is in the hands of the Calviniſts. It was formerly an imperial and hanſeatic town, but now belongs to the king of Pruſſia. It was taken by the French in 1759, but reſtored in 1762. It is 25 miles SE of Cleves, and 45 N of Cologne. Lon. 6 37 E, lat. 51 27 N.

WESEL, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Treves, 20 miles S of Coblentz, and 46 ENE of Treves. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 50 4 N.

WESENBURGH, a fortified town of Ruſſia, in the government of Eſthonia, ſeated on the Wiſs, 55 miles SE of Revel, and 55 NW of Narva. Lon. 25 48 E, lat. 59 10 N.

WESER, a conſiderable river of Germany, which riſes in the county of Hanneburg, being then called the Werra. It paſſes by Smalkald, croſſes a corner of

Thuringia, enters the duchy of Brunſwick, and receives the Fulde, at Munden. It then aſſumes the name of Weſer, runs along the confines of the circles of Weſtphalia and Lower Saxony, waters Hamelin, Minden, and Hoye; receives the Alier, below Verden; and, paſſing by Bremen, enters the German Ocean.

WESTBURY, a borough in Wiltſhire, with a market on Friday. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 26 miles NW of Saliſbury, and 101 W of London. Lon. 2 13 W, lat. 51 16 N.

WESTERHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Wedneſday. This place had the honour of producing general Wolfe, who is interred in the church. It is ſeated on the river Darent. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 51 18 N.

WESTEROS, a town of Sweden, capital of Weſtmania, with a biſhop's ſee, a citadel, and a famous college. It carries on a conſiderable commerce with Stockholm, acroſs the lake Maeler: particularly in copper and iron from the neighbouring mines, which abound in the province of Weſtmanland. It is a large ſtraggling town, compoſed of wooden houſes, and contains the ruins of an antient palace, formerly inhabited by the kings of Sweden, and the cathedral, which is built with brick, is celebrated for the tower, eſteemed the higheſt in the kingdom: the lower part of this tower is ſquare, and ſupports a hexagon ſpire tapering gradually like a pyramid, and covered with painted metal. Within the cathedral is the tomb of that unfortunate monarch Eric XIV. Weſteros is ſeated on the lake Maeler, 45 miles NW of Stockholm. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 59 38 N.

WESTERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, in Weteravia, with a caſtle. It is the capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name, and 35 miles N of Mentz. Lon. 8 18 E, lat. 50 26 N.

WESTERN ISLANDS. See AZORES and HEBRIDES.

WESTERN TERRITORY, a country in N America, comprehending all that part of the United States which lies to the NW of the river Ohio. It is bounded on the W by the Miſſiſippi, on the N by the Lakes, on the E by Pennſylvania, and on the SE and S by the Ohio. It contains 11,000 ſquare miles, equal to 263,040,000 acres; from which, if we deduct 43,040,000 for water, there will remain 220,000,000 acres, belonging to the federal government, to be ſold for the diſcharge of the national debt. The country on the Ohio is every where pleaſant, with large level ſpots of rich land; and remarkably healthy. One general remark of this nature will ſerve for the whole tract of the globe comprehended between the weſtern ſkirts of the Allegany mountains; thence running ſouth-weſtwardly to the diſtance of 500 miles to the Ohio falls; then croſſing them northerly to the heads of the rivers that empty themſelves into the Ohio; thence E along the ridge that ſeparates the lakes and Ohio's ſtreams, to French creek. This country may, from a proper knowledge, be affirmed to be the moſt healthy, the moſt pleaſant, the moſt commodious and moſt fertile ſpot of earth, known to the European people. Very little waſte land is to be found in any part of this tract of country. There are no ſwamps; and though the hills are frequent, they are gentle and ſwelling, no where high, nor incapable of tillage. They are of a deep, rich ſoil, covered with a heavy growth of timber, and well adapted to the production of wheat, rye, indigo, tobacco, &c.

WESTERWALD. See WETTERAVIA.

WESTERWICK, a ſeaport of Sweden, in Smoland, ſeated on the Baltic, 50 miles N of Calmar, and 120 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 57 40 N.

WESTHOFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine.

WESTHOFEN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alſace.

WESTMANIA, or WESTMANLAND, a province of Sweden Proper, between Sudermania, Geſtricia, Nericia, and Upland. It is 75 miles long and 45 broad, and abounds in copper and iron mines. The face of the country is diverſified like Wermeland. Weſteros is the capital.

WESTMINSTER, a city of Middleſex, the reſidence of the monarchs of Great Britain, the ſeat of the parliament and of the high courts of juſtice, and conſtituting with London and Southwark, the metropolis of the Britiſh empire. This city had its name from the ſituation of its abbey, anciently called a *minſter*, in reſpect of that of St. Paul. That part properly called the city of Weſtminſter, comprehending the pariſhes of St. John and St. Margaret, was once an iſland formed by the Thames, called Thorney Iſland, from the thorns with which it was overrun; and the abbey that ſtood in it, Thorney Abbey. The liberties of Weſtminſter contain the ſeveral pariſhes of St. Martin in the Fields, St. James's, St. Anne, St. Paul, Covent Garden, St. Mary le Strand, St. Clement, Danes, St. George, Hanover Square, and the precinct of the

Savoy. The government, both of the city and liberties, is under the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Westminster, in civil as well as ecclesiastical affairs; and their authority extends to the precinct of St. Martin le Grand, by Newgate-street, and in some towns of Essex, that are exempted from the jurisdiction of the bishop of London and the archbishop of Canterbury; but the management of the civil part has, ever since the Reformation, been in the hands of laymen, elected from time to time, and confirmed by the dean and chapter. See LONDON.

WESTMORELAND, a county of England, enclosed between those of Cumberland, York, and Lancaster; the first bounding it on the N and NW; the second on the E; and the last on the S and SW. It has the natural boundaries of lakes, streams, and mountains, almost every where except to the S, where it sinks undistinguishably into Lancashire. From the sea it is excluded by the detached part of Lancashire; and only just touches upon the bottom of that wide sandy wash which separates the two parts of that county. Its shape is so irregularly angular, somewhat resembling that of a vine-leaf. Its size is less than of the other northern counties; yet, in its greatest length and breadth, it measures about forty miles. The name of this county is descriptive of its nature. It is the *west moor-land*; a region of lofty mountains, naked hills, and black barren moors, which here, as well as in Cumberland, are also called *fells*. The vallies in which the rivers run are tolerably fertile; and in the north-eastern quarter there is a considerable tract of cultivated plain. The rest of the county affords only narrow dells and glens of fertility amidst the dreary hills and extended wastes. Neither are its mineral treasures considerable. It wants coals; and the metallic ores it contains either lie so dead, or are so remotely situated, as not to be worth working. It abounds in slate of the finest quality, large quantities of which are exported. The principal rivers are the Eden, Lone, and Ken. It has also several fine lakes, the principal of which is Winnander-mere, or Windermere-water. In the forest of Martindale, to the S of Ulls-water, the breed of red deer still exists in a wild state. Appleby is the county-town.

WESTMORELAND, a county of Pennsylvania, 50 miles long and 40 broad. In 1790, it contained 16,018 inhabitants. Greensburg is the capital.

WESTPHALIA, one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the E by Lower Saxony; on the S by Hesse, Westerwald, and the Rhine; on the W by the United Provinces; and on the N by the German Ocean. The soil produces pastures and some corn, though there are a great many marshes. The horses are large, and the hogs in high esteem, especially the hams, known by the name of Westphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Weser, Embs, Lippe, and Roer. It contains the sovereign bishoprics of Osnaburg, Munster, and Paderborn; the principality of Minnen; the counties of Ravensberg, Tecklengburg, Ritburgh, Lippe, Lemgow, Spigelburg, Shauenburg, Hoye, Diepholt, Delmenhorst, Oldenburg, Embden or E Friesland, Bentheim, and Lingen. These are to the N of the river Lippe. To the S of it are the abbies of Essen and Verden; the town of Dortmund; the counties of Marck and Homburg; and the duchies of Westphalia, Berg, and Cleves. Munster is the most considerable city in this circle.

WESTPHALIA, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 40 miles long and 25 broad; bounded on the N by the bishoprics of Munster and Osnaburg, and the county of Lippe; on the W by that of Marck; on the S by the territories of Nassau; and on the E by the counties of Witgenstein, Hartzfeld, Waldeck, and the landgravate of Hesse, being about 40 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, but moderately fertile; and is subject to the elector of Cologne. Arensberg is the capital.

WESTPORT, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. Lon. 9 22 W, lat. 53 48 N.

WESTRA, one of the Orkney Islands, eight miles long, and from one to three broad, containing about 1300 inhabitants.

WESTROGOTHIA. See GOTHLAND.

WETHERBY, a town of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 53 57 N.

WETTER, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland, with an island in the middle of it, SE of the lake Wenner. It is 100 miles from N to S, and 25 from E to W.

WETTERAVIA, or WETTERAW, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, having the palatinate of the Rhine on the W, and Hesse and Fulde on the E. It is divided into two parts by the river Lahn: one called Wetteravia Proper, and the other North Wetteravia, or Westerwald.

WETTING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, situate on the Saale. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 51 35 N.

WETTINGEN, a town of Switzerland, on the Limmat, one mile S of Baden. Here is a beautiful bridge the last work of Grubenman, the self taught architect, 240 feet long and suspended 20 feet above the water. It is a much more elegant bridge than that at Schaffhausen.

WETZLAR, a free imperial town of Germany, in Wetteravia, surrounded by ditches and walls flanked with towers. The inhabitants are protestants, and have a council of 24 members. In 1693, the imperial chamber was transferred hither from Spire, on account of the wars which ravaged the palatinate. It is seated at the confluence of the Lahn, Disle, and Dillen, five miles S of Solms, and 78 N by E of Spire. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 50 26 N.

WEXFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 38 miles long and 24 broad; bounded on the N by Wicklow, on the E by St. George's Channel, on the S by the Atlantic Ocean, on the W by Waterford and Kilkenny, and on the NW by Catherlough. It contains 109 parishes, sends 18 members to parliament, and is fruitful in corn and grass.

WEXFORD, a considerable seaport of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It was once reckoned the chief city in Ireland, being the first colony of the English, and has a very commodious harbour at the mouth of the Slana, on a bay of St. George's Channel. The Irish rebels took this town in May 1798, and held it three weeks, but after they were defeated by the regular troops at Enniscorthy on the 22d, June they were driven out of it. It is 33 miles ENE of Waterford, and 75 S of Dublin. Lon. 6 3 W, lat. 52 18 N.

WEXIO, an episcopal town of Sweden, in Smoland, with a harbour. It is seated on a lake, in which there are several islands. It is very small, and the houses mostly of wood. It is 50 miles W of Calmar, and 155 SW of Stockholm. Lon. 4 57 E, lat. 56 41 N.

WEY, a river, of England which has its source in Hampshire and flowing through Surry by Guildford, falls into the Thames at Weybridge.

WEYBRIDGE, a village in Surry, seated on the Wey, at its entrance into the Thames, two miles E of Chertsey.

WEYHILL, a village in Hampshire, three miles W of Andover, famous for an annual fair on the 10th October, for sheep leather, hops, and cheese.

WEYMOUTH, a town in Dorsetshire, incorporated with that of Melcomb Regis, but a distinct borough. It is seated on the W side of an inlet of the sea, but its port is injured by the sand, othat its trade, which was once considerable, is much reduced, a few ships only being sent hence to Newfoundland. This town is remarkably well situated for bathing, having an excellent sandy beach, and on that account is resorted to by persons of all ranks, and their majesties and the royal family generally honour this place with their residence a few weeks every year. This in some degree compensates for the loss of its trade. A few plain and striped cottons are made here. Weymouth is 130 miles WSW of London. See MELCOMB REGIS.

WHIDAH, a kingdom of Guinea, on the Slave Coast, extending about 10 miles along the Atlantic, under 6 29 N lat. It is a very populous country, and very well furnished with large villages; and there are so many small ones, that they are not above a musquet shot from each other. The houses are small, and round at the top, and encompassed with mud walls or hedges, together with a great number of all sorts of beautiful and lofty trees, which afford the most beautiful prospect in the world; insomuch that those that have been here represent it as a perfect Paradise. The fields are always green, and they cultivate beans, potatoes, and fruits; nor will the negroes here let a foot of ground remain uncultivated. Besides, they sow again the very next day after they have reaped. The inhabitants are greatly civilized and very respectful to each other; especially to their superiors, and they are also so industrious, that even the women are never idle. These brew the beer, dress the victuals, and sell all sorts of commodities at the market. Those that are rich employ their wives and slaves in tilling the land, and they carry on a considerable trade with the product as well as in slaves; for some of them are able to deliver 1000 of the latter every month. The chief men have generally 40 or 50 wives, the principal captains 3 or 400, and the king 4 or 5000. However, they are extremely jealous, and, on the least suspicion, will sell them to the Europeans for slaves. If any one happens to touch the king's wives accidentally, he is doomed to perpetual slavery. This being considered, it is no wonder that the women are not fond of being the king's wives; nay, some of them will prefer a speedy death to such a miserable life. The king sets little value upon his daughters, for he will dispose of them to the factors of the English company, or the masters of ships that come there. They live in a manner by guess; for they

have no feſtivals nor diſtinction of days, hours, weeks, months, or years. The cuſtom of circumciſion is uſed here; but they are not able to tell why they uſe it, nor from whence it is derived. They are ſuch great gameſters, that they will ſtake all they have at play, not excepting their wives and children. Their religion is very ſuperſtitious; for they have vaſt number of idols; and they deify the moſt contemptible animal that they ſee firſt in a morning, not excepting even ſtocks and ſtones. However, they have a principal regard for ſnakes, very high trees, and the ſea. An Engliſh factor new come over, found a ſnake in the houſe belonging to the factory, and killed it without the leaſt ſcruple: which ſo incenſed the negroes, that they were for revenging the death of the ſnake, not only upon him that killed it; but upon the whole factory; but by the force of preſents, and the interpoſition of the people of the other factories, this affair was made up, and the ſnake honourably interred. However, to prevent the like accidents, they give them warning not to do the like for the future. With regard to the animals, they have oxen, cows, goats, ſheep, and hogs, as well as tame fowls; ſuch as turkies, ducks, and hens, which laſt are extremely plenty. There are many wild beaſts within land, ſuch as elephants, buffaloes, tigers, ſeveral kinds of deer, and a ſort of hares, with ſeveral uncommon animals, which we have not room to deſcribe. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bananoes, tamarinds, and ſeveral others; and they have vaſt numbers of palm-trees, from which they get their wine. All the common people go naked here, as in other parts of Guinea, only they have a cloth or clout to cover their nakedneſs. Their trade conſiſted of ſlaves, elephants teeth, wax, and honey. The Engliſh factory is 200 miles E of Cape Coaſt Caſtle, within land. Bows, arrows, beautiful aſſagays, and clubs, are the principal weapons of the nation. Xavier, or Sabi, is the capital.

WHITBY, a ſeaport in the N riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturday, ſeated near the mouth of the Eſk. It is a conſiderable town with a great traffic in the building of ſhips, and the carrying buſineſs. Its harbour is the beſt on this coaſt, and is protected by a fine pier; but it has no river communication with the inland country. Several ſhips are ſent from hence to the Greenland fiſhery. This place had the honour of producing the greateſt navigator that the world ever ſaw, the much-lamented Captain Cook. In the neighbourhood of Whitby are large works, in which alum is procured from a kind of ſlate. In December 1787, a ſtrong new-built quay, fell into the ſea with a thundering crash, followed by large maſſes of the cliff. The remains of the maſſy church of an ancient abbey ſtood on this cliff, till November 1794, when the moſt part of it fell to the ground. Whitby is 48 miles NNE of York, and 243 N of London. Lon. 0 24 W, lat. 54 30 N.

WHITCHURCH, a decayed borough in Hampſhire, with a market on Friday. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 24 miles E by N of Saliſbury, and 58 W by S of London. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 51 15 N.

WHITCHURCH, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Friday, 20 miles N of Shrewſbury, and 161 NW of London. Lon. 2 40 W, lat. 52 0 N.

WHITCHURCH, or LITTLE STANMORE, a village near Edgeware, in Middleſex, eight miles NW of London. It has a church which contains the remains of the magnificent ſeat of Canons which belonged to the Duke of Chandos built, in 1712, by James firſt duke of Chandos, who lived here in a kind of regal ſtate, and died in 1744. It was demoliſhed in 1747, and the materials were ſold by auction. The church contains all that now remains of the magnificent ſeat of the Duke of Chandos called of Canons.

WHITEHAVEN, a town of Cumberland, 10 miles SW from Cockermouth, 36 from Carliſle, and 290 from London, is ſo called from the white cliffs near it, that ſhelter the harbour from tempeſts. It is a populous rich town, chiefly beholden for its improvement to the Lowther family, containing at leaſt 12,000 inhabitants, and has about 300 ſhips employed in trade. It has a good artificial harbour, with a long pier. In 1566, it had but ſix houſes, and one fiſhing boat; in 1582, 12 ſmall ſhips. The coal-mines here are the moſt extraordinary in the world, being ſunk to the depth of 130 fathoms, and extended under the ſea to places where there is over them depth of water for ſhips of large burden. In 1791, part of the earth of three gardens ſuddenly ſhrunk: by this accident ſeveral lives were loſt, and one building was conſiderably damaged. Coals had been wrought under the places where the apertures appeared about 50 years preceding 1791. Four fire engines belong to a colliery here, which, when at work, diſcharge at the rate of 1,768,620 gallons of water in 24 hours. Here are copperas-

works, which yield considerable profit. Its chief trade is furnishing Ireland and part of Scotland with salt and coal, it is the most eminent port in England, next to Newcastle, for the coal trade, and lord Lonsdale is said to send as many coals from hence to Ireland and the Isle of Man, as bring him in near 16,000 a-year. It is 10 miles SW of Cockermouth, and 305 NW of London. Lon. 3 54 W, lat. 54 36 N.

WHITEHORN, a royal burough of Scotland, in Wigtonshire. This place is said to have been the first bishop's see in Scotland.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, the highest part of a ridge of mountains, in the state of New Hampshire, in North America. They extend NE and SW to a length not yet ascertained. The height of these mountains, above an adjacent meadow, is reckoned from observations made in 1784, to be 5500 feet; and the meadow is 3500 feet above the level of the sea. The snow and ice cover them nine or ten months in the year, during which time they exhibit that bright appearance from which they are denominated the White Mountains. Although they are 70 miles within land, they are seen many leagues off at sea, and appear like an exceedingly bright cloud in the horizon. Their highest summit is in lat. 44° N.

WHITE SEA, a bay of the Frozen Ocean in the N of Russia, situated between Russia, Lapland, and Samojede, at the bottom of which stands Archangel; this was the only communication which the Russians had with the sea, before the conquest of Livonia from the Swedes in the beginning of the present century, by the czar Peter the Great.

WHITSUNTIDE ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. It is 12 miles long and five broad, and was discovered by Captain Wallis, on Whitsunday, 1767. Lon 168 20 E, lat. 15 44 S.

WHITTLEBURY FOREST, a forest in the S part of Northamptonshire, nine miles in length, and, in some parts above three in breadth. Here the wild cat is still found. It is according to an accurate survey of it, nine miles two furlongs and twenty six perches in length, from the river Ouse on the SE to the NW end of Wapenham-wood. It is a royal forest, and the duke of Grafton is ranger.

WIBLINGEN, a town of Germany in Austrian Suabia, three miles SW of Ulm.

WIBURG, a government of Russia, formerly Russian Finland, and comprised in Carelia. It was ceded by the Swedes to the Russians, partly by the peace of Nystadt in 1721, and partly by the treaty of Abo in 1743. This province retains most of its ancient privileges, with some occasional modifications, which have been necessarily introduced under the new government. The country produces, besides pasture, rye, oats, and barley, but not sufficient for the inhabitants. Wiburg retains its own civil and criminal courts of justice: in penal cases, not capital, the punishments prescribed by the provincial judicature are inflicted; but whenever a criminal is condemned to death, the Russian laws interpose, and, reprieving him from the sentence of beheading or hanging, as enjoined by the Swedish code, consign him to the knout and transportation to Siberia. In the governor's court, business is transacted in the Swedish, German, and Russian tongues. The peasants talk only the Finnish dialect; but the inhabitants of the towns understand Swedish also, and many of them German. Lutheranism is the established religion; but the Greek worship has been introduced by the Russians.

WIBURG, a commercial seaport of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel, containing about 9000 inhabitants. The houses are constructed of wood, except some few which are of brick. It was ceded to Russia, by the Swedes, in 1721, and is seated on the NE point of the gulf of Finland, 110 miles NNW of Petersburgh, and 250 NE of Riga. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 60 56 N.

WIBURG, a considerable town of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a bishop's see. It is the seat of the chief court of justice in the province. In 1726, a terrible fire burnt the cathedral, a church, the townhouse, and the bishop's palace; but they have all been rebuilt in a more magnificent style. It is seated on a lake, in a peninsula, 95 miles N of Sleswick, and 110 NW of Copenhagen. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 56 20 N.

WICK, a town in Caithnesshire, with a harbour, seated on an inlet of the German Ocean. Lon. 3 2 W, lat. 58 30 N.

WICK, a fortified town of Dutch Limburg, seated on the Maese. It has a communication with Maestricht by a bridge. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 50 52 N.

WICH-BY-DUERSTEDE, a town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, with a strong castle, seated at the place where the Leck

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branches off from the Rhine, nine miles W of Rhenen, and 15 SE of Utrecht. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Wicklow, a county of Ireland, is the province of Leinster, 53 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Dublin, on the E by the Irish Sea, on the S by Wexford, on the W by Caterlough and Kildare, and on the NW by Kildare. It is indifferently fruitful, contains 52 parishes, and sends 10 members to parliament.

Wicklow, the capital of a county of the same name, in Ireland, seated on the Irish Sea, with a narrow harbour, at the mouth of the river Leitrim, over which stands a rock, instead of a castle, surrounded by a strong wall, 24 miles S of Dublin. Lon. 6 7 W, lat. 52 55 N.

Wickware, a town in Gloucestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. It is 17 miles NE of Bristol, and 111 W of London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 36 N.

Widdin, a Greek archiepiscopal town of Turkey in Europe. This town has been long a subject of contention between the Turks and Austrians, and has several times been taken and retaken. It is now well known on account of being the capital of the government of the late Pacha Palwan Oglou, who has been in arms for several years of late, and has repeatedly discomfited the Turkish armies sent against him. In 1799 the Porte were obliged to make peace with him almost on his own terms, from which we may infer he is no despicable enemy. It is seated on the Danube, 83 miles NE of Nissa, and 150 SE of Belgrade. Lon. 24 27 E, lat. 44 12 N.

Wien, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

Wiedenbruck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 51 48 N.

Wielun, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia. It was ruined by the Swedes in 1656, but has been since rebuilt, and has a good castle. It is seated on a river which falls into the Warta, 20 miles S of Siradia. Lon. 18 55 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Wieliczka, a village of Poland, lately included in the palatinate of Cracow, but now comprised in the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It is celebrated for its salt mines, which lie eight miles SE of Cracow. They appear to be inexhaustible, as will easily be conceived from the following account of its dimensions. Its known breadth is 1125 feet; its length 4691 feet; and depth 743; and the best judges on the spot suppose, with the greatest appearance of probability, the solid body of salt to branch into various directions, the extent of which cannot be known: of that part which has been perforated, the depth is only calculated as far as they have hitherto dug: and who can ascertain how much farther it may descend. Here are several small chapels excavated in the salt, in which mass is said on certain days of the year; one of these chapels is above 30 feet long and 25 broad; the altar, the crucifix, the ornaments of the church, the statues of several saints, are all carved out of the salt. Many of the excavations or chambers, from whence the salt has been dug, are of an immense size; some are supported with timber, others by vast pillars of salt, which are left standing for that purpose: several of vast dimensions are without any support in the middle. I remarked (says Mr. Coxe) one of this latter sort in particular, which was certainly 80 feet in height, and so extremely long and broad, as almost to appear amid the subterraneous gloom without limits. The roofs of these vaults are not arched, but flat. The immense size of these chambers, with the spacious passages or galleries, together with the chapels above-mentioned, and a few sheds built for the horses which are foddered below, probably gave rise to the exaggerated accounts of some travellers, that these mines contain several villages inhabited by colonies of miners who never see the light. It is certain that there is room sufficient for such purposes; but the fact is, that the miners have no dwellings under ground, none of them remaining below more than eight hours at a time, when they are relieved by others from above. In truth, these mines are of such stupendous extent and depth, as to be sufficiently wonderful without the least exaggeration. We found them as dry as a room, without the least damp or moisture: observing only in our whole progress one small spring of water, which is impregnated with salt as it runs through the mine. These mines have been worked above 600 years. Before the partition of Poland, in 1772, they furnished a considerable part of the revenue of the king, who drew from them an average profit of about 90,000l.

Wiesentheid, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 49 30 N.

Wigan, a borough in Lancashire, with a market on Monday and Friday. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. Here the strongest

checks are made, and other articles of linen and cotton manufacture. That moſt elegant ſpecies of coal, called Cannel, is found in plenty and great perfection in the neighbourhood. The ſmall ſtream the Douglas is made navigable hence to the Ribble; and it is joined by a canal from Liverpool. Wigan is 30 miles S of Lancaſter, and 196 NNW of London. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 53 34 N.

WIGHT, an iſland on the coaſt of Hampſhire, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow channel. It is in length about thirteen miles, in breadth twenty one. It is nearly divided into two equal parts by the river Cowes, which, riſing in the S angle, diſcharges itſelf at the N into the channel, oppoſite the mouth of Southampton-bay. The E and W points of the iſland are almoſt cut off from the body by arms of the ſea. The S coaſt is edged with very ſteep cliffs of chalk and freeſtone, hollowed out into caverns in various parts. The W ſide is fenced with ridges of rocks, of which the moſt remarkable are thoſe called, from their ſharp extremities, the Needles. Between the iſland and the main are various ſand-banks, eſpecially off the E part, where is the ſafe road of St. Helen's. Acroſs the iſland from E to W runs a ridge of hills, forming a tract of fine downs, with a chalky or marly ſoil, which feed a great number of fine-fleeced ſheep. Rabbits are alſo very plentiful here. To the N of this ridge the land is chiefly paſture; to the S of it is a rich arable country, producing great crops of corn. The variety of proſpects which this iſland affords, its mild air, and the neat manner in which the fields are laid out, render it a very delightful ſpot. It is devoted almoſt ſolely to huſbandry, and has no manufactory. It is one of the principal reſources of the London market for unmalted barley. Among its products are to be reckoned a pure white pipe clay, and a fine white chryſtaline ſand; of the latter of which great quantities are exported for the uſe of the glaſs-works in various parts. Its principal town is the borough of Newport: it likewiſe contains the two ſmall boroughs of Newton and Yarmouth.

WIGHTON, a town in the E riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſday, ſeated at the ſource of the Skelſter, 16 miles SE of York, and 192 N by W of London. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 53 52 N.

WIGTON, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tueſday, ſeated among the moors, 12 miles SW of Carliſle, and 304 NNW of London. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 54 50 N.

WIGTON, and borough a ſeaport, the county-town of Wigtonſhire. Here are ſeveral veſtiges of antiquity, and to the NE is a great marſh, called the Moſs of Cree. It is ſituate on a hill, which overlooks the bay of Wigton. Lon. 4 43 W, lat. 55 0 N.

WIGTONSHIRE, a county in Scotland, comprehending the W part of Galloway, and the Regality of Glenluce, extends about 31 miles in length from E to W, and as much from N to S, is bounded on the N by Ayrſhire, and on the W by the Iriſh Sea. This part of it ſtretches into the ſea in form of a peninſula, indented on both ſides by two inlets called Lochrian and the bay of Glenluce. Galloway is a hilly country, well watered with lakes and running ſtreams, and having ſeveral commodious creeks and harbours, but is deſtitute of wood and fuel. The people employ themſelves perpetually in fiſhing on the coaſt, as well as in the lakes and rivers; in which laſt they catch innumerable multitudes of eels, part of which they ſalt for importation.—Thoſe who do not employ themſelves in this manner, engage themſelves in farming, or in breeding of ſheep, whoſe wool turns out to great advantage; or in raiſing black cattle, of which 50,000 are annually exported to England. They have likewiſe a ſmall breed of horſes peculiar to the county, and called Galloways; which are very ſtrong, gentle, and fit for labour. The land that projects into the ſea between the two bays of Lochrian and Glenluce, is called the Kennes of Galloway, and counted one of the moſt barren and rugged parts of Scotland. On the W coaſt is Port Patrick, from whence the packet boat ſails to Donaghadee, in Ireland; the channel in this place being not more than 20 miles over. From a neighbouring hill, one may ſee, in a fine day, Ireland to the SW, the coaſt of Cumberland and the Iſle of Man to the SE, and to the N the iſland of Ilay and the Mull of Kintyre.

WIHITSCH, a frontier town of Turkey in Europe, in Boſnia, ſeated on a lake formed by the river Unna, 40 miles SE of Carliſtadt. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 45 34 N.

WILBAD, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, with warm baths. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 48 43 N.

WILDBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, ſituate on the Nagold. Lon. 8 38 E, lat. 48 38 N.

WILDEHAUSEN, a town of Weſtphalia, capital of a ſmall bailiwic, united to the duchy of Bremen. It is ſeated on the

Hunde, 18 miles SW of Bremen. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 52 55 N.

WILKESBOROUGH, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of the county of Lucerne. It is situate on the NE branch of the Susquehannah, 118 miles NW of Philadelphia. Lon. 75 59 W, lat. 41 13 N.

WILKOMIER, a town of Poland in Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, seated on the Swcita, 45 miles NW of Wilna. Lon. 24 34 E, lat. 55 19 N.

WILLIAM PORT. See CALCUTTA.

WILLIAM PORT, a fort in Invernesshire, Scotland.

WILLIAMSBURG, a town of Virginia, formerly capital of that state. It is situate between two creeks; one falling into James, and the other into York River. The distance of each landing place is about a mile from the town, which, with the disadvantage of not being able to bring up large vessels, has occasioned its decay. Here is a college, designed for the education of the Indians, but which never answered the purpose. It is 60 miles E of Richmond. Lon. 76 30 W, lat. 37 10 N.

WILLIAMSTADT, a strong seaport of Holland, built by William I, prince of Orange, in 1585. The river near which it stands, is called Butterfliet, or Holland Diep, and is one of the bulwarks of the Dutch on the side of Brabant. The French laid siege to this place in 1793, but were obliged to raise the siege, after a gallant defence; but they took it in 1795. It is 15 miles NE of Bergen-op-Zoom, and 12 SW of Dort. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 51 39 N.

WILLIS' ISLAND, a rocky island at the N end of the island of Southern Georgia. It was discovered in 1775, and is covered with the nests of many thousand Shags. Lon. 38 29 W, lat 54 0 S.

WILLISAW, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated among high mountains, on the river Wiger, 25 miles NW of Lucern.

WILMANSTRAND, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg, famous for a battle fought in its vicinity, between 16,000 Russians, and 3,000 Swedes; wherein the latter were defeated. Lon. 27 54 E, lat. 61 20 N.

WILMINGTON, the largest town of the state of Delaware, situate on Christiana Creek, near two miles W of the river Delaware, and 28 of Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, a town of N Carolina, situate on the E side of the E branch of Cape Fear River, 34 miles N of Cape Fear, and 85 SW of Newburn.

WILNA, a commercial city of Lithuania, in a palatinate of the same name, with a bishop's see, a university, an ancient castle, and a palace. The houses are all built of wood. It was taken by the Russians in 1794; and is seated at the confluence of the Vilia and Wilna, 15 miles E of Troki, and 215 NE of Warsaw. Lon. 25 39 E, lat 54 38 N.

WILSDRUF, or WILSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 13 28 E, lat. 50 5 N.

WILSHOVEN, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the Wils and Danube, 30 miles NW of Passau.

WILSNACH, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Brandenburg, seated on a rivulet that falls not far from it into the Elbe.

WILTON, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesday. It was formerly the capital of the county, but is now of small note, though it sends two members to parliament, and has a manufacture of carpets and thin woolen stuffs. It is seated at the confluence of the Wily and Nadder, seven miles NW of Salisbury, and 85 W by S of London. Lon. 1 52 W, lat. 51 5 N.

WILTSHIRE, a county of England, is called from the town of Wilton, once its capital. It is 53 miles long and 38 broad; bounded on the NE by Berkshire, on the E by Berkshire and Hampshire, on the W by Somersetshire, on the S by Dorsetshire and Hampshire, and on the NW and N by Gloucester. The land in this county is of various quality, but in general dry and elevated. The N part, formerly over-run with forests, and at present sprinkled with woods, is hilly, but fertile; and affords pasture for cattle. The height of this tract is proved by the various rivers which have their sources in it. The heads of the Thames in Gloucestershire are very near the border of this county; and several of its tributary rills rise in the N of Wiltshire. The chalk hills occupy by their various ridges a considerable part of the middle of this county, forming wide downs in the neighbourhood of Marlborough. Below the middle begins that extensive tract of open downs and heaths, great part of which bears the name of Salisbury plain, the most remarkable spot of the kind in England. Over these wilds, stretching beyond the reach of sight, wander vast flocks of sheep with their solitary

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shepherds, the sole tenants of the plain, except the bustard, the wheat-ear, and a few other lovers of the desert. Ruins of Roman, Saxon and Danish monuments are scattered through these districts; among which the famous Stonehenge rises distinguished to the view. The soil of this uncultivated waste is said to be naturally good, producing wild burnet, and fine grasses excellent for sheep. Its edges are fertilized by folding the flocks upon the plowed land, and yield abundant crops of rye, barley, and wheat. To the South of the largest tract of plain is a rich well-inhabited country, watered by various streams. Between the rivers Willy and Nadder lies the Chicklade ridge of hills, among which is Chilmark, noted for its quarries. Beyond the Nadder, to the borders of Dorsetshire, the open plain reappears. The chief manufactures are the different branches of the clothing trade. The principal rivers are the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nadder, Willy, Bourne, and Kennet. This county lies in the diocese of Salisbury; contains 29 hundreds, one city, 24 market-towns, and 304 parishes; and sends 34 members to parliament. Salisbury is the capital.

WIMBLETON, a village in Surry, on an elevated heath. Here is a park belonging to Earl Spencer, whence may be seen 19 parish churches, exclusive of those of London and Westminster. On Wimbleton Common, is a circular encampment, including seven acres: the ditch very deep and perfect. Cambden supposes it to have been the site of a battle in 568, between Ceaulin king of the West-Saxons, and Ethelbert king of Kent, in which the latter was defeated. At Wimbleton are copper mills, a manufacture for printing callicoes, and another for japan ware.

WIMMIS, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Sibnen, 12 miles S of Bern. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 46 46 N.

WIMPFEN, a free imperial town of Germany in Suabia, seated on the Neckar, eight miles N of Hailbron, and 22 S of Heidelberg. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 49 15 N.

WINBORN, or WINBORN MINSTER, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday. It is a pretty large well-inhabited place, has a handsome church called the minster, and had a monastery, in which were interred some W Saxon kings. It is seated between the Stour and Allen, 10 miles N of Poole, and 102 SW of London. Lon. 2 1 W, lat. 50 47 N.

WINCAUNTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the side of a hill, 24 miles S of Bath, and 108 W by S of London. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 51 1 N.

WINCHCOMB, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday. It was formerly noted for its abbey, whose mitred abbot had a seat in parliament. It is seated in a deep bottom, 16 miles NE of Gloucester, and 93 WNW of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 51 55 N.

WINCHELSEA, a town in Sussex, one of the cinque ports. It was built in the reign of Edward I, on the destruction of a more ancient town of the same name, with 18 churches, and distant about three miles. It was swallowed up by the sea, in a terrible tempest, and the new town being sacked by the French and Spaniards, and deserted by the sea, dwindled to a mean place. It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a rocky cliff, on an inlet of the sea, and had a haven, now choked up. Three of the gates are still standing, but much decayed. Winchelsea is two miles SW of Rye, and 71 SW of London. Lon. 0 44 E, lat. 50 58 N.

WINCHENDON, a town of the United States of N America. In 1795, a dreadful tornado did a deal of damage to this town. It is situate on Miller's River, 60 miles NW of Boston.

WINCHESTER, a city of Hampshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is pleasantly seated in a valley between hills, on the delightful river Itching, and is about one mile and a half in circumference round the walls, through which there are four gates: however, there is some waste ground within the walls, and at present but five parish-churches, besides the cathedral, which is a large and beautiful structure, and in which are interred several Saxon kings and queens, and its altar piece is said to be the finest in England. The other remarkable buildings are, the bishop's palace, the hall where the assizes are kept, and the college or school, which last is without the walls. King Charles II. appointed Sir Christopher Wren to build a royal palace here, but he never lived to see it finished; nor has it been hitherto according to the original plan. In the late wars it was fitted up for the reception of prisoners, but is now inhabited by a great number of the French emigrant clergy. Near the S end of the city is the hospital of St. Cross, founded by a bishop of this see, for a master, nine poor brethren, and four

out-penſioners. All travellers, who call at this hoſpital, have a right to demand ſome bread and beer, which is always brought to them. Near the E gate of the city is St. John's hoſpital, in the hall of which the corporation give their entertainments. The city is interſperſed with a great many gardens which contribute to its healthineſs and beauty. Wincheſter was of great note in the time of the Saxons, and here Egbert was crowned the firſt ſole monarch of England. The city is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. It is ſeated in a valley on the river Itchen, 21 miles NW of Chicheſter, and 63 W by N of London. Lon. 1 21 W, lat. 51 5 N.

WINCHESTER, a town of the United States of N America, in Virginia, with a great manufacture of hats and another of ſaddles. It is ſeated on the Potomac, 115 miles N by W of Richmond. Lon. 78 22 E, lat. 39 15 N.

WINDAW, a town of the duchy of Courland, with a caſtle, and a harbour at the mouth of the Wetaw, in the Baltic, 70 miles NW of Mittaw, and 100 N of Memel. Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 57 20 N.

WINDERMERE-WATER, or WINANDER-MERE, the moſt extenſive lake in England, lying between Weſtmorland and Lancaſhire. It extends 10 miles from N to S, but in no part broader than a mile; and exhibits a greater variety of fine landſcapes than any lake in England. It is famous for its fine char, and abounds alſo with trout, perch, pike, and eel. It has a communication on the W with Eſthwaite water; and its principal feeders are the rivers Rothay and Bratbay. This lake is frequently interſected by promontories, and ſpotted with iſlands. Among theſe, the Holme, or Great Iſland, an oblong tract of 30 acres croſſes the lake in an oblique line, ſurrounded by a number of inferior iſles, finely wooded. Not one bulruſh, or ſwampy reed, defiles the margin of this lake.

WINDHAM. See WYMONDHAM.

WINDHAM, a town of the United States of N America, 31 miles E of Hartford.

WINDISMERK, a territory of Germany, forming the E part of Carniola. Metling is the capital.

WINDLINGEN, a town of Germany in Suabia, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, ſeated on the Neckar, 12 miles from Stutgard.

WINDSHEIM, an imperial town of Germany in Franconia. Lon 10 25 E, lat. 49 25 N.

WINDSOR, a town of the United States of N America, ſeated on the river Connecticut.

WINDSOR, a town of the United State of N America, three miles N of Hartford.

WINDSOR, a town of N Carolina, ſituate on the Cuſhai.

WINDSOR, a conſiderable borough in Berkſhire. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the banks of the Thames, on a beautiful eminence. It is celebrated for its magnificent caſtle, built originally by William the Conqueror, and enlarged by Henry I. It has been enlarged and repaired by ſeveral monarchs, and Charles II reſtored the caſtle to its priſtine ſplendour: he enlarged the windows, and made them regular; furniſhed the royal apartments with paintings; enlarged the terrace walk, made by queen Eliſabeth on the N ſide of the caſtle; and carried another terrace round the E and S ſides. His preſent majeſty has alſo made very fine improvements in it. This caſtle is ſeated on a high hill, which riſes by a gentle aſcent. It is a place of great ſtrength on account of its ſituation, as it ſtands on an eminence and affords a moſt delightful and extenſive proſpect over the country to a conſiderable diſtance. The royal foundations in this caſtle are; the order of the garter, inſtituted in 1320, conſiſting of the ſovereign, and 25 knights companions, excluſive of the princes of the blood-royal; and the royal college of St. George, conſiſting of a dean, 12 canons, ſeven minor canons, and 18 poor knights; and the ceremony of inſtalling the knights of the Garter is performed on St. George's day, with great pomp and magnificence; and St. George's Hall, which is paved with marble, is one of the fineſt rooms in Europe. The royal chapel at the E end of it, is alſo paved with marble and adorned with carved work, exceeding curious. St. George's chapel, in which the knights of the Garter are inſtalled, is one of the moſt beautiful and ſtately Gothic buildings in the world; in the choir are the ſtalls for the 26 knights, with banners over them, and a throne for the ſovereign. As the knights die, their banners are taken down, and their titles and coats of arms engraved on little copper plates and nailed to the ſtalls, from whence they are never removed. The apartments of the palace are adorned with curious paintings, and the rooms are large and lofty, in much that they are hardly to be paralleled in Europe. Oppoſite the SE ſide of the caſtle, is a modern-built manſion, called the Queen's Lodge. Adjoining the Queen's Lodge is the Little Park. Co...

S side of the town is the Great Park, which is 14 miles in circumference. It has a noble road from the town, through a double plantation of trees, to the Ranger's Lodge. On the death of the laſt ranger, Henry Frederic duke of Cumberland, his majeſty took the management of this park into his own hands: and the improvements made by his majeſty, are very conſiderable with reſpect to agricultural utility, as well as rural beauty. Windſor is 17 miles E by N of Reading, and 22 W of London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 51 30 N.

WINDSOR FOREST, a foreſt in the E part of Berkſhire, 30 miles in circumference. Though the ſoil is generally barren and uncultivated, it has long been famous for its rural beauties, and for the pleaſures of the chaſe which it has afforded to a long ſeries of our monarchs. It was the theme of the juvenile muſe of Pope, who was born within its precincts. Within the foreſt is contained the Great Park, covered with noble trees, and ſtocked with numerous herds of deer. It contains ſeveral towns and villages, of which Okingham, near the centre of the foreſt, is the principal. See BINFIELD.

WINDWARD ISLANDS, ſuch of the Carribbean Iſlands, in the W Indies, as commence at Martinico, and extend to Tobago.

WINDWARD PASSAGE, the ſtrait between Point Maizi, at the E end of the iſland of Cuba, and Cape St. Nicholas, at the NW extremity of St. Domingo.

WINNENDEN, a town of Germany in Suabia, 12 miles ENE of Stutgard. Lon. 9 16 E, lat. 48 49 N.

WINNICZA, a ſtrong town of Poland, in Podolia, capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It was taken by the Coſſacks in 1658, but retaken ſoon after. It is ſeated on the river Bog, 5 miles N of Bracklaw. Lon. 28 12 E, lat. 49 23 N.

WINSCHOTEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, where the Prince of Orange firſt defeated the Spaniards in 1548. It is 6 miles SW of Dollart Bay, and 16 SE of Groningen. Lon. 6 58 E, lat. 53 3 N.

WINSEN, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, ſeated at the confluence of the Elbe and Ilmen, 13 miles NW of Lunenburg. Lon. 10 1 E, lat. 53 24 N.

WINSHEIM, an imperial town of Germany in Francenia, in the margravate of Anſpach. It is ſurrounded by a good rampart, a double ditch, and thick walls flanked with 20 towers. The inhabitants are proteſtants. In 1730, a fire reduced almoſt the whole town to aſhes. It is ſeated on the Aiſch, 30 miles NW of Nuremburg Lon. 10 31 E, lat. 49 32 N.

WINSLOW, a town in Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Tueſday, ſeven miles NW of Aileſbury, and 50 WNW of London. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 51 57 N.

WINSTER, a town in Derbyſhire, which has no market but a meeting for the ſale of proviſions on Saturday. It is five miles NW of Derby, and 152 NNW of London.

WINTERBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia. Lon. 8 15 E, lat. 51 5 N.

WINTERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine.

WINTERINGHAM, a corporate town in Lincolnſhire, whoſe mayor can only be choſen from one particular ſtreet. It has a fair in July.

WINTERTHUR, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zuric, where there is a rich library and a mineral ſpring. It is ſeated in a fertile plain, on the river Ulach, 15 miles NE of Zuric. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 47 31 N.

WINTERTONNESS, the NE cape of Norfolk, five miles N of Yarmouth.

WIPPERFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſeated near the ſource of the Wipper.

WIPRA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 11 20 E, lat. 51 30 N.

WIRKSWORTH, a populous town in Derbyſhire, with a market on Tueſday. It is ſeated in a valley, near the ſource of the Eccleſborn, and remarkable for having the greateſt lead market in England. It is 13 miles N by W of Derby, and 139 NNW of London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 53 6 N.

WIRTEMBURG, or WURTEMBURG, a ſovereign duchy of Germany, in the circle of Suabia; bounded on the N by Fronconia, the archbiſhopric of Mentz, and the palatinate of the Rhine; on the E by the county of Oeting, the marquiſate of Burgaw, and the territory of Ulm; on the S by the principality of Hohenzollern, the county of Furſtenburg, and the marquiſate of Hohenburg; and on the W by the marquiſate of Baden, and the Black Foreſt. It is 65 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. Though there are many mountains and woods, it is one of the moſt populous and fertile countries in Germany, producing plenty of paſture, corn, fruit, and a great deal

of wine. There are alſo mines and ſalt ſprings, and much game. Stutgard is the capital.

WISBADEN, a town of Germany, in the principality of Naſſau, capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name, ſubject to the prince of Naſſau-Saarbruck. It is famous for its warm baths, and mineral waters; and is five miles N of Mentz. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 49 56 N.

WISBEACH, a town in Cambridgeſhire, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated in a fenny country, in the lakes of Bly, between two rivers, and poſſeſſes a conſiderable trade in the export of corn, and of oil preſſed from ſeeds at mills in its neighbourhood. Barges only can come up its river, large veſſels ſtopping ſix miles below. It is 89 miles N by E of London. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 52 38 N.

WISBY, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the iſle of Gothland, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the ſide of a rock, on the Baltic, 88 miles SE of Stockholm. Lon. 18 41 E, lat. 57 36 N.

WISCASSET, a town of the United States of N America, with a conſiderable trade. It is 56 miles NW of Portland. Lon. 70 5 W, lat. 44 47 N.

WISET, a ſmall fortified town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, ſeated on the Maeſe, ſeven miles N of Liege, and 20 NW of Limburg. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 41 N.

WISCHGROD, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Plockſko, ſeated on the Viſtula, 58 miles NW of Warſaw. Lon. 19 50 E, lat. 52 44 N.

WISLOCHE, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on the Elſatz, eight miles S of Heidelberg. Lon 8 48 E, lat. 49 18 N.

WISMAR, a ſtrong ſeaport of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, ſeated at the bottom of a bay of the Baltic, 36 miles E of Lubec, and 66 W by S of Stralſund. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 53 54 N.

WISTON, a corporate town in Pembrokeſhire, with a market on Wedneſday. It is governed by a mayor, and was formerly ſtrengthened with a caſtle, which is now a gentleman's ſeat. It is 10 miles N of Pembroke, and 225 WNW of London. Lon. 4 52 W, lat. 51 53 N.

WITCHWOOD, the only foreſt in Oxfordſhire worthy of notice.

WITEPSKI, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a caſtle. The fortifications are ſo good, that the Ruſſians have beſieged it ſeveral times in vain. It is ſeated in a moraſs, at the confluence of the Dwina and Widſha, 65 miles E of Polotſk, and 80 WNW of Smolenſko, Lon. 29 40 E, lat. 55 43 N.

WITHAM, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Tueſday. Its church, an ancient Gothic ſtructure, ſtands one mile from the town, at a place called Chipping Hill. It is eight miles NE of Chelmsford, and 37 ENE of London. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 51 51 N.

WITHAM, a river in the diſtrict of Keſteven in Lincolnſhire, which riſing in the SW corner, flows by Lincoln, and enters the German Ocean, below Boſton. It is but a ſhallow ſtream, and abounds in vaſt quantities of Pike. From Lincoln it has a communication with the Trent, by a navigable canal, called the Foſdike, cut by king Henry I.

WITLISTH, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Treves, with a caſtle, ſeated on the river Leſer.

WITNEY, a town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Thurſday. Here are manufactures of the fineſt blankets, and other thick woollens, called bearſkins and kerſeys. It is eight miles NW of Oxford, and 64 WNW of London. Lon. 1 18 W, lat. 51 52 N.

WITSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, capital of a territory of the ſame name, in the landgravate of Heſſe Caſſel. Lon. 9 46 E, lat. 51 24 N.

WITTEMBERG, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the duchy of Saxony, with a famous univerſity, and a caſtle. It is the place where the general aſſemblies of the circle of Upper Saxony are held. It is famous for being the place where Martin Luther was profeſſor in the univerſity, and is buried in a chapel belonging to the caſtle. It is ſeated on the Elbe, 55 miles NW of Dreſden. Lon. 12 47 E, lat. 51 49 N.

WITTENBERGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 11 48 E, lat. 53 2 N.

WITTENSTEIN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Livonia, 40 miles S of Revel. Lon. 24 39 E, lat. 58 47 N.

WITTIMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſeated near the German Ocean. Lon. 7 4 E, lat. 53 41 N.

WITTLESEA-MERE, a lake in the N part of Huntingdonſhire ſix miles long and three broad. It is four miles S of Peterborough.

WITTLICH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and elector-

of Treves, 38 miles SW of Coblentz. Lon. 6 27 E, lat. 50 7 N.

WITTSTOCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 53 10 N.

WIVLESCOMB, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, 20 miles NNE of Exeter, and 155 W by S of London. Lon. 3 28 W, lat. 51 4 N.

WLOSIMEITZ, a town of Little Poland, capital of a duchy of the same name, in Volhinia, with a castle. It is seated on the Luy, which falls into the Bug, 36 miles W of Lucho, and 56 N of Lemburg. Lon. 24 30 E, lat. 51 3 N.

WOAHOO, one of the Sandwich Islands, seven leagues NW of Morotoi. From the appearance of the NE and NW parts, it is the finest island of the group. A bay is formed by the N and W extremities, into which a fine river empties itself, through a deep valley; but the water is brackish for 400 yards from the entrance. It contains 60,000 inhabitants. Lieutenant Hergist, commander of the Daedalus storeship, who had been sent from England, in 1791, with a supply of provisions for the Discovery sloop, captain Vancouver, then on a voyage of discovery, was here surprised and murdered by the natives, together with Mr. Gooch, the astronomer. Lon. 157 51 W, lat. 21 43 N.

WOBURN, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on a rising ground, and was formerly famous for its abbey, which now belongs to the duke of Bedford, and is his country seat. Woburn was burnt down in 1724, but has been neatly rebuilt, and has a free-school, and a charity-school, founded by a duke of Bedford. Near it is found great plenty of fuller's earth. It is 12 miles S of Bedford, and 42 NNW of London. Lon. 0 32 W, lat. 52 2 N.

WODNAY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prach, seated on the Bianitz, 12 miles NW of Budweis, and 56 S of Prague. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 42 9 N.

WOERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the Rhine, 18 miles S of Amsterdam. This town was taken by the French, in 1794. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 52 6 N.

WOHLAU, a strong town of Bohemia, in Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. The greatest part of the inhabitants are employed in a woollen manufacture. It is seated near the Oder, 20 miles NW of Breslaw, and 32 SE of Glowgaw. Lon. 16, 54 E, lat. 51 18 N.

WOKINGHAM. See OKINGHAM.

WOLBECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia.

WOLENBUTTLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Brunswick, with a castle, where the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle resides. It is one of the strongest places in Germany. Here is an excellent library, with a cabinet of curiosities relating to natural history. It is seated on the Ocker, seven miles S of Brunswick, and 30 W of Halberstadt. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 52 18 N.

WOLFERSDIKE, an island of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between N Beveland and S Beveland.

WOLFSPERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia, with a castle, on which the district about it depends. It is seated on the Lavand, at the foot of a mountain covered with wood, and full of wolves, whence the town took its name. It is 36 miles E of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 46 56 N.

WOLGAST, a considerable town of Germany, in Swedish Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name with a castle, and one of the best and largest harbours on the Baltic. It is seated on the Pfin, 12 miles SE of Gripswald, 25 SE of Stralsund, and 45 NW of Stetin. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 54 1 N.

WOLKOSKOI, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, 100 miles SE of Novogorod. Lon. 34 20 E, lat. 57 30 N.

WOLKOWSKA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, seated on the Ros, 23 miles SE of Grodno. Lon. 24 46 E, lat. 53 4 N.

WOOLER, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Thursday. In a plain near this town, was fought a battle so bloody as to gave the name of Redrigge to the place where it was fought. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 55 34 N.

WOLLIN, a seaport of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony in Prussian Pomerania, capital of an island of the same name, in the mouth of the Oder. It is 10 miles W of Cammin. Lon. 14 39 E, lat. 54 4 N.

WOLMAR, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, seated on the Aa, 38 miles N of Riga. Lon. 24. 25 E, lat. 57 32 N.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has an ancient collegiate church, annexed to the deanery of Windsor, and a handsome chapel. It is chiefly noted for a great iron manufacture, consisting of

locks, hinges, buckles, corkscrews, and Japanned ware. It is seated on a hill, 13 miles S of Stafford, and 124 NW of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 47 N.

WOLVEY, a village in Warwickshire, five miles SE of Nuneaton. Here Edward IV was surprised and taken prisoner by Richard Nevil earl of Warwick.

WOODBRIDGE, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the E side of a sandy hill, on the river Deben, eight miles from the sea. It has docks for building ships carries on a great corn trade is famous for refining salt, and much lime is burned here from fossil sea shells. It had an abbey, of which there are no remarkable ruins. It is seven miles ENE of Ipswich, and 76 NE of London. Lon. 1 21 E, lat. 52 11 N.

WOODBURY, a town of New Jersey, in the United States of N America.

WOODCHESTER, a village in Gloucestershire where some antiquities have lately been discovered.

WOODSTOCK, a borough in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It has a manufactory of ornamental goods in polished steel, which employs a few hands; and another of gloves. It was formerly famous for its royal park, in the intricate recesses, of which king Henry II. concealed his mistress, the fair Rosamond. The spot is now no less celebrated for the magnificent seat of Blenheim, a gift of the British parliament to the great Duke of Marlborough, on account of his signal victory over the French at Hochstet, or Blenheim, in Germany. It is one of the noblest seats in Europe. One of the passages to it is over a bridge with one arch, 190 feet in diameter, resembling the Rialto at Venice. The gardens take up 100 acres of ground; and the offices which are very grand, have room enough to accommodate 300 people. The apartments of the palace are magnificently furnished, and the staircases, statues, paintings, and tapestry, surprisingly fine. Chaucer the poet, was born, lived, and died here. It is eight miles NW of Oxford, and 62 WNW of London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 51 51 N.

WOOLPIT, a town in Suffolk, famous for the manufacture of white bricks.

WOOLWICH, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday. Here are several fine docks, rope-yards, and spacious magazines, this place being wholly taken up and raised by the works erected for the naval service. Besides the stores of plank, masts, pitch, tar, &c. there is the gun-yard, called the Warren or Park, where they make trial of the guns, mortars, &c. in which may be seen some thousand pieces of ordnance for ships and batteries, besides mortars, bombs, &c. without number. Under the military branch is the warren, where artillery of all kinds and dimensions are cast. Here is also a laboratory, where the matrosses are employed in the composition of fire works and cartridges, and in charging bombs, carcases, grenades. A royal academy is established here, under the board of ordnance, for the instructing and qualifying of young gentlemen intended as candidates for the office of engineer in the military branch of that office. The largest ships ride here safely, even at low water. Some hulks are moored off this town, for the reception of convicts, who are employed in raising gravel from the river. It is 10 miles E of London. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 51 30 N.

WORCESTER, a town of the United States of N America and capital of a county of the same name. It is 47 miles W of Boston.

WORCESTER, a city in Worcestershire, capital of that county, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and a bishop's see. It contains nine churches, besides the cathedral, and St. Michael's without the liberties of the city; and has also three grammar-schools, seven hospitals, and a well-contrived quay. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament. It is a large well inhabited city carrying on a considerable trade in gloves, and has likewise a large manufacture of elegant china ware. Here Cromwell, in 1651, obtained what he called his crowning victory over the Scotch army, which had marched into England to reinstate Charles II. who, after this defeat, underwent such fatigue and romantic hazards in escaping from his enemies. Worcester is seated on a gentle ascent, on the Severn, 36 miles NNE of Bristol, and 118 WNW of London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 3 N.

WORCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, 30 miles long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Shropshire and Staffordshire, on the E by Warwickshire, on the W by Herefordshire, and on the SE and S by Gloucestershire, being in circuit 124 miles, and contains 600,000 square acres. It is divided into five hundreds, and contains one city 10 market towns, and 70,000 inhabitants. It is in the diocese of Worcester, and sends 9 members to parliament. The air of Worcestershire is very healthy, and the soil in the vales and meadows very rich, producing corn and pasture

particularly the rich vale of Evesham, which is justly stiled the granary of these parts. The hills have generally an easy ascent, except Malvern hill; and feed large flocks of sheep. This county had formerly two large forests, but the iron and salt-works have in a manner destroyed them; and therefore these works are now chiefly carried on with coal, with which this county abounds. A number of rivers and rivulets water the fine meadows, and give them a richness that is easily perceived in the butter and cheese. Here is plenty of fruits of most sorts, especially pears, which are in many places found growing in the hedges, and on that account perry is here in great repute. The chief commodities are coals, corn, hops, cheese, cyder, perry, and salt. Its chief manufactures are carpeting, china and earthen ware, woollens, and stockings. The principal rivers are the Severn, Teme or Tend, and Avon.

WORCUM, a town of Dutch Brabant, seated on the Maese. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 51 52 N.

WORCUM, a seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, 18 miles SW of Lewarden. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 53 0 N.

WORDEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony.

WORDINGBERG, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. Lon. 11 58 E, lat. 55 3 N.

WORINGEN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, eight miles from Cologne.

WORKINGTON, a seaport in Cumberland, seated on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge. This was the landing place of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, when she was driven to take refuge in the dominions of her insidious rival, Elizabeth. In its neighbourhood is a large iron foundry. Workington is seven miles W of Cockermouth, and 307 N of London. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 53 42 N.

WORKSOP, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesday. Quantities of licorice are grown in its vicinity, and there are a great many noblemen's seats near it. The canal from the Trent to Chesterfield passes by this place. It is 24 miles N of Nottingham, and 146 N by W of London. Lon. 1 0 W, lat. 53 20 N.

WORMS, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with an episcopal see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire. It is famous for a diet held in 1521, at which Luther assisted in person The protestants have a church here, where Luther is represented as appearing at the diet. Worms is noted for an excellent wine, called our Lady's Milk, which is made in the neighbourhood. The French took this town in 1794. It is seated on the W bank of the Rhine, 20 miles SE of Mentz, and 32 SW of Francfort. Lon. 8 29 E, lat. 49 32 N.

WORSTED, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, noted for being the place, where worsteds were first made. It is 12 miles N of Norwich, and 120 NE of London. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 52 52 N.

WOTTON BASSET, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated near the forest of Brandon, sends two members to parliament, and is 30 miles N of Salisbury, and 89 W of London. Lon. 1 54 W, lat. 51 31 N.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday. It is governed by a mayor, and inhabited chiefly by clothiers. It is seated under the hills, 20 miles NE of Bristol, and 108 WNW of London. Lon. 2 11 W, lat. 51 40 N.

WRAGBY, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 11 miles ENE of Lincoln, and 144 N of London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 53 18 N.

WRATH, CAPE, a vast promontory in Sutherlandshire, which forms the NW point of Great Britain. It is the dread of mariners, for against its rugged and lofty cliffs the rapid tide bursts with incredible fury.

WREXHAM, a town in Denbighshire, with a market on Monday and Thursday. It is the most populous town in all N Wales, and a place of considerable traffic, in Welsh flannels. It has a Gothic church, the lofty steeple of which is the boast of this part of the country. In the vicinity of Wrexham is a large foundery for cannon and other articles. It is seated on a river, in a country affording plenty of lead. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 53 2 N.

WRINTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is the birthplace of Mr. Locke, is noted for calamine, and seated among the Mendip-hills, 11 miles WNW of Wells, and 125 W of London. Lon. 2 8 W, lat. 51 21 N. See LAVER.

WROTHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesday, 11 miles WNW of Maidstone, and 24 SE of London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 51 18.

WUNNENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. It is 14 miles

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S of Paderborn. Lon. 8 15 E, lat. 51 26 N.

WUNSIEDEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, with mines of copper, and quarries of marble, in its vicinity. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 50 10 N.

WUNSTORP, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

WURTENBURG. See WIRTEMBURG.

WURTZBURG, a bishopric of Germany, comprehending the principal part of Franconia; bounded by the county of Henneberg, the duchy of Coburg, the abbey of Fulde, the archbishopric of Mentz, the marquisate of Anspach, the bishopric of Bamberg, and the county of Wertheim, being about 65 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants consume. The territories of the bishop comprehend above 200 towns and villages, of which he is sovereign, being one of the greatest ecclesiastic princes of the empire.

WURTZBURG, a city of Germany, in Franconia. It is defended with good fortifications, and has a magnificent palace, a university, an arsenal, and a handsome hospital. The castle stands on an eminence, and communicates with the city by a stone bridge, on which are 12 statues, representing as many saints. Wurtzburg was taken in 1796, by the French, but upon their defeat in September following, it was retaken. It is seated on the Maine, 26 miles SW of Bamberg, and 300 NW of Vienna. Lon. 10 13 E, lat. 49 46 N.

WURZACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 48 6 N.

WURZEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipsic, with a citadel. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 51 19 N.

WUSTERHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 52 53 N.

WUSTERHAUSEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, 12 miles SSE of Berlin.

WYE, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Stour, 10 miles S of Canterbury, and 56 SE of London. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 51 10 N.

WYE, a river of Wales, which rises on the confines of Cardiganshire, and running SE, divides the counties of Radnor and Brecknock; then crosses Herefordshire, passes by Hereford, and turning directly S, runs by Monmouth, and falls into the mouth of the Severn at Chepstow.

WYE, a river in Derbyshire, which rises in the NW part, above Buxton, and flowing SE falls into the Derwent, below Bakewell.

WYL, a town of Switzerland, in a territory of the abbey of St. Gallen, with a palace. It is built on an eminence, 18 miles SSW of Constance. Lon. 9 4 E, lat. 47 34 N.

WYL. See WERL.

WYNENDALE, a town of Austrian Flanders, where general Wedis, in 1792, with 6000 men only, defeated 24,000 French. It is eight miles ENE of Dixmude.

WYRE, a river in Lancashire, which rises near Wyresdale, six miles SE of Lancaster, and passing by Garstang, enters the Irish Sea, below Poulton.

X

XABEA, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia. Lon. 0 23 E, lat. 38 40 N.

XACCA, or SACCA, a seaport of Sicily, with an old castle. It is seated on the S coast of the island, at the foot of a mountain, 26 miles SE of Mazara, and 42 SSW of Palermo. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 37 31 N.

XAGUA, a seaport on the S coast of the island of Cuba, one of the finest in America, 84 miles SE of Havanna. Lon. 82 43 W, lat. 22 20 N.

XALAPA, a town of New Spain, in the province of Tlascala, with a bishop's see. Lon. 98 20 W, lat. 19 31 N.

XALISCO, a town of New Spain, in the province of Guadalajara Proper, seated on the Pacific Ocean, 400 miles W of Mexico. Lon. 110 5 W, lat. 22 30 N.

XATIVA, a town of Spain, in Valencia. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Xucar, 22 miles SW of Valencia, and 30 NW of Alicant. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 39 4 N.

XAVIER, or SAINT, the capital of the kingdom of Whidah, on the Slave Coast of Guinea. It is noted for its great market, which is held at the distance of a mile from the walls. This market is surrounded by fathers' houses, which are only permitted to sell certain sorts of meat, as beef, pork, and the flesh of goats and dogs. Here slaves of both sexes are bought and sold, as well as oxen, sheep, dogs, hogs, fish, and birds. Here are to be found various commodities of Whidah

manufacture, and every thing of European, Aſiatic, or African production. Xavier is ſeated one mile from the river Euphrates.

Xavier, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 35 miles SE of Pampeluna.

Xavier, St. a town of Paraguay, in the province of La Plata, 200 miles W of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 50 6 W, lat. 24 0 S.

Xeres-de-Badajoz, a town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, and in the territory of Tra-la-Guardiana, ſeated on the rivulet Ardilla, 27 miles SE of Badajoz. Lon. 6 32 W, lat. 38 9 N.

Xeres-de-Guadiana, a town of Spain in Andaluſia, ſeated on the Guadiana, 18 miles N of Ayamonte. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 37 30 N.

Xeres-de-la-Frontera, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, famous for excellent wine; and hence, is derived the name of that we call Sherry. It is ſeated on the Guadaleta, five miles N of Port St. Mary, and 110 S by W of Madrid. Lon. 5 59 W, lat. 36 42 N.

Xeres-de-la-Frontera, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalajara. Lon. 104 25 W, lat. 22 35 N.

Xicoco, an iſland of Japan, between Niphon and Saikoka.

Ximo, an iſland of Japan, the ſecond in ſize and eminence, to the SW of Niphon, from which it is divided by a narrow channel. It is 300 miles in circumference.

Xixona, a town of Spain, in Valencia, and in the territory of Segura, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated among mountains, in a country that produces excellent wine, 15 miles SW of Alicant. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 38 6 N.

Xucar, a river of Spain, which riſes in New Caſtile, in the Sierra-de-Cuenza. It paſſes by Cuenza, and entering the province of Valencia, runs into the gulf of Valencia, at the town of Cullera.

Xudnogrod, a town of Turkiſh Croatia, 17 miles N of Sebenica, and 37 E of Nizara. Lon. 16 51 E, lat. 40 34 N.

Y

Y, an arm of the Zuider Zee, which enters that ſea, five miles E of Amſterdam. It forms the boundary between N and S Holland, and is pronounced Ey.

Yadkin River. See Pedee.

Yaik. See Ural.

Yaik Coſsacks. See Uralian Coſsacks.

Yaitsk. See Uralsk.

Yakutsk, one of the four provinces of the Ruſſian government of Irkutzk, in the eaſtern part of Siberia.

Yakutsk, a town of Siberia, capital of a Ruſſian province of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Lena. Lon. 129 53 E, lat. 62 1 N.

Yale, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in the iſland of Ceylon.

Yambo, a ſeaport of Arabia, with a caſtle, on the coaſt of the Red Sea, 160 miles SW of Medina. Lon. 40 10 E, lat. 23 40 N.

Yamburg, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburg. Lon. 28 16 E, lat. 59 15 N.

Yang-tcheou, a populous city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is 45 miles NE of Nan-king.

Yang-tse-kiang, a great river of China, which riſes in the province of Yunman, and having croſſed Hou-quang and Kiang-nan, enters the Eaſtern Ocean, oppoſite the iſle of Tſong-ming, which is formed by the ſand accumulated at its mouth. In the months of April and May a great number of excellent fiſh are caught in this river which are ſent to court, covered with ice in barks kept for the purpoſe.

Yare, a river in Norfolk.

Yarkan. See Ireken.

Yarmouth, a borough in Norfolk, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday. It is ſeated at the mouth of the Yare, and has long been known as one of the principal ſea-ports in England; and though from the fluctuation of trade ſeveral newer ones have outſtripped it in buſineſs, it ſtill retains conſiderable conſequence in its double capacity of a port and a fiſhing town. By means of its rivers it enjoys all the import and export trade of Norwich, and various places on that ſide of Norfolk and Suffolk. To them it conveys coal, timber, and foreign products; and by its means are exported their corn and malt in vaſt quantities, and their manufactured goods. Its harbour will not admit ſhips of large burden, but is extremely convenient for buſineſs, the veſſels lying in the river along a very extenſive and beautiful quay. The foreign trade of this port is chiefly to the Baltic, Holland, Portugal, and the Mediterranean. It alſo ſends ſhips to the Greenland fiſhery. The home fiſhing is carried on at two ſeaſons; that for mackrel in May and June, and

that for herring in October and November. The latter is the moſt conſiderable; and, beſides the boats belonging to the town, many cobles from the Yorkſhire coaſt, hired for the purpoſe, are employed in it. Yarmouth is much frequented in the ſeaſon as a place for ſea-bathing. It is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. The market place is very ſpacious; but the ſtreets, in general are very narrow, and juſt wide enough for their little carriages to paſs through. Theſe carriages are a kind of ſledge, drawn by one horſe, and calculated intirely for theſe narrow ſtreets. Here are two churches; that of St. Nicholas has a lofty ſteeple, which ſerves as a ſeamark, and which ever way it is viewed, it appears crooked. Off the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ſhips of large burden; and the many ſandbanks off the coaſt, at a diſtance, form the Yarmouth Roads, ſo noted for frequent ſhipwrecks. Yarmouth is 27 miles E of Norwich, and 112 NE of London. Lon. 1 55 E, lat. 52 45 N.

YARMOUTH, a borough in Hampſhire, on the W coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, with a ſtrong caſtle. It ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeated on a creek, eight miles W of Newport, and 123 SW of London. Lon. 1 28 W, lat. 50 40 N.

YAROSLAF, a government of Ruſſia, formerly a province of the government of Moſcow.

YAROSLAF, a town of Ruſſia, capital of a government of the ſame name, ſeated at the confluence of the Volga. Lon. 38 59 E, lat. 57 35 N.

YARUM, a town in the N riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſeated on the Tees, over which is a ſtone bridge, 40 miles NNW of York, and 238 N by W of London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 54 31 N.

YARUQUI, a village of S America in Peru. Here Ulloa and the French mathematicians meaſured an arch of the meridian.

YELL, one of the Shetland Iſlands, to the N of that called Mainland. It is 12 miles long and eight broad, and has ſeveral good harbours.

YELLOW RIVER, or HOANG-HO, a large river of Aſia, which, after a courſe of nearly 600 leagues acroſs Tartary and China, enters the Eaſtern Sea, to the N of the mouth of the Yan-tſe-kiang. It is very broad and rapid, but ſo ſhallow, that it is ſcarcely navigable. It is called the Yellow River, becauſe the clay and ſand which it waſhes down, eſpecially in time of rain, makes its water appear of a yellow colour.

YELLOW SEA, a gulf of China, between the provinces of Pe-tcheli and Chang-tong on the W, and the peninſula of Corea on the E.

YENISEI, or JENISA, a river of Siberia, which running from S to N, enters the Frozen Ocean, to the E of the bay of Oby.

YENISEISK, or JENISKOI, a large and populous town of Siberia, in the province of Tomſk, ſeated on the river Yeniſei. Lon. 92 35 E, lat. 57 46 N.

YEN-PING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Fokien. It has in its diſtrict ſeven cities of the third claſs; it riſes in the form of an amphitheatre, upon the brow of a mountain which is waſhed by the river Min-ho; it is fortified by inacceſſible mountains, which cover it on every ſide, and all the barks of the province muſt paſs by the foot of its walls, to go to their different places of deſtination. It is 275 miles S of Nan-king.

YEN-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong. The juriſdiction of this city is very extenſive containing four cities of the ſecond and 23 of the third claſs; and it is ſeated between two rivers, 275 miles SE of Pekin.

YEN-TCHING, a city of China, in the province of Chang-tong and juriſdiction of Tſi-nan-fou, where a kind of glaſs is made, ſo delicate and brittle, that it cracks when expoſed to the ſmalleſt injuries of the air.

YEOVIL, or IVEL, a corporate town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Friday. Here is a manufacture of cloth, but the principal one is of gloves. It is ſeated on the Ivel, 20 miles S of Wells, and 123 W by S of London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 50 55 N.

YESD, a town of Perſia, in Irac Agemi, on the road from Kerman to Iſpahan. It has a ſilk manufacture; and here are made the fineſt carpets in the world. It is 200 miles ESE of Iſpahan. Lon. 56 50 E, lat. 32 0 N.

YONNE, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy. It is ſo called from a river that riſes in the department of Nievre, and paſſing by Chateau Chinon, Clameci, Auxerre, Joiguy, and Sens, falls into the Seine. Auxerre is the capital.

YORIMAN, a province of Guiana, about 150 miles in length, on the river Amazon.

YORK, a city, the capital of York-

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ſhire, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a market on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday. It is the Eboracum of the Romans, and many of their coffins, urns, coins, &c. have been found here. It has always been conſidered as the capital of the North, and, in point of rank, as the ſecond city in the kingdom: and, although it is now ſurpaſſed in wealth and populouſneſs by many of the more modern trading towns, it ſtill ſupports a conſiderable degree of conſequence, and is the reſidence of many genteel families. The cathedral of St. Peter, generally called the minſter, is reckoned the moſt elegant and magnificent Gothic ſtructure in the kingdom, Lincoln perhaps excepted. From its top is ſeen a vaſt extent of country, particularly the open Woulds to the E, ſtretching almoſt to the ſea. Beſides this cathedral, York contains 17 churches in uſe. It is divided by the Ouſe into two parts, which are united by a ſtone bridge of five arches, and the river is navigable to this city for veſſels of 70 tons burden, although it is 60 miles from the ſea. Its caſtle built by William the Conqueror, is now a county priſon for debtors and felons. This city, which is a liberty independent of either of the ridings, has juriſdiction over 36 villages and hamlets W of the Ouſe, called the Liberty of Ainſty. It is divided into four wards, has 28 pariſhes, and is walled round. There was a great trade here formerly; but it has decayed ſince the reformation, and the abolition of the court of the preſident of the north. The plenty and cheapneſs of proviſions here brings abundance of ſtrangers hither for the conveniency of boarding; and the remains that are ſtill to be ſeen here, of the ingenuity and grandeur of the old Romans, beſides the ruins of abbeys, caſtles, and churches, of a later date, attract and detain every traveller who is inquiſitive after antiquities or curioſities. It is a dukedom belonging to the royal family of England. The guildhall, built in 1446, is a grand ſtructure, ſupported by two rows of oak pillars, each pillar, a ſingle tree. The corporation built a manſion houſe, in 1728, for the lord mayor: and here is alſo a theatre royal, and an aſylum for lunatics. York is 70 miles S by E of Durham, and 198 N by W of London. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 53 59 N.

YORKSHIRE, a county of England, double in ſize to any of the other; bounded on the N by Durham and Weſtmoreland; on the E by the German Ocean: on the W by Weſtmoreland and Lancaſhire; and on the S by the counties of Cheſter, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln. Its moſt remarkable natural inland boundaries are, the river Tees to the N, the ridge of hills called the Engliſh Apennines to the W, and the arm of the ſea named the Humber to the SW. The length of this county is above eighty miles, and its breadth an hundred. From its great extent it has been diſtributed into three main diviſions, called Ridings. Of theſe the N Riding comprehends the whole northern part from ſide to ſide, deſcending to the capital in the centre: the E Riding takes the ſouth-eaſtern part, from the river Ouſe to the ſea; and the W Riding compriſes all the reſt of the county, which is not only the weſtern, but moſt of the ſouthern part. Yorkſhire, in this wide compaſs, contains an abſtract of the whole kingdom with reſpect to ſoil, products, and face of country. Towards the NW and W it poſſeſſes all the grandeur and romantic variety of the mountainous regions. The middle part, from N to S, is equal in fertility to moſt tracts of land in England. Part of the S and SE is marſhy, and affords excellent paſturage for cattle. Much flax is grown in parts of this diſtrict. The ſea-coaſt, except the ſouthern part of it, is in general naked and dreary, conſiſting of wide extended moors and barren hills. This county is extremely well watered, and its rivers are diſpoſed in a ſingularly beautiful manner. They riſe, in general, in the mountainous ſkirts of the county, from the NE round to the SW; and, uniting as they proceed towards its centre, like the veins of a ſpreading leaf, at length terminate in one main trunk, which iſſues in the Humber. Of theſe the principal, and that which alone preſerves its name to the Humber, is the Northern Ouſe. From the mouth of the Tees the Yorkſhire coaſt commences high and rude, interſperſed with many fiſhing villages, ſingularly placed like neſts upon the ledges of the rocks. No coaſt in England abounds more in fiſh of various kinds than this; and it breeds an induſtrious and hardy race of fiſhermen, who purſue their prey to great diſtances, and ſupply the inland country for a large extent. The diſtrict of Cleveland, inland from this part of the coaſt, is a fertile, though mountainous country, and breeds great numbers of cattle. The worſt parts breed lean cattle; but, on the ſides of the hills, in the vallies and plains, it produces good corn, and rich paſtures for large cattle. Richmondſhire, on the NW of this riding, was formerly a county of itſelf: here many lead mines are worked to great advantage. In Yorkſhire likewiſe are the diſtricts of Cleveland, Holderneſs,

and Craven. In this laſt diſtrict are two of the higheſt hills in England; the one named Warnſide, the other Ingleborough. The principal rivers are the Ouſe, Don, Derwent, Calder, Aire, Warf, Nidd Ure, and Hull, all which terminate in the Humber, which falls into the German Ocean, between Yorkſhire and Lincolnſhire.

YORK, a town of Pennſylvania, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is 88 miles W of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 43 W, lat. 39 7 N.

YORK, a town of the United States in N America. It is 75 miles NNE of Boſton. Lon. 70 40 W, lat. 43 7 N.

YORK, NEW, one of the United States of America, bounded on the SE by the Atlantic Ocean; on the E by Connecticut, Maſſachuſets, and Vermont; on the N by the 45° of lat. which divides it from Canada; on the NW by the river St. Lawrence, and the lakes Ontario and Erie; and on the SW and S by Pennſylvania and New Jerſey. It is 350 miles long and 300 broad, and is divided into 13 counties, containing 44,000 ſquare miles. New York, in general, is interſected by ridges of mountains running in a NE and SW direction. Beyond the Allegany mountains, however, the country is quite level, of a fine rich ſoil, covered in its natural ſtate, with various kinds of trees. Eaſt of the Allegany mountains, the country is broken into hills with rich intervening vallies. The hills are clothed thick with timber, and when cleared afford fine paſture. The vallies, when cultivated, produce wheat, hemp, Indian corn, &c. The hills are covered in various parts of the ſtate, with ſeveral kinds of oak, ſuch as white, red, yellow, black and cheſnut oak. Beſides theſe is the ſumach, which bears cluſters of red berries; the Indians chew the leaves inſtead of tobacco; the berries are uſed in dyes. Of the commodities produced from culture, wheat is the ſtaple, of which immenſe quantities are raiſed, and exported. Indian corn and peas are likewiſe raiſed for exportation; and rye, oats, barley, &c. for home conſumption. In ſome parts of the ſtate large dairies are kept, which furniſh for the market butter and cheeſe. The beſt lands in this ſtate, which lie along the Mohawks river, and W of the Allegany mountains, are yet in a ſtate of nature, or are juſt beginning to be ſettled. This ſtate abounds with ſeveral fine rivers and lakes.

YORK, NEW, a city of the United States, capital of a ſtate of the ſame name; and ſo long as it continues to be the ſeat of the general government, muſt be conſidered as capital of the United States. It ſtands on the SW point of an iſland, at the confluence of the Hudſon and E River. The principal part of the city lies on the E ſide of the iſland, although the buildings extend from one river to the other. The length of the city on E river is about two miles, but falls much ſhort of that diſtance on the banks of the Hudſon. Its breadth, on an average, is nearly three-fourths of a mile; and its circumference may be four miles. The ſituation of the city is both healthy and pleaſant. Surrounded on all ſides by water, it is refreſhed with cool breezes in ſummer, and the air in winter is more temperate than in other places under the ſame parallel. York iſland is 15 miles in length, and hardly 1 in breadth. It is joined to the main by a bridge called King's Bridge. The channels between Long and Staten iſlands, and between Long and York iſlands are ſo narrow as to occaſion an unuſual rapidity of the tides, which is increaſed by the confluence of the waters of the Hudſon and E River. This rapidity in general prevents the obſtruction of the channel by ice, ſo that the navigation is clear, except for a few days in ſeaſons when the weather is uncommonly ſevere. There is no baſon or bay for the reception of ſhips, but the road where they lie in E River is defended from the violence of the ſea by the iſlands which interlock with each other; ſo that except that of Rhode Iſland, the harbour of New-York, which admits ſhips of any burden, is the beſt in the United States. The number of inhabitants, in 1786 was 23,614. New York is 97 miles NE of Philadelphia. Lon. 74 9 W, lat. 40 43 N.

YORK RIVER, a river of the United States of N America, in Virginia, formed by the confluence of the Pamunky and Mattapony, 30 miles above York Town, below which place it enters Cheſapeak Bay.

YORK TOWN, a town of the United States of N America, in Virginia, ſituate on the S ſide of York River. It has the beſt harbour in the ſtate for veſſels of the largeſt ſize, and is 13 miles E of Williamſburgh.

YO-TCHEOU-FOU, a commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang, which may be reckoned one of the wealtheſt cities in China. Its diſtrict contains one city of the ſecond, and ſeven of the third claſs; and it is ſeated on the Yang tſe-kiang, 275 miles SW of Nan-king.

YOUGHALL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter. It is ſurrounded by walls, has a very com-

modious harbour, with a well-defended quay, and ſends two members to parliament. It has a manufacture of earthen ware, and is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, at the mouth of the river Blackwater, 28 miles E by N of Cork. Lon. 47 5 W, lat. 51 59 N.

YPRES, a large city of Flanders, with a biſhop's ſee. It has a conſiderable manufacture of cloth and ſerges; and every year in lent there is a well frequented fair. It was one of the barrier towns belonging to the Dutch, till 1781, when they were obliged by the emperor to withdraw their garriſon. The French took this town in 1794. It is ſeated on the Yperlee, 12 miles W of Courtray, 15 NW of Liſle, and 130 N of Paris. Lon. 2 48 E, lat. 50 51 N.

YSENDYCK, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Dutch Flanders, in the iſle of Calſand, ſeated on a branch of the river Scheld, called Blie, eight miles E of Sluys, and 18 NW of Ghent. Lon. 3 38 E, lat. 51 20 N.

YSSEL. See ISSEL.

YSSELBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, 12 miles E of Cleves, and 22 NE of Gueldres. Lon. 6 15 E, lat. 51 42 N.

YSSELMOND, an iſland of Holland, ſituate between the Merwe and a branch of the Maeſe.

YSSELSTEIN, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, with a caſtle, ſeated on the river Yſſel, five miles SW of Utrecht. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 52 7 N.

YSSENGEAUX, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, and late province of Languedoc, 10 miles NE of Puy.

YSTAD, or YSTAB, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, 26 miles SE of Lund. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 55 22 N.

YTHAN. See EITHAN.

YUCATAN. See JUCATAN.

YUEN-YANG-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. Its diſtrict contains one city of the ſecond, and ſix of the third claſs. It is 300 miles W of Nan-king.

YVERDUN, a ſtrong town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwic of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated in a flat ſituation, at the S end of the lake of Yverdun, on the rivers Orbe and Thiele, 30 miles SW of Bern. Lon. 6 50 E, lat. 46 50 N.

YVERDUN, LAKE OF. See NEUCHATEL.

YVETOT, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, five miles NE of Caudebec.

YUMA, one of the Bahama iſlands, in the W Indies, lying to the N of Cuba; 55 miles in length, and 17 in breadth.

YUMETO, one of the Bahama iſlands, in the W Indies, to the N of the iſle of Yuma, lying under the tropic of Cancer. It is 37 miles in length,

YUN, the largeſt canal in China, called alſo THE IMPERIAL CANAL. This celebrated canal, which extends from Canton to Pekin, forms a communication between the N and S provinces. In the courſe of its navigation a great number of locks are found, which the want of water ſufficient to carry large barks has rendered neceſſary. The obſtacles which nature oppoſed to the execution of this magnificent work, the ſtrong and long dikes by which it is contained, its banks decorated and often lined with cut ſtone, the ingenious mechaniſm of its locks, all render it an object of admiration to the European traveller.

YUNG-PING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli. Its diſtrict contains one city of the ſecond and five of the third claſs; and is 87 miles E of Pekin.

YU-HING-FOU, a city of China, in the province of Ho-nan. Its diſtrict contains two cities of the ſecond and 12 of the third claſs. It is 175 miles NW of Nan-king.

YUN-NAN, one of the moſt fertile and opulent provinces in China; bounded on the N by Se-tchuen and Thibet, on the E by Quang-ſi and Koei-tcheou, on the S by the kingdoms of Laos and Tonquin, and on the W by thoſe of Burmah and Pegu. This province is reckoned one of the moſt fertile and opulent in China; its inhabitants are brave, robuſt, affable and fond of the ſciences, which they cultivate with ſucceſs; its rivers, gold, copper and tin-mines; its amber, rubies, ſapphires, agates, pearls, precious ſtones, marble, muſk, ſilk, elephants, horſes, gums, medicinal plants and linen have procured it a reputation which renders it reſpectable to the Chineſe. Its commerce is immenſe, as well as its riches, which are ſaid to be inexhauſtible.

YUN-NAN-FOU, the capital of the province of Yun-nan, in China, once remarkable for its extent and the beauty of its public buildings, all which have been deſtroyed by the Tartars, in their different invaſions. Its diſtrict contains four cities of the ſecond and third claſs. It is 430 miles NW of Canton.

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Yurcup, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania. Lon. 34 30 E, lat. 39 40 N.

Yvoy, a town of France, seated on the Cher. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 49 32 N.

Z

Zabern, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 15 miles W of Philipsburg. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 49 11 N.

Zabola, a town of Transylvania, on the confines of Moldavia, five miles SW of Newmark.

Zaburn, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, 13 miles N of Strasburg. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Zachan, or Sochan, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 13 16 E, lat. 53 18 N.

Zafra, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a caſtle. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadaxiera, 20 miles SW of Medina. Lon. 6 12 W, lat. 38 19 N.

Zacatulla, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, 200 miles SW of that city, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. Lon. 104 35 W, lat. 17 50 N.

Zagara, a famous mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Livadia, on the gulf of Corinth, near mount Parnaſſus, and almoſt always covered with ſnow. It is the ancient Helicon, from which iſſued the fountain, Hippocrene.

Zagrad, a ſtrong town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the Save, 25 miles NE of Carliſtadt, and 137 SW of Buda. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Zahara, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated on a craggy rock, and defended by a citadel. It is 47 miles SE of Seville. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 36 32 N.

Zahara, or the Desert, a vaſt country of Africa, bounded on the N by Barbary, on the E by Fezzan and Caſſna, on the S by Tombuctoo, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. The air is very hot, but wholeſome to the natives. It is a mere deſert, as the name imports, and ſo parched for want of water, that the caravans from Morocco and Negroland are obliged to carry both water and proviſions, the province producing hardly any thing for the ſupport of life. The inhabitants are wild and ignorant. They have a number of petty princes; and the Mahometan religion is profeſſed throughout the country.

Zahna, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 51 53 N.

Zaire, a large river of Africa, which, riſing in the kingdom of Macoco, divides the kingdoms of Loango and Congo, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, below Sogno.

Zamora, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Leon, with a biſhop's ſee. In its environs fine turcois ſtones are found. It is ſeated on a hill, on the river Douero, over which is a bridge of 17 arches, 125 miles N of Salamanca, and 150 NW of Madrid. Lon. 5 18 W, lat. 41 41 N.

Zamora, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito. In its neighbourhood are rich mines of gold, and it is ſeated near the Andes, 230 miles S of Quito. Lon. 75 55 W, lat. 5 6 S.

Zamora, a town of New Spain, in the province of Guadalajara, 30 miles SE of Guadalajara. Lon. 104 30 W, lat. 20 30 N.

Zamora, a town of Algiers, in the province of Conſtantine, 250 miles W of Hamamet. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Zamoski, a ſtrong town of Poland, in Red Ruſſia, now the Auſtrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It has a citadel, and is 37 miles NW of Lemburg. Lon. 23 26 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Zampanoo, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico Proper, 25 miles N of Acapulco.

Zanfara, a kingdom of Negroland, to the W of the kingdom of Zegzeg. The inhabitants are tall in ſtature, of a very black complexion, with broad faces, and ſavage diſpoſitions. It is very little known to Europeans.

Zanguebar, a country on the E coaſt of Africa, between 3° N and 18° S lat. It includes ſeveral petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have ſettlements. The inhabitants, except thoſe converted by the Portugueſe, are either Mahometans or pagans, the latter much the more numerous. The principal territories are Mombaza, Laino, Melinda, Quiloa, Moſambique, and Sofala. The Portugueſe trade for ſlaves, ivory, gold, oſtrich feathers, wax, and drugs. The products are much the ſame as in other parts of Africa, between the tropics.

Zante, an iſland of the Mediterranean,

near the coaſt of the Morea; 17 miles SE of the iſland of Cephalonia. It is 24 miles long and 12 broad, and very fertile. Its principal riches conſiſt in currants, which are uncultivated in a large plain, under the ſhelter of mountains, which gives the ſun greater power to bring them to maturity. Here are alſo the fineſt peaches in the world, each of which weighs eight or ten ounces: alſo excellent figs and oil. In ſhort, it would be a perfect paradiſe if wood were not ſo dear, though this iſland was formerly full of foreſts. The natives ſpeak both Greek and Italian, though there are very few Roman Catholic, among them; but they have a biſhop as well as the Greeks. This place has no fortifications, but there is a fortreſs upon an eminence planted with cannon. In one part of this iſland is a place which ſhakes when trod upon, like a quagmire; and a ſpring which throws out a great deal of bitumen, eſpecially at the time of an earthquake. It ſerves inſtead of pitch, to pay the bottoms of the ſhips, and about 100 barrels in a year are uſed for this purpoſe. This iſland belongs to the Venetians, who have conſtantly a governor reſiding in the fortreſs. There are about 50 villages, but no other large town than Zante, which is ſeated on the E ſide of the iſland, and has a good harbour. It contains near 20,000 inhabitants; and the houſes are low, on account of the frequent earthquakes. The Engliſh and Dutch have each a factory and conſul here. Lon. 21 3 E. lat. 37 53 N.

ZANZIBAR, an iſland of Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguebar, between the iſlands of Pemba and Monſia, with the title of a kingdom tributary to Portugal. It abounds in ſugar canes and citrons. The inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon. 38 25 E. lat. 6 0 S.

ZARA, a ſtrong city of Venetian Dalmatia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a citadel, and a harbour. It was formerly much more conſiderable, the circumference of the walls being now but two miles, and the inhabitants not above 6000. Near the church, which the Greeks call St. Helia, are two fluted columns of the Corinthian order, ſuppoſed to have been part of the temple of Juno. There are fine paintings in the churches, done by the beſt maſters; and they pretend to have the body of St. Simeon, brought from Judea, and kept in a ſhrine, with a cryſtal before it. Zara is ſituated on a ſmall peninſula, in the gulf of Venice, 80 miles SW of Jaicza, and 150 SE of Venice. Lon. 16 6 E, lat. 44 30 N.

ZARNATE, a ſtrong town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, agreeably ſeated on an eminence, 20 miles W of Miſitra.

ZARNAW, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 63 miles N of Cracow. Lon. 19. 56 E, lat. 51 13 N.

ZASLAW, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, ſeated on the Horin, 15 miles SE of Oſtrog. Lon. 27 11 E, lat. 50 20 N.

ZATMAR, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on a ſmall lake formed by the river Samos, 50 miles E by S of Tockay, and 130 E of Buda. Lon. 22 34 E, lat. 47 50 N.

ZATOR, a town of Poland, capital of a ſtaroſty of the ſame name, in the palatinate of Cracow, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on an eminence, near the river Viſtula, 20 miles SW of Cracow, and 50 SE of Ratiſbon. Lon. 19 42 E, lat. 49 54 N.

ZAWEH, a town of Perſia, ſituate 20 miles from the Caſpian Sea.

ZAWILA. See ZUEELA.

ZBARAZ, a town of Poland, in Podolia, 70 miles N by W of Kaminieck.

ZBOROW, a town of Auſtrian Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg. Here, in 1649, was fought a battle between John Caſimir, king of Poland, with 20,000 men, and 110,000 Coſſacks and Tartars. Zborow is 25 miles W of Zbaraz, and 52 E by S of Lemburg. Lon. 25 46 E, lat. 49 46 N.

ZEALAND, an iſland of Denmark, almoſt of a round form, 700 miles in circumference, and the largeſt of the iſles belonging to the king of Denmark. It lies at the entrance of the Baltic, having the Schaggerach Sea on the N, the Sound on the E, the Baltic on the S, and the Great Belt on the W. It is exceedingly fertile; producing grain of all ſorts, and in great plenty, and abounding with excellent paſture. It is particularly famous for its breed of horſes. A fourth part of this iſland conſiſts of a foreſt, in which there is plenty of game; there are alſo a great many deer and wild boars, which are reſerved for the king's own hunting. Copenhagen is not only the capital of this iſland, but of the whole kingdom.

ZEALAND, one of the ſeven United Provinces of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by the iſles of Holland, on the E by Dutch Brabant, on the S by Dutch Flanders, and on the W and NW by the German Ocean. It is compoſed of ſeveral iſlands, the principal of which are Wal-

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eheren, Schowen, N and S Beveland, Tolen, Duyveland, and Wolferſdike. The inhabitants are at a great expence to defend themſelves from the encroachments of the ſea, and in keeping up their dikes. The river Scheld forms the moſt of theſe iſlands; and the ſoil of them is fruitful, but the air is unhealthy, eſpecially for ſtrangers. The inhabitants are excellent ſeamen. The principal towns are Middleburg and Fluſhing.

ZEALAND, NEW, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Taſman, in 1642. He traverſed the E coaſt from lat. 34 to 43° S and entered a ſtrait: but being attacked by the natives, ſoon after he came to an anchor, in the place to which he gave the name of Murderers Bay, he did not go on ſhore. He called the country Staten Land, in honour of the States General, though it has been generally diſtinguiſhed in our maps and charts by the name of New Zealand. From the time of Taſman, the whole country, except that part of the coaſt which was ſeen by him, remained altogether unknown, and was by many ſuppoſed to make part of a ſouthern continent, till the year 1770, when it was circumnavigated by Captain Cook, who found it to conſiſt of two large iſlands, ſeparated by a ſtrait four or five leagues broad, to which he gave his own name. On the W ſide of this ſtrait, in lat. 41 S Queen Charlotte's Sound is ſituated, which was made a principal place of rendezvous in his ſubſequent voyages. Theſe iſlands lie between the lat. 34 and 48 S, and between the lon. of 166 and 180 E. The winters are milder than in England, and the ſummers not hotter, though more equally warm. Among the vegetable productions, the trees claim a principal place. There are foreſts of vaſt extent, full of the ſtraighteſt and largeſt timber, fit for building of any kind. The trees are chiefly of two ſorts; one as large as an oak, diſtinguiſhed by a ſcarlet flower, the wood of which is hard and heavy; another remarkably tall and ſtraight, of which probably very fine maſts might be made. Captain Cook, in 1773, planted ſeveral ſpots of ground with European garden ſeeds; and in 1777, in ſeveral of theſe ſpots, although totally neglected and overrun with weeds, were found cabbages, onions, leeks, purſlain, radiſhes, muſtard, &c. and a few fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of ſoil. In other places every thing had been rooted out, to make room for temporary villages. The only quadrupeds are dogs and rats: the former are domeſtic, and for food: and the latter, though not numerous, ſeem alſo to be eaten. The birds, like the vegetable productions, are almoſt entirely peculiar to the country; and though it is difficult to follow them in the woods, on account of the underwood, and climbing plants, yet a perſon, by remaining in one place, may ſhoot as many in a day as will ſerve for ſix or eight others. Captain Cook introduced European poultry, and on his laſt viſit had the ſatisfaction to find them increaſed, both in a wild and domeſtic ſtate, beyond all danger of being ever exterminated. Their creeks ſwarm with fiſh, which are not only wholeſome, but equally delicious with thoſe of Europe. The rocks are furniſhed with great quantities of excellent muſſels, one ſort of which meaſures above a foot in length, and with great variety of other ſhell fiſh. The men are ſtout, well made, and fleſhy; but none of them corpulent, like the lazy and luxuriant inabitants of Otaheite and the Society iſles; and they are alſo exceedingly vigorous and active. The women, in general, are ſmaller and not ſo tall as the men; but poſſeſſing few peculiar graces of form or perſon, are chiefly diſtinguiſhed by the ſoftneſs of their voices. Their colour in general is brown, but in few deeper than that of the Spaniard who has been expoſed to the ſun, and in many not ſo deep; and both ſexes have good features. Their dreſs is very uncouth, and they mark their bodies in a manner ſimilar to the inhabitants of Otaheite, and which is called tattowing. Their principal weapons are lances, darts, and a kind of battle-axes; and they have generally ſhown themſelves very hoſtile to the Europeans who have viſited them. The people are cannibals and for ſuch continual wars, and the inhuman banquet that is the conſequence of victory, among a people in other reſpects mild and gentle, perhaps no better reaſon can be aſſigned, than what at firſt originated in neceſſity, has been perpetuated by habit, and exaſperated by revenge.

ZEBID, a city of Arabia. Lon. 43 15 E, lat. 14 13 N.

ZEBU, or CEBU, one of the Philippines 140 miles long and 30 broad.

ZEDIC, a town of the kingdom of Barbary.

ZEGEDIN, or SEGED, a town of Hungary, 68 miles N of Belgrade. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 46 8 N.

ZEGZEG, a kingdom of Africa in Negroland, lying on the river Niger, by which it is ſeparated, on the N, from the empire of Caſhna. On the E it is bound-

ed by Zanfara, on the S by Benin, and on the W by unknown deferts. It conſiſts partly of plains and partly of mountains. The latter are extremely cold, while the former are intolerably hot; but abound with water, and are exceedingly fruitful.

ZEIGHENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe Caſſel, 30 miles S of Caſſel. Lon 9 19 E, lat. 50 52 N.

ZEIL, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, 70 miles S of Ulm.

ZEITGN, a town of Turkey in Europe in Janna, with a caſtle and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is a ſmall place, and ſeated on a hill, by the gulf of the ſame name, near the river Eaylada, 50 miles SE of Lariſſa.

ZEITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Naumburg, with a caſtle, and a well frequented college. It is ſeated on the Eſter, 25 miles SW of Leipſick, and 45 E of Erfurt. Lon. 12 8 E, lat. 50 59 N.

ZELL, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, which devolved to the houſe of Hanover by marriage. It is ſurrounded by ditches and ramparts, on which are planted cheſnut and lime trees. It is a ſmall town, without trade or manufactures, but the high courts of appeal for all the territories of the electoral houſe of Brunſwick-Lunenburg are held here, and the inhabitants derive their principal means of ſubſiſtence from this circumſtance. The caſtle, a ſtately building, ſurrounded by a moat, was formerly the reſidence of the dukes of Zell; and was repaired by George III, king of Great Britain, for the reſidence of his unfortunate ſiſter, the queen of Denmark, who died here. Zell is ſeated on the Aller, 31 miles NW of Brunſwick, and 47 S by W of Lunenburg. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 52 49 N.

ZELL, an imperial town of Germany in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 8 8 E, lat. 48 22 N.

ZELL, an imperial town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, ſeated on the Zeller See.

ZELLANY. See JESO.

ZELLERFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the Hartz foreſt; ſix miles SSW of Goſlar.

ZEMBLA, NOVA, a large iſland, in the Northern Ocean, to the N of Ruſſia, from which it is ſeparated by the ſtrait of Waigate. It has no inhabitants, except wild beaſts, particularly white foxes and bears. In 1595, a Dutch veſſel was caſt away on the coaſt, and the crew were obliged to winter here: they did not ſee the ſun from the 4th of November to the beginning of February, and had great difficulty to keep themſelves from being frozen to death.

ZEMLIN, or ZEMPLIN, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Bodrog, 25 miles SE of Caſſovia, and 27 NE of Tockay. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 48 36 N.

ZENGUIA, a town of Turkey in Aſia. Lon. 37 50 E, lat. 36 25 N.

ZENTA, a town of Hungary, where the Turks under Muſtapha II, were defeated by Prince Eugene. Lon. 21 30 E, lat. 46 5 N.

ZERBI. See GERBES.

ZERBST, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a diſtrict of that name, in the principality of Anhalt, with a caſtle, where the princes commonly reſide. The inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Calviniſts, and are famous for brewing good beer. It is 24 miles NW of Wittemberg. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 52 0 N.

ZERIGA, a town of Perſia, in Irac Arabia, ſeated in a narrow plain, between mountains. It has produced ſeveral very famous Arabian authors.

ZIA, an iſland of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the SW of Negropont. It is 15 miles long and 8 broad, and well cultivated. It abounds in barley, wine, and ſilk; alſo a fine ſort of oak, whoſe fruit, called Villam, is the beſt trading commodity of the iſland, and of which they ſell vaſt quantities in a year, it being uſed by dyers and tanners. The principal town is of the ſame name, and ſeated on an eminence, 30 miles from the harbour, at the farther end of a diſagreeable valley. It reſembles an amphitheatre, and contains about 2500 houſes, all flat at the top. It belongs to the Turks, but moſt of the inhabitants are Greeks, and they have a biſhop who reſides at Zia.

ZIBET, a territory in Arabia Felix, extending from the principality of Mecca to that of Mocha, being bounded on the E by the principality of Tehama, and on the W by the Red Sea. The Turks were formerly maſters of this country, but it now belongs to an Arabian prince.

ZIBIT, a trading town of Arabia Felix, capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Zibit, 150 miles NW of Aden.

ZIGET, a ſtrong town of Hungary

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It has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and Imperialists. Lon. 17 42 E, lat. 46 21 N.

ZIRICZEE, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and the principal of the isle of Schowen, 12 miles NE of Middleburg, and 18 SW of Brie. Lon. 4 12 E, lat. 51 36 N.

ZITTAW, a fortified town of Germany, in Lusatia, subject to the elector of Saxony. It is a handsome place and surrounded with a wall, and has ditches and bastions. Besides the suburbs and handsome gardens that surround it on all sides, there are a number of fine villages that depend thereon. The principal business of the inhabitants is brewing beer; but there are above 100 clothiers, and in the neighbouring villages above 1000 weavers. Its merchants trade with those of Prague and Leipsic, and extend their commerce as far as Holland. The cathedral has three organs, and two high steeples. Near it is a college, where the languages, drawing, and other arts, are taught gratis. Joining to the cloisters is a library, the finest in all Lusatia; and at a small distance from it, is the orphan house. It was pillaged by the Austrians in 1757. It is seated on the Neisse, 17 miles SW of Gorlitz, and 25 SE of Dresden. Lon. 15 3 E, lat. 50 59 N.

ZNAIM, a strong town of Germany, in Moravia, with a castle, in which are a great many pagan antiquities. It is seated on the river Teya, 24 miles SW of Brinn, and 32 N of Vienna. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 48 38 N.

ZOARA, a fortified town on the coast of Barbary, with a good harbour, 60 miles W of Tripoli. Lon. 11 53 E, lat. 32 45 N.

ZOBLITZ, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony; the chief subsistence of the inhabitants is working the serpent stone, which is found in the neighbourhood, into tea and coffee cups, &c. A red species of this stone is also found here, which is considered as the finest, and therefore claimed by the sovereign as his property. It is 17 miles S of Freyburg.

ZOFFINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with an elegant church, and a public library, containing several curious manuscripts. It is seated near a large forest, which contains the best pine-trees in all Switzerland, three miles from Arburg. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 47 3 N.

ZOLNOCK, a town in Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It was taken by the Turks in 1514, and retaken in 1685. It is seated on the Teyss, where the Sagella falls into it, 62 miles NE of Colocza, and 62 E of Buda. Lon. 20 50 E, lat. 47 10 N.

ZORNDORF, a village of Germany, in the new marche of Brandenburg, famous for a battle between the king of Prussia, and the Russians.

ZOUT PAN, a curious salt lake in the country of the Hottentots, situated a few miles N of Point Padron. It is a plain, much above the level of the sea, and between three and four miles in circumference. At some seasons of the year, it is formed into an entire mass of fine white salt, which has a very striking appearance. It was visited in December 1778, by lieutenant Paterson, who found, that a short time before his arrival, the middle part of it had been dissolved by the heavy rains, but that round the sides was a hard crust of salt exactly resembling ice.

ZUELA, a town of Africa, in Fezzan, situated in a district of remarkable fertility, in which the remnants of ancient buildings, the number and size of the cisterns, and the construction of the vaulted caves, intended perhaps as repositories of corn, exhibit such vestiges of ancient splendour, as will probably attract and highly reward the attention of future travellers. It is 120 miles E of Moorzook. Lon. 16 34 E, lat. 27 59 N.

ZUG, a small canton of Switzerland, bounded on the E and N by that of Zurich, on the W by that of Lucern and the Free Provinces, and on the S by that of Schweitz. It is rich in pasturage, has plenty of various kinds of stone fruit, as well as walnuts and chesnuts; and its wine is of a very acid flavour. The inhabitants are Roman catholics, and the government is democratic. The inhabitants of this canton, and especially of the town of Zug, have somewhat more influence, and enjoy a greater share in the administration of affairs, than those of the capital burghs in the five other democratical cantons.

ZUG, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name, and the only walled town of all the popular ones, stands delightfully upon the edge of a terminal lake, in a fertile valley, abounding in corn, pasture-ground, and fruit-trees. In 1435, a street which was on the side of the lake, was swallowed up. There are several handsome churches, and a good town-house. Zug is 12 miles NE of Lucern, and 22 SE of Basil. Lon. 8 16 E, lat. 47 10 N.

ZUIDER-ZEE, a great bay of the Ger-

man Ocean, which extends from S to N in the United Provinces, between Friesland, Overyssel, Guelderland, and Holland.

ZULPHA, a town of Persia, almost close to Ispahan, to which it is a sort of suburb, and separated from it by the river Sanderou. It is peopled by a colony of Armenians, who were brought into Persia by Shah Abbas. It is an archbishop's see, and contains several churches and monasteries.

ZULPICH, or ZULCH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, belonging to the archbishop of Cologne. It is seated on the Nassel, 19 miles S of Juliers, and 10 W of Bonn. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 50 40 N.

ZURIC, a canton of Swisserland, 50 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of Schauffhausen, on the S by that of Schweitz, on the E by Thurgaw and the county of Tockenburg, and on the W by the canton of Zug and the Free Provinces. Zuric was formerly an imperial city, and obtained from the emperor Frederic II. very considerable privileges; which were acknowledged and augmented by several of his successors. The civil war between the magistrates and the people, in 1735, was very near reducing the city to ruins; but the former being banished, the citizens, in 1337, established a new form of government, which was confirmed by the emperor Louis of Bavaria. The exiles, after several fruitless attempts, were at length readmitted; but it being discovered that they had engaged in a conspiracy against the citizens, they were all of them put to death. In consequence of this transaction, the nobles in the neighbourhood took up arms against the town: the latter, after having applied ineffectually for assistance to the emperor Charles IV, entered into an alliance with the four cantons, Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, and was admitted a member of their confederacy. This event happened in the year 1351. The four cantons yielded the pre-eminence to Zuric: which privilege it enjoys at present; being the first canton in rank, and the most considerable in extent both of territory and power next to Berne. This canton, in 1784, contained 174,572 souls, including 10,500 in the capital. It abounds in wine and excellent pasture; but as there is not a sufficient supply of corn, for interior consumption, the deficiency is chiefly supplied from Suabia. The sovereign power resides exclusively in the burgesses of the town, consisting of about 2000, which are divided into 13 tribes. The legislative authority is vested by the burghers in the sovereign council of 206 members drawn from the 13 tribes. This council comprises the Senate, or Little Council (composed of 50 members, including the two burgomasters) which has a jurisdiction in all civil and criminal causes. The burghers, moreover, enjoy the sole right of commerce; all strangers, and even subjects, being excluded from purchasing wrought manufactures in any part of the canton.

ZURIC, a considerable city of Swisserland, capital of a canton of the same name. It stands at the N end of lake Zuric, and occupies both sides of the rapid and transparent Limmat, which issues from that lake, and divides the town into two unequal parts, which communicate by three bridges. It was formerly an imperial city, and is one of the best built in this country, but the streets are narrow, and the houses high. The cathedral was founded by Charlemagne, and is adorned with a statue of that emperor. Zuric was the first town in Swisserland that separated from the church of Rome, being converted by the arguments of Zinglius. The two divisions of Zuric are called the Old Town and the Suburbs. The former is surrounded by the same battlements and towers that existed in the 13th century; the latter are strengthened by fortifications in the modern style. The arsenal is well supplied with cannon and ammunition, and contains muskets for 30,000 men. Here are several manufactures; particularly muslins, cottons, linens, and silk handkerchiefs. Zuric is 35 miles SW of Constance, 40 SE of Basle, and 55 NE of Bern. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 47 20 N.

ZURIC, a lake of Swisserland, near 10 leagues in length, and one in breadth. In the vicinity of Zuric, the edges of the lake are skirted with a continued range of villas, which being intermixed among vineyards and pasture grounds, produce a most pleasing effect. The adjacent country is finely cultivated and well peopled; and the southern part of the lake appears at some little distance bounded with the high stupendous mountains of Schweitz and Glarus: the scenery all together is picturesque, lively, and diversified. The river Limmat runs through the whole length of this lake to the city of Zuric.

ZURITA, a town of Spain, in Old

Caſtile, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Tajo, very near Toledo. Lon. 3 17 W, lat. 39 50 N.

Zurzach, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Baden, ſeated on the Rhine.

Zutphen, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Dutch Guelderland, capital of a county of the ſame name. It was taken, in 1672, by the French, who reſtored it in 1674. It is ſeated at the confluence of the Berkel and Yſſel, nine miles S by E of Derventer, and 55 E by S of Amſterdam. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 52 19 N.

Zuyst, a village of the United Provinces, five miles from Utrecht. The Moravian brethren are employed here in various kinds of manufacture, and their workmanſhip far excells that of any other part of Holland.

Zwickau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the elector of Saxony. The place where the inhabitants are buried is in Voigtland; and therefore it is commonly ſaid, that they are Muſnians while alive, but Voigtlanders after they are dead. Zwickau is ſeated on the Muldaw, 15 miles S of Altenburg, and 20 NE of Plawen. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Zwingenburg, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe Darmſtadt, eight miles S of Darmſtadt, and 12 N of Worms.

Zwoll, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, and in the diſtrict of Zailant. It is defended by ſome fortifications; and the canal, which begins near this place, and extends to the river Yſſel, is defended by ſeveral forts. Near it is the mountain of St. Agnes, where there was formerly an Auguſtin convent, in which Thomas Kempis lived 71 years, and died in 1471. It was formerly an imperial and hanſeatic town, and is ſeated on an eminence, on the rivers Aa and Yſſel, five miles S of Haſſelt, and eight SE of Campen. Lon. 6 19 E, lat. 52 33 N.

Zygeth, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a citadel. It was beſieged, in 1566, by Solyman II, emperor of the Turks, and taken three days after his death; but was afterward retaken by the Auſtrians. It is ſeated in a moraſs, made by the river Alma, 50 miles NW of Eſſeck. Lon. 18 58 E, lat. 46 17 N.

Zytomierz, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, ſeated on the Ciecirief, 70 miles W of Kiof, and 120 E of Lucko. Lon. 28 22 E, lat. 50 35 N.

THE END.

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